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Grand Jury in New Jersey Indicts Führer of Bund; Evacuees Reach Boston

The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 10, 1940

Bund Leader, Nine Others Indicted

Newton, N. J. (AP)—The Sussex County Grand Jury indicted Wilhelm Kunze, national German-American Bundesführer; August Klapprott, eastern leader, and eight others for "promoting hatred against people of the Jewish religion" at the Bund's Camp Nordland, Andover, N. J.

In New England: Evacuee Children Arrive

Forty-nine more English evacuee children were due in Boston at 2:40 this afternoon by train from New York. Most of them were to be taken first to the Cliff House at Winthrop. [Details: Page 13.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and other Massachusetts officials left the State House at 2 p. m. for Attleboro, where they were to greet Wendell Willkie, G. O. P. Presidential nominee, as he entered this State, for a half-hour visit. [Details with map of Willkie route in Greater Boston tomorrow: Page 13.]

The automobile driving license of Herbert Scholz, German consul at Boston, was suspended by Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, because Mr. Scholz failed to answer a summons for alleged parking violation. [Details: Page 13.]

WPA workers may train as ground crews and servicemen on at least two Massachusetts airports—East Boston and the Army's Northeast Air Base in Chicopee. [Details: Page 13.]

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts voiced objection to "official aid to the Allies," while Henry Parkman, Jr., his Republican opponent, favored rendering them all possible aid "consistent with our neutral status" in answer to a questionnaire of the State League of Women Voters. [Details, with two pages of information for Massachusetts voters: Pages 20 and 21.]

In Washington: Scrap Iron Supply Adequate

Defense Advisory Commissioner Leon Henderson said that a survey of scrap iron and steel supplies showed that sufficient scrap would be available for the defense program and that prices should not exceed the present level.

The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill providing for payment of overtime to arsenal workers of the War Department who might be required by national emergency to serve more than 40 hours a week.

President Roosevelt signed into law today a $228,132,013 appropriations bill which contains approximately $170,000,000 for agencies contributing to the national defense program.

The Work Projects Administration announced that 5,750 persons from WPA rolls would be trained as aviation ground crews and servicemen. The program calls for an expenditure of $1,429,690.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced that J. Warren Madden, former Chairman of the Labor Board, would make a survey of labor relations and problems in the defense industries of Canada.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the United States and other Western Hemisphere nations, announced the appointment of John Hay Whitney of New York to his staff as a $1-a-year worker on motion pictures.

Senators designated to police national elections called upon Federal relief officials to answer "a general complaint" from an undisclosed source that relief jobs had increased 100,000 since July 1. Relief rolls, it was reported, had increased 43,142 between Sept. 25 and Oct. 2.

Mussolini Silent at Padua

Benito Mussolini's speech at Padua, where, in his review of 20,000 young Fascist soldiers, he was expected to take part in an internationally radiocast ceremony, attended by delegates from all surrounding states, did not materialize. The Premier reviewed his troops in silence. [Details: Page 6.]

Britain to Keep Wool Reserve in United States

London (AP)—The British and United States Governments have agreed that Britain will hold a reserve of wool in the United States to be available for purchase by the United States "in the event of an emergency," the Ministry of Supply announced. The Ministry said the reserve could consist of 250,000,000 pounds from the Australian wool clip which has been purchased by Britain. The arrangement will not interfere with ordinary commercial purchases of wool from Australia or elsewhere by American importers, it added.

Alien Registration Approximately 2,000,000

New York (AP)—Approximately 2,000,000 aliens have registered under terms of the Alien Registration Act in the first six weeks of the program, says Maj. Lemuel B. Schofield, special assistant to the United States Attorney General.

Communist Ballot Ban Upheld in Kansas

Topeka, Kan. (AP)—The Kansas Supreme Court upheld the refusal of Frank J. Ryan, Secretary of State, to place names of nine Communist Party Presidential electors on the Nov. 5 ballot. Earl Browder, Communist nominee for President, is a native of Kansas.

In Rumania: Nazi Air Units Arrive

German air units have arrived in Rumania to "make German guarantees to Rumania a reality"; others are to follow, German dispatches from Berlin said, this being the first time these sources had acknowledged the presence of German forces in Rumania.

British Envoy Sir Reginald Hoare remained in touch with Premier Antonescu, but talk of an eventual break between Britain and Rumania persisted, although Bucharest reports are represented as being highly unreliable. [Details: Page 1.]

War Summary: De Gaulle Lands at Duala

Gen. Charles de Gaulle landed at the port of Duala, in the French Cameroons, raising the standard of "Free France" forces on French soil for the first time. [Details: Page 5.]

R. A. F. bombers were reported to have hit "enemy" destroyers at Brest, and to have dropped bombs on the Krupp munitions plant at Essen, an oil plant at Cologne, and various other military objectives deep within German territory. [Details: Page 1.]

Long-range guns near Cap Gris Nez on the German-held French coast started a new bombardment of the Dover area.

Britain's casualties for Army, Navy and Air Force include 21,867 fatalities, missing or captured and 16,210 wounded—altogether 38,077 casualties—since the war began, according to official lists released for publication in London.

Batista Sworn In as Cuban President

Havana (AP)—Fulgencio Batista, ex-army sergeant, was sworn in today as President of the uban Republic. The oath was administered at noon by Chief Magistrate Edelman of the Supreme Court. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio was sworn in as Vice-President.

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Political Primer

will be found on

Page 3

U. S., Britain Plan Joint Stand As Japan Is Seen Backing Down

Milder Tokyo statements indicate Pacific crisis may yet be lifted onta constructive basis.

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The question of withholding war supplies from Japan and possibilities of American-British co-operation in the Pacific Ocean are being discussed with the United States, Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—White House Secretary Stephen T. Early confirmed reports that "important conversations" between the United States and Britain are considering Pacific defenses. Joint over-all oil embargo against Japan was believed to be one of the subjects of discussion.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Evidence that the attempted Triple Axis strategy of intimidation in the Far East is withdrawing under the impact of forceful American and British diplomacy, emerges from Tokyo reports disclosing a moderating attitude in highest Japanese quarters.

Washington welcomes statements by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and others indicating that the tense Pacific situation, rapidly gathering warlike explosiveness in recent days, may yet be lifted onto the plane of constructive statesmanship.

But Washington and London, far from seeking to appease Japanese aggressiveness, insist on reasonable solutions respecting inalienable rights of all peoples concerned—Chinese, French, Netherlanders, and Anglo-Saxons, as well as Japanese.

The trend is revealed in Far Eastern dispatches today:

1. A statement by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka that the Japanese - German - Italian alliance "is a peace pact directed for the United States and not against the United States." He added: "I wish earnestly that such a powerful nation as the United States" would "not become involved in the European war or come by any chance into conflict with Japan because of the China incident or otherwise."

2. Yachichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman in Tokyo, moderated the tone of recent comments by assuring Americans who are preparing to leave the Far East that "there is nothing to be alarmed about."

3. From Shanghai, the Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor cables:

"The Japanese Navy's expression of regrets for 'the unwarrantable conduct' of its gendarmes in assaulting an American sailor today, combined with the non-belligerence of Tokyo's current utterances, convince observers that Japan is sheering away from an Anglo-American showdown.

"Shanghai feeling is greatly eased by the prospects that any immediate evacuation of Americans is vanishing due to the conviction that Japan feels its bluff has been called, and does not desire a ruinous clash with the United States."

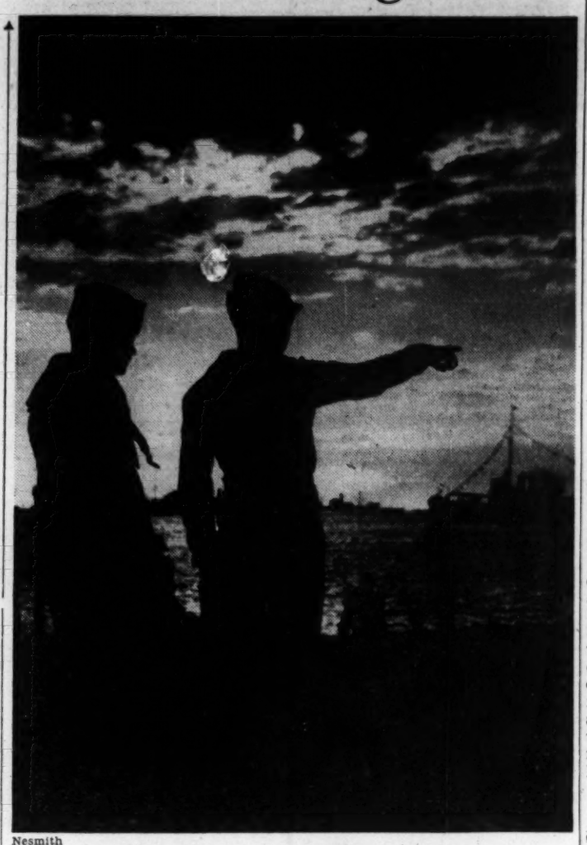
U. S., Britain Stand Firm

Behind these tangible evidences of moderating counsels in Tokyo move the ponderable and imponderable forces now awakening the American people to their vast new responsibilities in a world shaken to its foundations by the totalitarian revolution.

It can be reported as of today that the American and British peoples have not been frightened by the Triple Axis into abandonment of their growing determination to resist aggression and restore a world where all nations, small and great, may live and let live.

Every day brings new accretions to the armed might of America and Britain. No longer are they com-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1



Nesmith

Where U. S. and Japan Meet in Pacific

Two American sailors peer out over Manila Bay in the Philippines at sunset as United States naval units ride at anchor on the horizon. The Philippines are the United States' first line of defense in the Pacific, a vital point in the event of a major war in the Far East.

Nazi Troopships on Danube, Believed Bound for Rumania

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 10 (AP)—Six German troopships, flying the swastika banner, went down the Danube River past Belgrade tonight.

Yugoslav officials expressed the belief the troops were en route to Rumania.

The steamers kept to midstream, but uniformed soldiers could be seen aboard from the shore.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 10—Rumors, always plentiful in Bucharest, have been flying thicker and faster than ever in the past few days. The cause of it all is the report, duly confirmed in Berlin that between 15,000 and 20,000 German troops will be sent to Rumania in fulfillment of Axis guarantees of Rumania's present boundaries.

The specific purpose of these soldiers will be to assist the reorganization and instruction of the Rumanian Army, to organize the defense of the Ploesti oilfields and to supervise important fortification works.

On the basis of these known facts the wildest stories have been circulated regarding a "total military occupation of Rumania" far beyond the scope of present measures.

At the same time various news agency sources, in their eagerness to be first with the news keep telephone wires hot by sending each rumor as fast as it is heard, without stopping to obtain a verification or denial.

As a result, on several occasions it has been erroneously reported that regular German troops are already in Bucharest and Ploesti.

Officers in Capital

However, it has been impossible to find anyone who has actually seen these men, although it is true that several groups of German officers are now in the Capital. In fact, this correspondent saw one group of 13 this morning.

German sources, in reply to inquiries, state that these are only members of a commission making preliminary arrangements for the quartering, feeding and distribution of troops, which have not yet arrived in Rumania, although they are expected as soon as arrangements are completed.

Usually well informed foreign military observers also insist that no regular Nazi troops are here as yet.

One of the main tasks of the German instructors is to be the supervising of the construction of a sort of Rumanian "Siegfried Line" running along the Danube Delta as far as the town of Galatz, and from there across country to the city of Focsani to meet the new Hungarian border on the scarp of the Carpathians.

Thus the new line will follow and utilize an old system of fortifications erected back in 1887.

Britons Hastily Packing

Although it will, for strategic reasons, exclude from the major defense system all of Moldavia it will also provide for a smaller line to follow the Pruth River as an advance system of fortifications.

Great excitement over the impending arrival of the German

Continued on Page 24, Column 2

President to Say 'Welcome Home' To Churchfields of Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10 (AP)—A steel worker's family of five, who never thought they'd get to see the President, are elated today over the prospect of receiving from Mr. Roosevelt personally tomorrow the keys for their apartment in a new $13,800,000 Federal slum clearance project.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Churchfield and their three children, of the city's North Side section, were chosen for the ceremony because they are the 100,000th family to occupy a U. S. Housing Authority unit.

The scene will be Terrace Village, a cluster of modern apartment buildings to house 2,635 families on a hill close to the downtown Pittsburgh business district.

The President will dedicate the project—second largest in the Nation—while on a trip through Western Pennsylvania and Ohio to inspect defense facilities and Federal projects. He starts from Washington tonight on his special train.

Cheerily the Churchfields packed their possessions today to move out of a $17.50-a-month room measuring 12 by 16 feet which has been their combined living, eating and sleeping quarters. Tomorrow they will be in a three-room apartment costing them $22 a month, with spacious playgrounds handy for the youngsters—Rosemary, 4; Richard, 3, and Robert, 2.

Young Mrs. Churchfield, contemplating receiving the apartment keys from the Chief Executive in the presence of a large crowd, felt a little nervous.

"But I'll be all right," she laughed. "I'll just take the keys and thank him. After all, I guess you thank a President the same way you do anyone else, don't you?"

R.A.F. Bombs Nazi Cities In Daylight Raids

British range deep into German territory; London damaged by severe strafing.

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Increasing the scope of its counter blows against Germany to include daylight as well as night forays, Britain's air force today reported raids deep into Germany and occupied areas, and new setbacks to the functioning of the German war machine.

With announcement of the daylight raids by the Air Ministry came word that during a recent raid a bomb had plunged down through the roof of historic St. Paul's Cathedral, destroying the High Altar.

The bomb missed the great dome, and passed through the roof at the eastern end. Choir stalls, however, were not damaged. It had been disclosed earlier that thousands of valuable books were destroyed in the library of London's University College during a recent air raid, one official said about half of the 400,000 volumes were destroyed or damaged beyond repair. The University's Memorial Hall was virtually demolished.

Damage in London

New damage, meanwhile, was caused in some 50 districts of London which sustained one of the heaviest German night raids of the war. The Government said casualties would be "small," although a famous church, a promenade known the world over, one of the City's oldest hotels, hospitals, and several internationally known buildings were struck. Censorship prevented identifying these objects.

The R. A. F. daylight attacks on Germany were reported by the Air Ministry to have resulted in hits being scored on an oil plant at Homburg, barges and bridges at the canal junction at Anna Paulowna south of Helder (in the Netherlands), railway sidings near Warendorf and Homburg and the Texel aerodrome.

A daylight attack also was made on shipping at Le Havre.

Bombing Germany

During the night R. A. F. bombers, although hampered by severe weather conditions, carried out attacks on widespread industrial and military objectives in Germany and enemy-occupied territory. The Air Ministry said that industrial targets included an oil plant and munitions factory at Cologne, the aluminum works at Grevenbroich, the Krupp works at Essen and an electric power station at Reisholz.

Railway communications and goods yards at Gremberg, Cologne, Konigshofen, Dusseldorf, Wesel, and Brussels and several enemy aerodromes also were reported bombed.

German raids bomb London in 50 areas: Page 6.

Intimate Message from Willkie Train

One-Time Star of 'Information, Please,' Willkie Now Asks President for 'Information, Please, on Your Idea of Fourth Term'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Having proved himself a box-office success in his co-starring role with John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams and Oscar Levant, Wendell L. Willkie is inviting the entire nation to join him in his own political "Information, Please."

There will be no holds barred and in the best tradition of the professionals, the program will be unrehearsed. Mr. Willkie will take questions as they come and reply to them on the spot. Mr. Willkie has two purposes in introducing this novel feature into his presidential campaign. He is eager to know what is most weighing on the minds of the American people at this time, to learn what issues the voters, as contrasted to the politicians, consider vital in this election. He is likewise desirous of declaring himself frankly and specifically on any public question on which the people want to hear from him, and in so doing he is not diffident about underlining the refusal of Mr. Roosevelt to accept Mr. Willkie's challenge to discuss the issues of the campaign.

What, then, are the issues, as the voters themselves see them? Mr. Willkie's first series of questions and answers showed that the following eight subjects had been most frequently raised by people writing personally to the Republican nominee:

1. Appeasement.
2. Aid to Britain.
3. Defense and how it's getting along.
4. Relief, or will the unemployed be let down?
5. Jobs versus the dole.
6. How does Mr. Willkie propose to produce recovery.
7. Will social security be continued?
8. Third term.

Will Continue to Reply

This is the first cross section of questions which Mr. Willkie has received and others may give a different emphasis. The more questions the better is Mr. Willkie's idea and they may be addressed to him at 100 East Forty-second Street, New York City. For the next three Tuesday nights the Republican candidate will answer them over the air. Mr. Willkie is, in effect, conducting a nation-wide press conference and all are invited to join in.

Speaking of the third term, it is just possible that unwittingly, perhaps instinctively, in the middle of an extemporaneous speech which was one of a series of extemporaneous speeches climaxing his appearances in New York City, Mr. Willkie hit upon the most effective line of campaign strategy thus far.

"I want to talk to you this evening," he said, "about a very simple subject. I want to talk to you about the subject of truth-telling.

"But before going on with that subject, I want to put a question to the President of the United States right now. I have asked him many times what he thinks about the third term; now I want to put a question to him in the presence of all of you—what does he think about a fourth term?"

May Smoke Out Reply

Mr. Willkie may have found a method of dramatizing and driving home the implication of the third term. Asked at least three times a day, raised nightly over the radio, reiterated in every rear-platform, bus-side speech, this insistent question may accomplish what all the historical discussions of the two-term tradition have so far failed to accomplish—to make the third-term issue of compelling concern to the people.

The question which Mr. Willkie is asking is: "Mr. President, what do you think about a fourth term?"

Washington correspondents on the train wonder if Mr. Roosevelt will reply. They recall that in his bi-weekly press conferences the President likes to turn such queries aside with the remark that they are too "iffy"—too speculative. But the Washington correspondents also recall that when they asked about the third term Mr. Roosevelt told his questioners to put on a dunce cap and go stand in the corner.

But the third-term question didn't prove to be very "iffy" and now Mr. Willkie is asking: "Mr. President, what do you think about a fourth term?"

Apart from presidential politics, the question goes to the heart of the third-term issue and Mr. Willkie has the interesting prospect of either stimulating Mr. Roosevelt to take note of this campaign or stimulating the country to take note of Mr. Roosevelt's refusal to declare himself.

The question is: "Mr. Roosevelt, what do you think about a fourth term?"

Mr. Willkie hopes that the whole country will join him in saying: "Mr. President, information, please."

J. Roscoe Drummond

R. I. Greets Willkie With Wild Acclaim; He Maps Recovery

Is assured he will clinch State by Governor Vanderbilt—Speaks to New London throng.

Answers questions, gives pithy six-point plan for revitalizing industry to make jobs.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10—With the Willkie Motorcade in Rhode Island indicating that the long awaited slashing attack on third-term issue is now in high gear, Wendell L. Willkie, taking his campaign to the people of this doubtful state, today pointedly demanded why Americans should be asked to throw overboard a tradition that for 150 years has stood as a bulwark in the defense of democracy.

"The only excuse offered," the G. O. P. presidential aspirant told large and responsive crowds that thronged about his 14-car train at New London, Conn., and Westerly, R. I., this morning, "is that there is a democratic crisis in Europe; therefore, we should violate that very tradition established to preserve our Democracy."

At Westerly, Gov. and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt boarded the train and were heartily welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Willkie. The Republican Governor of the Nation's most densely populated State assured Mr. Willkie that the situation here is resolving more and more into a brighter G. O. P. outlook, and that today's hard driving campaign through Rhode Island's principal industrial centers, climaxed by a major speech in Providence tonight should safely turn the tide.

Willkie Exudes Confidence

"I am feeling strong," Mr. Willkie told his early morning New London crowd and he looked refreshed even after yesterday's extremely hard and protracted day of motorcading—a day which correspondents agreed was the most strenuous as well as probably the best received thus far on the tour.

"I will keep on driving home these points, driving them home, up to the very last minute of the campaign. I haven't the least doubt of the outcome," he declared with a big grin and upward thrust of his head.

Getting back to his third-term attack, Mr. Willkie demanded, "Suppose this war is over in six months or a year. I appreciate the consequence of the crisis in Europe. But I believe this Administration has contributed much to producing this crisis.

The Road to Ruin

"But suppose this war is over in a year. We elect a President for four years. When this war is over there will be tremendous readjustments in Europe. There will be inflation. We will face competition from depressed labor.

"Now, this Administration, seeking a third term, has bungled its domestic policies. Even its best

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH WILLKIE MOTORCADE TRAVELING THROUGH RHODE ISLAND, Oct. 10—Wendell L. Willkie is using the occasion of his vital New England campaign to lay before the Nation his detailed and specific plans for rebuilding American industry.

Carrying his presidential drive through western Connecticut and Rhode Island, speaking both from his train and his motor caravan, Mr. Willkie is today making his most direct and positive appeal to the vast middle-class, middle-ground vote throughout the country.

His appeal is that while big business and big monopoly have weathered the attacks of the New Deal, little business—the butcher the baker, the grocer, the little manufacturer, the small merchant on every Main Street of every American community—has withered and declined under the New Deal.

His charge is that economic policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt have produced unemployment and depression.

His promise is that a Republican Administration will put its foot on the accelerator of production—a production capable of making jobs for the 9,600,000 now idle, of building a military defense which needs recovery as its basis and of raising the standard of living.

Specifies His Proposals

The Republican nominee is now giving his answer to critics who have been accusing him of talking only in vague generalities on the issue of making jobs, and to supporters who have been urging him to be more concrete and constructive in his recovery program.

"How can this be done?" Mr. Willkie asked. "Sometimes that question amazes me. The New Deal has sold this Nation a bill of goods. It has sold us on the idea that jobs are difficult to make.

"It is simply nonsense to say that America is finished, that there is no market for further production, and that our little businessmen have nothing to look forward to. We are faced with a potential market of billions upon billions of dollars."

How to open that vast market. How to bring into being the new enterprises with which will bring millions of jobs with them. How to rebuild American business—this was the theme of Mr. Willkie's speech at New Haven last night and it is the theme of the appeal which he is making today as another New England State gives him one of the most responsive and heartening welcomes of his long trip.

His Road to Prosperity

Six steps Mr. Willkie proposes in his program for revitalizing American industry and they are these:

1. Stop changing the rules under which business operates. Instead of making it difficult for little businessmen to predict what will be happening next month and next year, make it easy as possible.

2. Let the little businessman know that his Government is for him, not against him.

3. Simplify business regulations which are so complicated and numerous today that while big business can afford to employ staffs to cope with them, little business is literally bogged down. Mr. Willkie said that industrial, commercial and financial concerns fill out about 60,000,000 returns to the Federal Government in a year answering at least 3,950,000,000 separate questions.

4. Revise the tax structure. Never before in history has little business had to carry such a heavy burden of taxes.

5. Help little business to raise new capital, simplify the Securities and Exchange Commission regulations and make compliance less expensive.

6. Under government assistance help little business to have access to the advantages of laboratories and research staffs which only big business can now afford.

Help for Little Business

"I propose," Mr. Willkie said to his New Haven audience, "that the Government build the best possible laboratories in various parts of the country and put them at the disposal of little industry and little business for a nominal fee. This will assist materially in the problem of decentralizing industry and helping the little businessman to compete."

The Republican presidential candidate called on a considerable array of evidence to show that little business—the overwhelming ma-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Text of Willkie's speech: Page 8.

Barton Charges New Deal Saps North to Boom Dixie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 10—Hammering through the traditionally Republican North Country in a two-weeks' Up-State swing as Republican candidate for United States Senator, Bruce Barton continued today to thrust hard for a maximum vote turnout that will bring the ticket down to the New York City line with a 770,000 majority. More than enough to insure its success.

Stumping Adirondack centers after an opening speech here Oct. 9, Mr. Barton had the assurance of leaders that this northern tier vote would surpass even the strong up-state majority given Thomas E. Dewey as Republican candidate for Governor in 1938, when Mr. Dewey's record vote outside of New York City nearly brought him victory over Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

In excellent campaigning form, Mr. Barton launched his drive with a blast at New Deal economic policy as a war to entrench Roosevelt power in the southern and western states at the expense of the North, with New York State a chief sufferer. He supported his charge that southern industry was being favored over northern with the statement that New York pays one fifth of the Nation's income taxes, but gets back from the Federal Government less than 25 cents on the dollar, while Dixie states get back as much as $6 for every dollar paid.

Proof the New Deal was sapping New York industry to help the South lay in industries like electrical appliance manufacturing, Mr. Barton continued, which in New York declined 38.3 per cent in number of establishments and 30.4 per cent in workers between 1925 and 1937, but increased 112 and 587.4 per cent, respectively, in Dixie.

Attributing the disparity to the rural electrification program as exemplified in the Tennessee Valley Authority, "nagging of business," and high taxation, Mr. Barton found similar examples in the boot and shoe industry, in the chemical industry, and with women's, children's, and misses' clothing industry.

Wonders of Research: Working Fish

Aquatic pets succeed where acids fail in laboratory tests — New rubber compound.

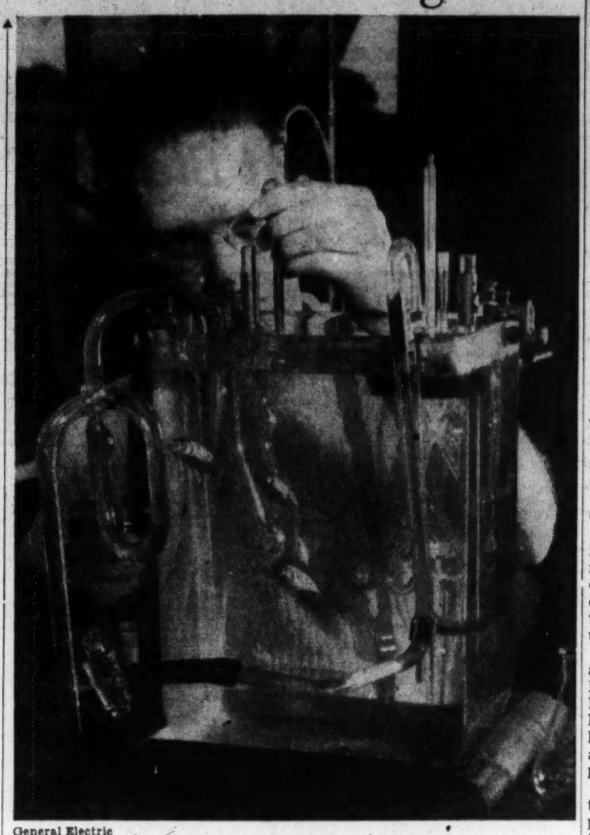
By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Three young chemists in the plastics laboratory of the General Electric Company were very dissatisfied until recently with their occasional laborious and very unchemical task of washing out a large glass jar used for keeping a constant temperature bath in which to measure viscosity in plastic materials.

The inside of the jar had a tendency to collect scum, making the glass opaque. Since it was necessary to make observations of what took place in glass tubes inserted into this bath, the jar had to be emptied once or twice a week and scoured.

But the scum stuck and it was a tedious job for Samuel Johnson, Christian Seibert and Dr. Kenneth Goldblum. Several different acids were tried. They didn't work.

Then Johnson tried three goldfish, bought for 10 cents each, and within three days the scum had all disappeared. Since then it has not been necessary to clean the bowl and Johnson has lowered his investment in the fish by selling a one-third interest to Seibert and Dr. Goldblum, his associates.



General Electric

These Fish Earn Their Keep

Dr. Kenneth Goldblum with three goldfish who keep clean a large glass jar used for maintaining a constant temperature bath for experiments with plastic materials in the General Electric Company's plastics laboratory.

New Resin Mixture

Among rubber developments reported before the American Chemical Society in Detroit recently was a new stiff, horny tough resin blended with rubber and vulcanized to produce a new raw material for golf ball covers, decorative silk fabrics, and football and polo helmets.

Called Pliolite, these mixtures have a very high impact resistance, are hard to cut and offer a variety of possible uses, especially for thin wall wire insulation. Here an insulating compound can be put around a copper wire and used in only about 40 per cent of the thickness of the usual rubber insulation, with superior insulating properties. This should be an enormous saving in national defense.

Keeping Apples on Trees

Growth substances such as naphthaleneacetic acid and naphthaleneacetimide when applied in the form of a spray are very effective in preventing apples from dropping immediately before harvesting, according to researchers of the United States Horticulture Station of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

These substances came into practical use a little more than three years ago when it was discovered that root cuttings difficult to root could be induced to produce growing shoots if soaked first in a solution containing the acids. Tendency for apples to drop is a characteristic of early varieties, but is also a frequent event with midseason and later varieties. Each day apples remain on the tree to attain desirable market qualities is more of a gamble, but experiments conducted on an orchard scale last summer and repeated this year seem worthy of widespread use. With most varieties best results were obtained when the spray was applied just as the drop began.

'Science Picture Parade'

Something really new in picture books is Science Picture Parade, by Watson Davis, director of Science Service, popular science news syndicate in Washington, D. C. Printed on glossy paper, published by Duell, Sloan and Pearce: New York, $3, it presents more than 300 photographs selected from leading scientific laboratories to cover everything from atom-smashers to zebras, and pansies to Chimpanzees.

New Tomato Developed

A new variety of tomato which promises much to those seeking fruit which would be desirable to canners and at the same time stand shipment green from California to get East with little deterioration has been perfected at Riverside, Calif., by Michael Shapovalof and J. W. Lesley.

Named the Riverside, this tomato is especially productive in the coastal region and shows remarkable freedom from blemishes. A box of "mature green" fruit was shipped from Santa Ana, Calif., to Hartford, Conn., arriving in 10 days. When opened, 90 per cent of the fruit was ripe, 30 per cent was soft and none was broken down or discolored.

Aluminum Tested

Twelve types of aluminum cooking utensils were tested recently to determine whether or not the amount of aluminum dissolved in the cooking of acid foods, mainly fruit juices, would be dangerous for human consumption. The work was accomplished and negative results reported to the American Chemical Society by Charles F. Poe and Janette Leberman. Of the foods tested, cherries and rhubarb dissolved the most aluminum, but even this quantity was far too small to have any bad effect at all, they reported. Both diecast and spun aluminum pans were used.

Mrs. King for Willkie

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—Mrs. Isabella Greenway King, former Democratic Representative from Arizona and friend of the Roosevelt family, said Oct. 9 she would support Wendell L. Willkie.

In a telegram to the Arizona Daily Star from New York Mrs. King praised the Republican presidential candidate's "sound and courageous program," and said she was opposed to the principle of a third term.

Wage-Hour Act Called Threat To Free Press

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (AP)—Elisha Hanson, counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, declared in Federal Court yesterday that the Federal Wage-Hour Law "constitutes a direct restraint upon the newspaper business."

Mr. Hanson sought dismissal of a request by the Wage-Hour Administration for an order to compel two Easton, Pa., newspapers to open their books for inspection to determine whether they have complied with the law.

The Easton Publishing Company and the Plain Dealer Publishing Company, publishers respectively of the Easton Express and the Morning Free Press, have termed the Administration's request "a fishing expedition."

Mr. Hanson, attacking the validity of a subpoena calling for the newspapers to produce their records, declared that it was improperly drawn and that the delegation of powers it involved was unconstitutional.

The subpoena was issued by an attorney for the Regional Wage-Hour Office at Philadelphia. Mr. Hanson contended that only the Federal Wage-Hour Administrator had power to issue the subpoena and that he could not delegate that power to a subordinate.

Judge J. Cullen Ganey refused to pass immediately on the subpoena's validity and took the entire case under advisement. He gave attorneys two weeks to file supplemental briefs.

Declaring that Congress "is denied the power to abridge the press," Mr. Hanson said:

"If it is held that Congress can regulate newspapers, it is possible for it (Congress) to say who or who can't engage in the publication of newspapers and magazines. It could limit the extent of the activities of newspapers; say when and where newspapers could be circulated; and who could write for them, and how much they could charge for their service to readers and advertisers. . . ."

Vernon Stoneman, senior attorney for the Federal Wage-Hour Administration, insisted the Government was not attempting to set itself up as a "censor."

"The Government does not attempt to control what newspapers say or how they say it," he declared. "It is only interested in seeing whether newspapers are complying with the law."

Saying the Wage-Hour Administration was "seeking information only" from the publishing companies, Stoneman added:

"A corporation has no special privilege against self-incrimination. Because the corporation happens to be publishing a newspaper, I don't believe that allows them any special privilege."

Mr. Stoneman pointed out that the Wage-Hour Administration was not the only governmental agency which delegated power to issue subpoenas. He cited the Securities and Exchange Commission as an example.

Costa Rica Leaflets Warn Against U. S.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 10 (AP)—Leaflets circulated here allege that the United Stataes is attempting to "frighten Latin America" with the "Nazi bogeyman."

The circulars, origin of which was not disclosed, asserted that the United States had Latin America "enslaved" and was attempting to "entrench imperialism" in the guise of hemisphere defense.

They concluded:

"Take care and be alert! Afterward, it may be too late; Germany warned the European nations but they rejected the warning. Something of the same nature is happening in America."

British Labor Affirms Inflexible Aid in War

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—The British Trade Union Congress which closed yesterday afforded unmistakeable evidence of the oneness of organized labor with the rest of the Nation in the prosecution of the present war.

It was British Labor's answer to Nazi propaganda that British resistance to Adolf Hitler's plans for a "new world order" comes simply from an alleged "war party of plutocratic diehards" striving merely for preservation of their own possessions.

This parliament of industry of 650 delegates, representing nearly 5,000,000 workers which met at Southport for three days, unanimously passed a resolution which reiterated "its inflexible resolve to go on with the struggle against the aggressor powers," and welcomed the "sympathy and cooperation of the United States and other manifestations of solidarity of free nations."

Momentarily the greatest call is for production, and this Congress by its resolutions and speeches showed its willingness to urge workers to redouble their efforts so as to continue increasing the output of the war weapons essential for successful prosecution of the present struggle against the totalitarian powers.

Production Under Handicaps

Production has been suffering particularly from interference through stoppages for air-raid warnings, from the dislocation through air-raid damage, and from a drop in efficiency, due to overwork and blackouts.

How best such interferences could be minimized was the subject of long discussions, and formed a great part of the rousing speech of Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Services, which came as a fitting climax to this year's gathering.

This impassioned and reasoned appeal for greater output was combined with strong indications of Labor's determination that the present struggle in which Labor is willingly surrendering many privileges to help the national effort shall also be a starting point for that new world of equal opportunity about which so much has been heard since 1914.

Mr. Bevin told of the communal canteens and the establishment of more nurseries for children of working mothers as aids to industry. He also indicated that Labor's new world would include reform of the diplomatic service, making it available not merely to a limited class but to all who had the necessary abilities.

Wide Range of Discussion

Much of the time of the Congress was devoted to problems of new arbitration machinery, adequate protection for workers in air raids, wage standards in wartime, compulsory savings, blackout, conscientious objectors, and allowances for soldiers and dependents.

The scheme of compulsory savings or deferred payments, associated here mainly with the name of Prof. J. M. Keynes, was rejected by the Congress.

On the question of conscientious objectors the Congress adopted the very liberal view that without upholding the opinions of the people concerned there should be no victimization, and the Congress condemned their dismissal by local authorities and other employers.

The final work of the Congress was a composite resolution seeking repeal of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927, introduced by the Baldwin Government after the general strike in 1926 and regarded ever since by Labor as containing "unfair and unjustifiable restrictions." Such repeal was this year urged on the ground that it would enable the trade unions to make a still greater contribution to the war effort.

Public Interest First

This Parliament of industry has few rivals apart from the House of Commons as the spokesman of the majority of the British Nation. Though naturally stressing the workers' interests it was remarkable for the extent to which the priority of the community's claims were not forgotten.

Thus in the debate upon air-raid protection for the workers the General Council's spokesman laid down that workers could not be considered a privileged class, but could only benefit under a system of legal rights and compensation applicable for all citizens.

Labor, and particularly industrial labor, has gone very far in the interval between the two great wars. In 1914 Trade Union membership was only half its present total. But it is even truer to say that the Trade Union movement has advanced in knowledge and experience. The 1926 general strike taught industrial labor that syndicalist methods do not go down with the British public and that without the co-operation of that public real progress is impossible.

This Congress showed realistically that "power brings responsibility," and this responsibility it fulfills toward both the Nation and its own members, according to Sir Walter Citrine, its Secretary, by adopting a policy of "watchful though cordial co-operation" with the Government, and while helping the national effort at the same time trying "to widen the ambit and influence of the Trade Union movement in this grave period."

"Labor Fit to Govern"

In fact, this Congress, like many Labor utterances in the recent past, has sought to prove that "Labor is fit to govern," or in Mr. Bevin's words, that it is to Labor that the "future really belongs."

It is therefore not surprising that one resolution approved by the Congress welcomed "increased Trade Union relationship with the Ministers, the Government Departments, and employers organizations as a further step in national acceptance of Trade Unionism."

Since nowadays few would deny that the outstanding leadership in the Labor movement is with the industrial rather than political section, the national significance of such a Congress cannot be overemphasized.

British Trade Unionism has needed no propaganda to convince it of the danger of totalitarianism, after seeing how similar movements in Germany and Italy have been treated.

In consequence, self-defense dictated opposition to Naziism long ago, so that what the country generally required was tangible proof of industrial Labor's ability to co-operate in the national effort. That this has been forthcoming is evidenced in the Trade Unions' efforts, particularly since the Churchill Government was established.

Shrewdness and Courage

The General Council of the Trade Unions co-operates closely with various Government Departments through advisory committees, particularly with the Ministry of Labor and National Service, of which Mr. Bevin, leading Trade Unionist, is now head.

Trade Unions also have been accepted as representatives of consumers and producers by the Ministry of Food, and are members of food committees and price-regulation committees.

This Congress showed quite clearly the new pride and new resolution of British workers in the present struggle and evidenced that shrewdness and stubborn courage of the British worker which kept him long ago from running after Syndicalist or Communist shortcuts to settle industrial problems. It was especially personified in both Mr. William Holmes, this year's President, and in Sir Walter Citrine, its able Secretary.

R.K.

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Political Platforms and How They Grew

It was just 100 years ago. The Democrats that year held their national convention at Baltimore. It was probably a rather staid affair, for President Martin Van Buren, a Democrat, was of course renominated. Nevertheless that convention has become a landmark in American political history: it was the first to adopt a party platform.

In many respects this first platform is still a model. It was brief. In nine resolutions that today would take less than a column of newspaper type, the Democrats stated in general terms their views as a party. In fact, this platform was so satisfactory that it was readopted with but minor changes by every Democratic convention down to 1860.

Four years after the convention at Baltimore the Whigs followed the Democrats, likewise adopting a brief declaration of general principles. In that campaign there was a third party, the Liberal Party, which also drew up an extensive platform, a forerunner of the long and laborious party statements that have become the custom since the 1890's.

Forerunner in 1831

Before the Baltimore convention of 1840 there was only one document by political leaders that can be considered as a statement of a party's policy. This was a series of resolutions drawn up at Washington in 1831 by leaders of the National Republican Party. This action, however, was taken independently of a party convention. The National Republican Party held its convention that year in Baltimore. After the convention adjourned, some of the leaders gathered at Washington and drew up a statement of the party's general principles. This statement is not considered by historians to be a party platform. And thus it remained for the Democrats at Baltimore, nine years later, to adopt the first real platform.

Since that year party platforms have been a part of every national convention's work. There has been trend in both parties to stretch these platforms to unbridled length. In addition the platforms for many years were written in laborious phraseology, discouraging much attention by the voters. Only in the last decade has there been a marked reversal of habit by which the two national parties are now attempting to make the platforms short, direct and in simple language. The high water mark in this endeavor was reached in 1932 when the Democrats adopted a platform which Mark Sullivan has called "the best platform ever written by either party."

Platform Left Behind

But when the Democratic nominee, Franklin Roosevelt, became President, he inaugurated in the New Deal a legislative program that went far beyond the course of action anticipated by this platform. For this disregard at least of the letter of the 1932 platform the President has been bitterly criticized. However, a glance at the record of other administrations reveals that party platforms seldom have bound the actions of party nominees or presidents.

Party platforms have a special purpose and are essential even though the party candidates usually differ to greater or lesser extent with particular planks. It should be understood that the platform is a broad outline of general views. Charles A. Beard describes the platform as "a collection of generalities which will serve to create good feeling." It has been aptly said that party platforms are strong on platitudes and short on practicalities.

An Expression of Objectives

The platform, then, is an expression of the general objectives of a party. All factions of the party can agree broadly on the desired goal. The disagreement comes on the ways to attain these ends. And that is why platforms are broad statements of policy rather than a list of detailed and specific pledges.

It is the custom in both political parties for the national conventions to draw up and adopt platforms before nominating candidates for President. By this procedure the party's general policies are laid out independently of the influence of any individual.

Sometimes a leading candidate informs the convention of his attitude on certain issues in advance —as did Alf Landon in the 1936 Republican Convention. Sometimes if there are resolutions (usually called planks) in the platform with which the nominee disagrees, he modifies them by a statement in the campaign. Sometimes he waits until elected and then adopts a course of action not even suggested by the platform, as did President Roosevelt in the Supreme Court reorganization bill of 1937.

Candidates Who Differed

Here are several interesting illustrations of divergence from an adopted program:

1904—The Democratic Convention refused to commit the party in any way on the money issue. But as soon as the convention nominated Alton B. Parker for President he sent a message specifically affirming his allegiance to the gold standard.

1908—The Republican Convention rejected a plan for direct election of Senators. Nevertheless Mr. Taft, after being elected, endorsed an amendment to achieve this very thing which his party had repudiated.

1912—The Democratic Convention approved a resolution making the President ineligible for a second term. After his election President Wilson rejected this pledge as arbitrary.

1916—The Republican Convention rejected a proposal to support a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage. Yet the party nominee, Charles E. Hughes, rejected his party's position and endorsed suffrage for women.

Partly because of these situations and more largely because of the tendency of a political party to forget its campaign pledges once it is in office, the custom of adopting platforms has been criticized. Sometimes it is said that platforms are made merely to run on.

Nevertheless, these stated programs do have an important function in the American party system. They tend to bind the party together and to make it define its aims.

Fold on this line

The Kind of Men Who Write a Party Platform

Wide World

Members of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia after drafting the platform. Those seated are, left to right: Thomas J. Guthrie of Iowa, John Lord O'Brian of New York, Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Herbert K. Hyde of Oklahoma, chairman.

Brain Trust; Program Committee; Research Staff

Who does the thinking for a political party on campaign?

A candidate, if he is worth while, will of course do his own thinking along major lines, but candidates need advice and need also a great deal of specialized information which cannot be looked up while shaking hands with people on the back platform of a train. Somebody has to dig it up for them.

Early Types of Advisers

In years past, presidential candidates drew information and advice largely from their associates in the field of public affairs—senators, representatives, political leaders, editors, merchants, manufacturers, military men, and so on. The advice tended to be practical, hard-headed, sometimes self-interested.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt as Governor of New York became a presidential prospect in early 1932, business advisers were not in particularly good repute. At the suggestion of Samuel I. Rosenman, now a judge of the New York Supreme Court, he turned to the universities, first Columbia and then Harvard, for men to help him prepare the speeches of his campaign and later the legislation embodied in his Administration. The name "brain trust" is supposed to have been coined in pique by Louis M. Howe, Roosevelt's secretary and still earlier adviser.

The group has scattered now. It included Raymond Moley, who broke with Roosevelt toward the end of the first term; Rexford Guy Tugwell, agricultural planner now planning cities; Hugh S. Johnson, columnist critic of the advisers who succeeded him; Judge Rosenman himself, and Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State. After them came Thomas Corcoran, Benjamin Cohen, Harry L. Hopkins, Harold L. Ickes, Robert H. Jackson, Leon Henderson, and others who now function through Government positions.

The Frank Committee

On the other side of the political fence there rose in 1936 an effort to match research without incurring the "brain trust" stigma. Research groups at Republican headquarters in Washington and Chicago supplied material, sometimes rather conflicting, to Governor Alf M. Landon. Some time after the heavy defeat of that year the Republican National Committee authorized the formation of a special Republican Program Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Glenn Frank, previously president of the University of Wisconsin.

The committee was at work for two years and brought together the views of more than 200 leading members of the party with the benefit of a background of painstaking research. The result was a report which appeared in February charting in the main a liberal course, covering a broad range of subjects, accepting some features of the New Deal but laying emphasis on the need to aim at full employment of national manpower and resources.

The report provided a great deal of material and direction for the party platform drawn up at the Philadelphia convention four months later. This method of helping a political party get back on its feet after a period of apparent floundering may be contrasted with the campaign of 1840, in which the Whig Party fused together an uncertain coalition of elements opposed to the party in power but with no program of their own. The Frank Committee undertook to state affirmatively what the Republicans favored.

The Willkie Staff

Of course, an able candidate never merely has speeches written for him; he takes the material from his advisers and makes it his own. Wendell L. Willkie inclines particularly to extemporaneous and individualistic speaking, yet his campaign entourage includes an efficient research staff headed by Russell W. Davenport, formerly managing editor of Fortune Magazine, and Raymond L. Buell, formerly research director and president of the Foreign Policy Association.

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Who, When, Where, and What Of Army Registry Outlined

Next Wednesday, Oct. 16, is registration day for millions of men of the ages from 21 through 35 in the United States first peacetime draft. The Christian Science Monitor presents below the first of four daily stories giving pertinent information on how the law will operate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Some 16,404,000 young men of America will spend about 20 minutes each next Wednesday signing up for the greatest personal obligation ever imposed upon such a large group of United States citizens in peacetime.

Once he puts his name on a tan selective service registration card, every young man must stand ready for four years, at least, to join the country's armed forces on short notice.

He must be prepared, if called, to give up a year of his home life and career to the nation, or even more if Congress decrees a state of national peril.

He must carry at all times a Government identification card, notify a local board if he intends to take an extended trip and obtain permission to leave the country.

And he must inform the board of any major change in the number of his dependents, his job, his citizenship status and physical condition.

First, without any written notice other than the publication, posting and broadcasting of state and national proclamations, he must present himself for registration.

Who?

All men from 21 through 35 years of age must register, with the following exceptions:

Members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and their reserves. Members of the Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, and National Guard. Cadets of the United States Military Academy and Coast Guard Academy, Midshipmen of the Naval Academy, and those who have been accepted for those schools. Diplomatic representatives, senior R. O. T. C. and N. R. O. T. C. students and aliens who have not declared their intention of becoming citizens.

When?

Registration will take place Oct. 16 between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., local time. President Roosevelt has asked employers to give time off, if necessary.

Men must register at the polling place nearest home (in some states and cities, schools will be used, instead). The Government will not pay transportation to registration places. Those who are away from home may register at the nearest precinct or school. Most public officials, policemen, firemen, newspapers, radio stations and post offices will know the registration places.

Those who are at sea or aboard must report to their local Selective Service Boards for registration within five days after returning.

Any man who is ill and not in a hospital may send any competent person to the registration board to be deputized as a registrar and take his registration. Those who are quarantined or too sick to register must report as soon as possible after recovering. Those in hospitals will be registered by special registrars, who also will be appointed at camps, schools, colleges, etc.

Superintendents or wardens of asylums, jails, penitentiaries, and reformatories will register inmates on the day of their release. National Park superintendents will register residents and visitors in their territories. Superintendents of Indian reservations will do the same. Company commanders will register CCC enrollees.

What?

Registrars, who generally will be election officials or schoolteachers, will want to know from each man his name, age, permanent mail address, telephone number, occupation, employer, nearest relative, and citizenship status. Care will be exercised to register all data correctly. Each registrant will be interviewed an average of 20 minutes. His general description will be placed on the back of his card.

After registering, he will receive a card certifying that he has registered. He must carry that card with him at all times. In 1917, men unable to produce cards often were rounded up on suspicion of being draft-dodgers. Any man losing his card should apply for another.

Each registrant will receive a booklet informing him what his duties and obligations will be thereafter. Its theme is: "Remember it is your duty to learn what your Local Board is doing about you."

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Add a little of this beefy goodness to gravies. Umm, nice going! Try it in meat loaf, scrambled eggs, croquettes. We double dare you! Lowly spaghetti and noodles dressed up with BOVRIL are something to shout about. Include BOVRIL in your sandwich spreads. You can't go wrong!

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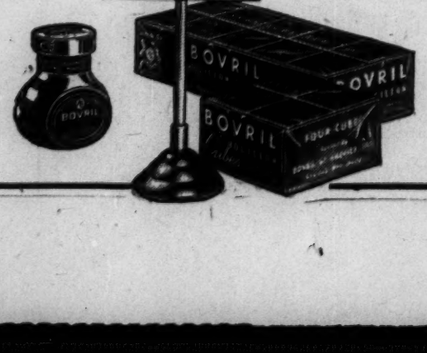

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Year-Round Price For N. Y. Milk Asked

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—A year-round price to farmers of $2.82 a hundredweight for class one milk was urged yesterday at a hearing on proposed price-fixing amendments to the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order.

The proposal was made by Edward Cook, of Buffalo, counsel for the Eastern Farm Milk Producers Marketing Agency.

John S. Pfautz, Director of Research of the Milk Control Commission of Pennsylvania, and Deputy Attorney General Frank E. Coho, of Pennsylvania, testified their State was vitally interested in price stabilization in the New York area.

Dubinsky Not Chosen On A. F. of L. Council

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP) — The American Federation of Labor Executive Council filled two vacancies in its ranks without tendering either post to David Dubinsky, New York trade unionist who led his International Ladies' Garment Workers Union out of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and back into the A. F. of L. last spring.

One seat on the 15-member Council, which some labor men had expected would go to Mr. Dubinsky, was given to W. C. Birthright, President of the International Barbers Union at Indianapolis. The other went to Harvey Brown, President of the International Association of Machinists.

An authoritative source indicated that Mr. Dubinsky was not elected because it might appear that a deal or a reward had been arranged for his return to the A. F. of L.

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Japan Moderates Attitude as U. S. and Britain Discuss Joint Pacific Defense Moves

Reports Show Tokyo Taking Milder Stand

Continued from Page 1

mitted to a diplomacy that has permitted weaker aggressive forces to take the initiative and dream of world domination.

In America's latest defense move with direct Pacific implications, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox disclosed plans for immediate strengthening of the present mobile American flotillas both in ships and in men. New recruits for the Pacific Coast number 4,200. Twenty-two of the 53 merchant vessels authorized for conversion into naval training units have been acquired, he reported.

As America prepares for whatever is to come, an unexampled solidarity regarding basic foreign policy unites individuals and groups across the Nation.

Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate for the Presidency, proposes immediate co-ordination of Anglo - American defense measures in the Pacific.

President Roosevelt presses ahead with negotiations for use of British naval and air bases in the Pacific, notably the $100,000,000-British stronghold at Singapore.

Canada follows the lead of England in reopening the Burma Road for supplies to China, by banning further copper exports outside the British Empire, and possibly the United States. More Canadian troops have been moved to British Columbia. A new Pacific Military Command has been formed.

China, comforted by the prospect of renewed support from its friends, today celebrated the twenty - ninth anniversary of the Chinese Republic, in the famous "Double Ten" holiday—tenth day of the tenth month.

"China is approaching the stage of final reckoning with Japan," Gen. Chiang Kai-shek declared in a message to the Chinese people. Chinese determination, he added, "will dash Japan's fond hopes of quickly concluding the China campaign by enlisting the aid of Germany and Italy."

In Tokyo, U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew conferred for two hours yesterday with Foreign Minister Matsuoka.

The pace of developments in the Pacific is so fast that The Christian Science Monitor today focuses events since signature of the Triple Axis pact. In the following topical summaries trends are illumined by integration of scattered reports, recapitulation of major events, and analysis of the outlook.

Master Strategy:

Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop of Germany explained the Triple Axis as directed against "irresponsible elements" who might "mix in the final phase" of totalitarian world revision.

Washington accepted this as a direct reference to the United States. Later events are interpreted as proving that Nazi Germany is pulling the wires of master strategy against Britain and America with Japan as its puppet.

For months before announcement of the pact, Nazis exerted pressure in Tokyo as a counterbalance to growing American aid for Britain. Ambassador Eugene Ott prepared the way for Max Sthamer, Nazi Oriental specialist, who arrived in Tokyo to speed negotiations shortly before the pact was completed.

Col. Gerhard Matzky, German military attaché, disclosed the Reich's main strategic interest in Japan when he told a Japanese group in Tokyo: "It is indeed advantageous to Germany that the United States Fleet has been detained" in the Pacific.

Japan, always watching for moments to expand in Asia while European powers are embroiled elsewhere, falls in with Berlin's strategy as a counterpoise to America in the Pacific.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi put Japan's outlook crisply: "The British Fleet is busy defending the British Isles and America may have to send part of her Navy to assist Britain. Such being the situation, what has the Japanese Navy to fear?"

By raising the specter of an Atlantic menace, Japan seeks to immobilize America in the Pacific.

By raising the specter of a Pacific menace, Germany seeks to prevent America from rendering decisive aid in the Battle of Britain.

Italy comes along with these broad aims in an effort to defeat Britain.

Japanese Sobered:

Meteoric ups and downs of boastfulness and conciliation have marked Japanese statements since signature of the Axis pact.

Like Italians, the Japanese at first assumed the attitude of already victorious powers. Press articles "warned" American to stay out of war or "take the consequences," "face the full military might of a triple Blitzkrieg," and so on.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, who stalked out of the silent League of Nations Assembly in 1933 when Geneva had rebuked Japan's aggression in Manchuria, was quoted as threatening war against America if the latter seeks to maintain the status quo in the Pacific.

A few days later, Foreign Office spokesman Yachichiro Suma denied that such an interview had been given.

Premier Konoye and Mr. Matsuoka met the stiffening American attitude with an effort to exert an intimidating effect while holding the door open to American acceptance of Japanese claims.

"Japan," declared the Foreign Minister, "is only too eager to maintain friendly relations with all nations willing to co-operate with it."

The basis for an accord that could ease Pacific tension is steadily stated by the Premier as an American "go-ahead" signal for Japan in its plans for a New Order in Greater East Asia.

Prince Konoye urges the view of Berlin and Rome that the world should be divided into vast superstates, with the strongest power in each region assuming "leadership." The Prince in a recent statement designed for America held out the prospect that the United States would be assured by the Triple Axis of such a position in the Americas, if first America would stand aside in East Asia.

Rome also "offered" British possession to America as a reward for neutrality.

That program includes Japanese expansion to French Indo-China—already begun; to the Netherlands East Indies; eventually to the Philippines; and French and British possessions including Australia. Japan's aims encompass driving out all non-Japanese influences in China, and the subjugation of that nation.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has repeatedly refuted this Nazi-Fascist Japanese misinterpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. The American Government and people are meeting Japan's Axis move with specific and unmistakable disapproval. Wheat exports to Japanese ports have been deprived of export bounties by the Department of Agriculture. Further and more drastic embargoes on machines, machine tools, and war materials are being weighed.

U. S. and the War:

Will the Triple Axis pact drive America away from or toward war?

Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo stated their intention of limiting spread of war in Europe and Asia, but Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop said the pact "will help re-establish peace or continue war."

To many Americans, Japan's suddenly disclosed menace in the Pacific drove home the fact that the wars in Europe and Asia are one fabric of aggression, with segments tightening around the United States from both oceans. Isolationists who held out for letting Europe alone now find it harder to explain away the world ramifications of Nazi ambitions.

The pact threatens war if America joins Britain or China. But it is not specific about when America would be considered to have overstepped the bounds in aid to Britain, short of war.

Berlin explained that the recent British-U. S. destroyer barter for bases in the Atlantic is not a casus belli.

Tokyo has been vague about whether the dispatch of American warships to Singapore would be taken as a hostile act.

Rome, through Signor Mussolini's paper Il Popolo d'Italia, listed recent American acts such as sending arms to Britain, blocking of raw materials to Britain's enemies, joint Anglo-U. S. naval base negotiations, and sequestering of gold from conquered areas, as unneutral "and more."

Britain and Japan:

By becoming a nonbelligerent member of the Axis, Japan turns its back on the period of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 1902-1923.

As Japan drifted farther from sympathy for Britain, London sought to appease Tokyo as early as 1931 by looking the other way while Japanese troops invaded Manchuria.

More recently Britain absorbed humiliating insults when Japan blockaded the foreign concessions at Tientsin.

Then British troops were withdrawn from Shanghai and other Chinese cities where they had been stationed for nearly a century.

The last appeasement came with closing of the Burma Road before Japan signed with the Axis.

By reopening the Burma Road, Britain now assumes an attitude of renewed firmness. Tokyo finds its demands denied. Japanese occupation of the British-leased island of Liu Kung, summer naval base in North China waters, further aggravates relations with Britain.

Embargo Weapons:

Latest figures on gasoline exports from the United States to Japan illustrate how dependent the Island Empire is on America and Britain—now reported considering "full" embargoes.

Since last July, high octane American gasoline and tetraethyl ingredients have been embargoed. But Japan can still buy lower octane fuel that is usable in planes over China where little resistance is met.

During the first seven months of 1940 the United States exported to Japan 6,592,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum as compared with 9,313,000 during the same period in 1939. The volume of lubricating oil sent from the United States to Japan during the same period rose from 217,000 barrels in 1939 to 219,000 barrels in 1940. Gas and fuel oil exports for the same seven months were 3,236,000 in 1939 and 3,168,000 in 1940.

Not only do the Anglo-Saxon countries supply the bulk of Japan's imports and a large share of Japan's markets, but Germany and Italy are not at this time in position to do anything directly for Japan. The Axis members are all gambling on defeat of Britain.

British naval control in the Atlantic and at Suez is sufficient to prevent Germany or Italy from sending economic aid to Japan, even if they could spare any, and that is extremely dubious. The trans-Asian route by way of Russia and Siberia to Vladivostok is costly. It is not able to handle an equivalent of the present volume of British and American exports to Japan.

America holds the following devastating economic weapons against Japan: Copper, 90.9 per cent of Japan's imports; ferro-alloys, essential for steel-making, 82.7 per cent; aircraft and parts, 76.9 per cent; automobiles and parts, 64.7 per cent; and lead, 45.5 per cent. There are other key commodities, even beyond the recent stoppage of iron and steel scrap as well as high-test gasoline. American cotton, while less taken than some years back, is still important to Japan. Machine tools are indispensable to many factories equipped with American machines.

Even greater pressure can be placed on Japan through the control of foreign exchange which can be exerted by the United States and Britain. Outside of the yen bloc (comprising Manchuria and occupied China) Japan's main source of foreign currency is with the two English-speaking nations. In 1938 foreign exchange which Japan obtained from United States and Great Britain purchases totaled half again as much as from all other non-yen countries in 1938.

Japan's only substantial economic weapon against America is raw silk. But its embargo, as in the case of American embargoes, would cut off an important source of foreign revenue. America is better able to stand this than Japan.

Economics of War:

At some point in American imposition of economic embargoes, Japan is likely to face the choice of going to war or of backing down. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles recently expressed the hope that Japanese-American problems might be resolved by negotiation.

Washington is nevertheless facing the prospect that Japan's military chieftains may decide to seize more raw materials by force, at the risk of war with Britain and possibly America.

Japan's economic position in that event would become immediately aggravated. British and American copper, oil, machines, cotton and so on comprise together 62 per cent of Japan's imports from countries outside its own yen bloc.

The Netherlands East Indies are viewed by Japan as a future possession in any event, probably recognized in secret clauses of the Triple Axis pact. If war came, the Indies, rich in rubber, oil, and tin, would be a first Japanese objective.

The Fleets:

While combined British and American naval strength still outbalances Japan by nearly a ratio of 10 to 3 this does not indicate present naval potentialities in the Pacific.

Britain, due to demands at home, in the Mediterranean, and on Empire trade routes, has something less than a tenth of its fleet available for potential Far Eastern duty. Two cruisers, a small aircraft carrier and a considerable number of submarines are its present Far Eastern naval force. Co-operating with this would be the Netherland' East Indies Squadron of some dozen vessels the largest of which is 6,600 tons. The Netherlands also would contribute a number of submarines.

The present United States naval force in the Far East is composed of the cruisers Marblehead and Augusta, one destroyer squadron of 13 ships, together with two divisions of submarines totaling 12 undersea craft with their accompanying vessels, and a seaplane tender. If the American operations were based at Singapore, 10 of the United States' 15 battleships and their attendant craft would represent a reasonable distribution of American forces.

Japan, against this combined strength, could not concentrate its entire force. Its nine battleships might constitute its spearhead but its navy of 898,000 tons would be severely taxed to maintain its tenuous lines of communication and continue to enforce blockade of the China coast.

Naval Bases:

Singapore, Britain's $100,000,000 naval and air base at the Orient's crossroads, dominates calculations of naval strategists in Washington, London and Tokyo.

Stronger than Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, and safer from air attack than Manila, Singapore is viewed as indispensable for any large-scale American action in the South Pacific.

Washington has responded to the Japanese naval threat by intensifying negotiations with Britain for joint use of Singapore and other British bases in the Pacific.

By position and by equipment, Singapore commands the sea and air lanes between East Asia and Europe. It is vital to defense of Australia and India. Britain spent 15 years from 1923 to 1938 improving its facilities for repairing the largest battleships. Harbor space is adequate for entire fleets.

Somewhat open to land attack but heavily fortified against that possibility, and protected by jungles to the north on the narrow peninsula, Singapore otherwise combines many features of invulnerability. The long narrow seas between the British Malay Peninsula and Sumatra (Netherlands East Indies), protect communications with India, and on to Europe.

America's major base is at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The Philippines remain inadequately prepared, with a naval shelter at Cavite. Other American outposts are minor, but capable of development over a period of years.

Netherlands East Indies facilities, including their base at Surabaya, might conceivably be opened to Britain and America if Japan attacked.

French bases in the Pacific are already marked out for seizure by Japan. Haiphong in French Indo-China is under Japanese dominance. But Oceania, comprising several groups of South Pacific islands, had sided with the Free France of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Japan has four major bases on the main islands, and another at Bako, Formosa. The extent of fortification is not known on mandated islands athwart America's naval lines from Hawaii to the Philippines, but Japan has rigorously excluded alien inspection there for some years.

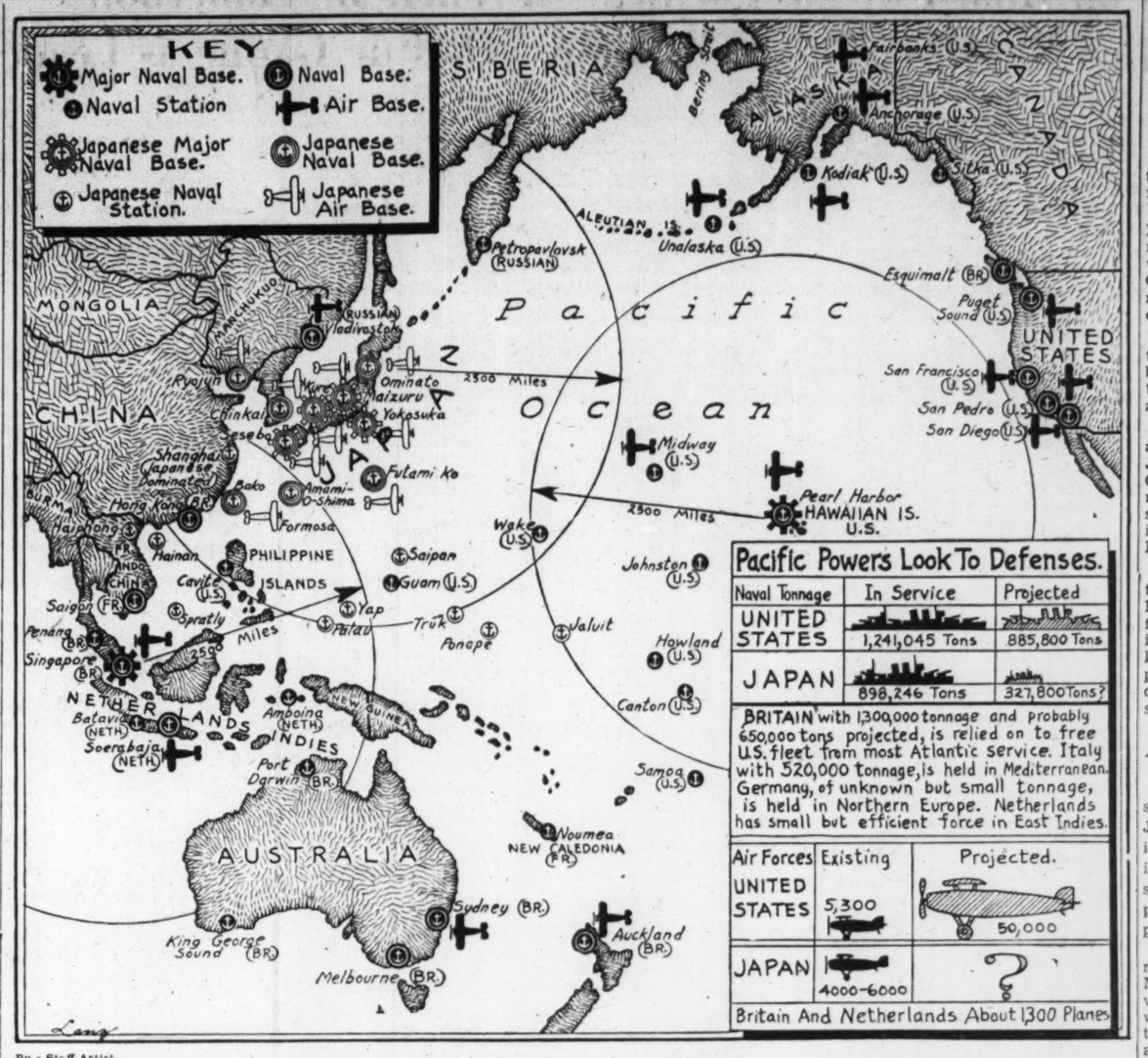
Air Strategy:

Ships of the air share with ships of the sea in Pacific strategy. Japan holds numerical superiority but the quality of its planes is indicated by the 205 m.p.h. speed of its naval fighters compared with 270 m.p.h. of comparable United States craft.

Britain is believed to have nearly 1,000 airplanes in the Malayan archipelago and the vicinity. To this The Netherlands would add some 300 planes. Although the present American aviation contingent is not large, it includes more than 24 large flying boats on "neutrality patrol" in the Far East. And large numbers of U. S. flying ships, based at Honolulu would quickly utilize the facilities of Pan American and British Overseas Airways in reaching their military objectives.

To the North, the United States is rushing to completion air bases in Alaska, some 1,400 miles from Japan.

Meanwhile, a significant point in Pacific air strategy is that Manila and the Philippines are relatively vulnerable to air attack from Japanese planes based 650 miles away on Bako, in the Pescadores, or on Formosa itself from which foreigners are excluded to screen any military preparations. In contrast, Singapore is heavily defended both by anti-aircraft installations and its fighter planes, even if the Japanese were able to establish bases in Saigon, Indo-China, 650 miles away. Hong Kong, too, has highly developed antiaircraft defenses.



By a Staff Artist

Light Circles Show "Battle Ranges" of Major Centers of Sea Power

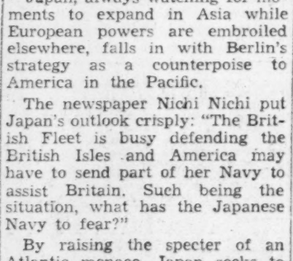
Pacific Powers Look To Defenses.

Naval Tonnage	In Service	Projected
UNITED STATES	1,241,045 Tons	885,800 Tons
JAPAN	898,246 Tons	327,800 Tons?

BRITAIN with 1,300,000 tonnage and probably 650,000 tons projected, is relied on to free U.S. fleet from most Atlantic service. Italy with 520,000 tonnage, is held in Mediterranean. Germany, of unknown but small tonnage, is held in Northern Europe. Netherlands has small but efficient force in East Indies.

Air Forces	Existing	Projected.
UNITED STATES	5,300	50,000
JAPAN	4000-6000	?

Britain And Netherlands About 1,300 Planes


VITAL U.S. IMPORTS
RUBBER — 98% OF $178,000,000 IMPORTS FROM FAR EAST, WHICH PRODUCES 97% OF WORLD OUTPUT.
TIN — 80% OF U.S. PIG TIN FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA, WHERE 64% OF WORLD PRODUCTION IS CONCENTRATED.

PEOPLES OF THE PACIFIC
CHINESE - 450,000,000
ANOTHER 10,000,000 SCATTERED IN PACIFIC COUNTRIES, AND 30,000,000 IN MANCHUKUO, ABOUT A THIRD OF CHINA IS UNDER PARTIAL JAPANESE RULE.
JAPANESE EMPIRE OF 98,000,000
INCLUDING 21,000,000 KOREANS AND 8,000,000 CHINESE.
UNITED STATES & POSSESSIONS - 132,000,000
ONLY A FEW THOUSAND OUTSIDE U.S. IN CHINA, HAWAII, ALASKA, JAPAN, AND PHILIPPINES.
FILIPINOS - 12,000,000 WITH MANY CHINESE AND JAPANESE IN ISLANDS.
BRITISH - AUSTRALIANS 6,620,000
NEW ZEALANDERS 1,600,000
CANADIANS 10,400,000
INDIANS 338,000,000
MALAY STATES 1,311,000
THAILAND (SIAMESE) - 14,464,000, UNDER JAPANESE INFLUENCE.
FRENCH INDO-CHINA - 22,576,000, PARTIALLY UNDER JAPANESE OCCUPATION.
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES - 53,000,000 SCATTERED ON MANY ISLANDS.
ASIATIC RUSSIANS - 54,000,000.
[TRIPLE AXIS BOASTS ITS OPPONENTS FACE 250,000,000 PEOPLE. AMERICANS, BRITISH AND FRIENDLY PEOPLES IN PACIFIC AREA ALONE TOTAL 1,004,000,000.]

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES RESOURCES
TIN - 16% OF WORLD PRODUCTION.
RUBBER - 33% OF WORLD PRODUCTION.
PETROLEUM, COPRA, SUGAR, PALM OIL.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA RESOURCES
RICE - STAPLE FOODSTUFF SOUGHT FOR JAPAN'S ARMIES.
RUBBER - VITAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT JAPAN LACKS AND SEEKS TO CONTROL THROUGH SOUTHWARD EXPANSION.
CORN - WITH RICE AND RUBBER, CORN ACCOUNTS FOR MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF INDO-CHINA EXPORTS.

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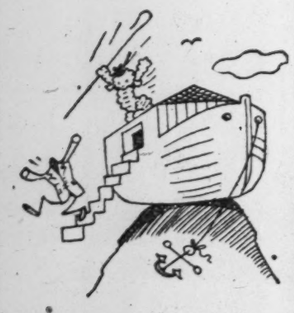

Page Mr. Noah!

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Far East Feels New Impact Of U. S. Policy

Air Strategy:

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Netherlands on Guard in the Pacific; Area of Rich Resources Backs Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—Since the Netherlands Indies are at war with Germany events in the Pacific are being keenly watched by the Netherlands Government in exile here since Japan's agreement to join the Axis Powers in the war should the United States intervene in the struggle.

Reports that the Netherlands are negotiating with Washington to permit the United States to use certain of the Dutch overseas possessions as naval or air bases are denied here.

The Government, it is said, has heard nothing of such proposal, though it would naturally be prepared to consider it favorably.

Meanwhile the Netherlands Indies' own defenses are being strengthened. Additional air squadrons have been organized.

Naval Squadron Kept Up

The Indies' naval squadron is being maintained at full strength. Though small, it is powerful, comprising the Netherlands' two newest and largest battle cruisers and a number of modern destroyers and submarines.

The Netherlands Indies considered themselves at war as soon as German troops entered Netherlands territory and Queen Wilhelmina raised the standard of resistant. Action was taken through the Indies' "advisory" Parliament.

When war came the Governor General, Jhr. A. W. van Starkenborch Stackouwer, who represents Queen Wilhelmina in the Indies, temporarily assumed full executive powers, and the Indies found themselves able to carry on national life unhindered by the invasion of their mother country.

On establishment of Queen Wilhelmina's Government in Britain, the Governor General became once more the Queen's representative as before and the Indies' authorities are now in normal consultation with the Government.

Headquarters at Batavia

Almost all the large Indies companies with headquarters in Holland—about 300—transferred their central offices to Batavia immediately their country entered the war, so that they have been able to continue business without a halt for reorganization.

The Indies, said a Netherlands spokesman, being rich in tin, aluminum, oil, food, and other essential commodities, are giving valued assistance to the British Allied war effort.

While the Netherland Indies are willing to maintain friendly relations with Japan, if these are reciprocated — Indies-Japanese economic talks were going ahead satisfactorily at the time the Axis pact was announced—the people of the Indies are showing that they are solidly behind their home country in the war for freedom.

Fund Sent to Queen

Recently the sum of $5,000,000 was sent to Queen Wilhelmina from the Indies as a contribution to the war effort, and the Queen in turn personally presented the money of King George for the purchase of 40 Spitfires and 18 American Lockheed bombers.

Yet the Indies have had to tighten their financial belt. Before the war they were largely self-supporting, but received a considerable amount of short-term money as well as other financial assistance from the homeland, both for Government and industrial purposes.

At present, however, there is no financial help of any kind forthcoming, and the Indies must fend entirely for themselves in this matter, for the moment at least.

Chinese Impressed By Burma Road Act

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Oct. 10

Authoritative Chinese quarters said last night Great Britain's decision to reopen the Burma Road Oct. 17 as well as the current American attitude toward Japan had deeply impressed the Chinese Government and its people.

They said China was determined to use the road to the fullest possible extent, although Japanese bombing is anticipated.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government is certain that the route cannot be destroyed, they said, and it will be used by trucks as long as possible for vital imports and exports and then, if necessary, by pony and mule trains or coolie caravans.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—India, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula are looking to Anglo-American naval co-operation in the Pacific as offering new hope of maintaining peace in that portion of the Far East.

At their front door stands the British port of Singapore, one of the best-equipped and strongest naval stations in the world. Here the biggest battleships can be repaired and sheltered. Harbor accommodation is available for the largest fleets. The port is 2,900 miles from Yokohama, which is 500 miles less than the distance that United States vessels would have to travel from Pearl Harbor to reach Japan.

Singapore's guns and airplanes command the main western gate of the China seas. Singapore is thus in a position powerfully to reinforce Hong Kong, Manila, and Guam. It stands sentinel also on Chiang Kai-shek's main remaining life-line, the motor road from Rangoon to Chungking. It renders feasible besides the effective safeguarding of the Netherlands Indies and of French Indo-China.

At the same time, situated as it is, upon the flank of any hostile action from the Northeast it offers an ideal jumping-off place for a mobile sea force operating in protection of the entire basin of the Pacific.

Strong Garrison Maintained

The function performed by Singapore, at present, is more potential than active. But Britain's heavy preoccupations in Europe have not prevented its continuing to be strongly garrisoned from India, a country which is in a position to reinforce it upon a large scale. The narrow straits between the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra that lead westward from the port, offer a secure corridor for such convoys from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, and Rangoon.

How completely guarded are these waterways is shown by the fact that not a single casualty occurred east of Suez to any of the 71 troop and military supply ships which sailed from Indian ports between Sept. 1, 1939, and Aug. 1, 1940.

India in the past year has enormously increased its fighting strength alike on land, on sea, and in the air. In the 1914-18 war it sent more than a million men overseas to support the Allies, and even bigger Indian expeditionary forces are now preparing.

The same applies to Indian armament manufacture which is now upon a vastly larger scale than in 1914-18, when nevertheless the army of India was to a very large extent independent of overseas munitions and equipment.

Steel Available for Europe

Airplane making is a recent addition to India's armament activities.

Another remarkable Indian development is in iron and steel making. The British Government has been informed from Delhi that, in the matter of light steel products, after meeting all its own demands, besides those for the Middle East, Iraq, Kenya and Uganda, a balance of 10,00 tons per month will be available this year for use in Europe. This is additional to monthly consignments to Britain of 10,000 tons of scrap, also of a lump contribution of 50,000 tons of pig iron that has also been arranged.

All this outside enormous quantities of textiles, also raw materials including food grains, oil seeds, coal, rubber, timber, tin, and other metals which constitute the main contribution of India, Burma, and the Malay territories to the British war effort. It is a contribution with such vast supplies in reserve as to be able also to help any joint American-British operations in the Pacific.

Special Role for Burma

Burma has a special part to play. This is because, in addition to possessing rich rice fields, productive teak forests, and prolific oil wells it controls the motorroad to Western China which is soon to be reopened with prospect of having much influence upon Far-Eastern developments.

It has sometimes been suggested that political unrest in India might reduce the ability of that country to take the useful share it might otherwise do where co-operation for the defense of democracy is concerned.

Yet Hindus and Moslems alike—however sharp may be their differences—both with one another and with British officialdom—realize that their own passionately held ideals of self-government are utterly incapable of realization under any other than democratic conditions.

In the struggle in the Pacific, therefore, there is no doubt whatever upon which side they will be found almost unanimously arrayed.

Disillusioned Squirrels

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP)—Park Superintendent Oscar Ikenberry frowns on stealing of nuts placed in the city parks for squirrels.

"Squirrels depend upon nuts for their winter food supply. When they scamper about and don't find any, it destroys their sense of security for the winter and makes them dissatisfied with the social order," Mr. Ikenberry explained.

French in Cameroons Hail de Gaulle as Leader

DUALA, Cameroons, with the de Gaulle Expedition, Oct. 9. Delayed (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle landed here today and raised the standard of the "Free French" forces on French soil for the first time since the French-German armistice.

General de Gaulle stepped ashore from the gunboat Commandant Duboc which took part in the attempt to land at Dakar.

He kissed Governor General Leclerc on both cheeks and then the two reviewed native soldiers and sailors and French troops of the Cameroons garrison on the pier.

The Cameroons decided some time ago to join General de Gaulle's movement to carry on the war against Germany.

A cheer went up from members of the de Gaulle expedition as an officer of the garrison shouted on their arrival: "Here you are at home."

As the Commandant Duboc touched the pier, three ranks of negro troops snapped to attention. In front of them were grouped the Governor General and his staff.

Clamor of Crowds

For a moment there was silence. Then the crowds surging on to the pier broke into a clamor.

While the members of the expedition were debarking, General de Gaulle, who has been administering the "Free French" fight against Germany from London, drove through the densely packed streets of the City to the Governor's palace.

There he was presented to local officials and native chieftains, many of whom had come from Senegal, Dahomey, and the Ivory Coast to join his fight.

In presenting the "Free French" leader, Governor General Leclerc said: "I have not promised the people of the Cameroons an easy life but rather one of sacrifice. There are no weak hearts here. We are men of firm resolution. Cameroon is ready for all eventualities."

General de Gaulle replied: "Cameroon has set a magnificent example already, followed by a number of colonies, and others will follow.

"I cite Hitler's words in 'Mein Kampf' that a people may be beaten but when a people and their leaders accept defeat then they are forever lost.

"On the contrary, if a handful of men do not accept defeat then everything is to be hoped for.

The Cameroons, he concluded, "will have a place in the history of this war and in the history of the nation."

Failure at Dakar

Until his arrival in the Cameroons, General de Gaulle had not been reported since the failure on Sept. 23-25 of his British-supported expedition to Dakar to win over Senegal from the Vichy Government.

Duala is about 2,000 miles southeast of Dakar and just east of the African slave coast. With a population of about 30,000, it is the largest town and the chief seaport of the French Cameroons.

The Cameroons, bounded on the South and East by French Equatorial Africa; constituted a German protectorate from 1884 to 1919. By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany relinquished sovereignty, and France and Great Britain were given mandates to administer the country.

The area under French mandate comprises about 160,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,500,000. It has been governed as a separate entity, with administrative and fiscal autonomy, by a commissioner, aided by a council, responsible to the French Government. The seat of government is at Yaounde.

The country's resources are mainly agricultural. There are neither minerals nor manufacturing.

The part under British mandate covers 33,705 square miles with population of about 687,000.

Corridor Across Africa

General de Gaulle announced on Aug. 29 that the French Cameroons and Congo had entered the war on Britain's side, opening a wide corridor from the South Atlantic to Italian Libya, and forming a land bridge from the Atlantic to the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

Previously the de Gaulle headquarters in London had claimed the support of the French colonies of New Caledonia in the Pacific, Tahiti, the New Hebrides, and French Equatorial Africa, and of Frenchmen in Australia, Egypt and India.

Praise for Loyal

VICHY, France, Oct. 10 (AP)—Admiral Jean Darlan, Naval Minister, declared today in a radio address directed to an estimated 6,000 French sailors now in England that the French Government is "doing everything possible" to hasten their return home.

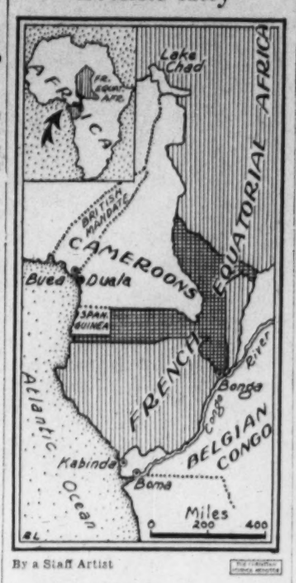
Admiral Darlan thanked the sailors for "resisting all (British) pressure and remaining loyal sailors," especially in the face of "hard material conditions imposed upon you and incessant and sometimes untruthful propaganda."

"The Government of Marshal Petain," he concluded, "does not forget you. You may be sure we are doing everything possible to hasten your return to your homes."

Legation Closed

MEXICO CITY, D. F. (AP)—The Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires, Vintila Petala, notified the Foreign Ministry Oct. 9 that because of the European war Rumania had decided to close its legation here. He said he would return to Bucharest immediately.

British Ally



By a Staff Artist

French Cameroons

Where General de Gaulle, leader of the "Free French" forces, has landed.

Americans in Manila Face Situation Calmly

MANILA (AP)—Steamship agencies reported Oct. 10 that Americans in the Philippines are heeding High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre's advice not to be alarmed because of the present tense situation in the Orient.

Pétain Seeks Citizens' Help, Admits Future Looks Dark

VICHY, France, Oct. 10 (AP)—Premier Marshal Philippe Pétain pleaded last night with his defeated, disillusioned people to get stanchly behind him and work for the "liberation and renovation" of France.

The Chief of State, speaking by radio to the whole nation, admitted, however, that the future is "dark and threatening," and he told the French that his Government's recent stringent food rationing was a "painful necessity," . . . imposed "by the severity of the defeat and the wish of the conqueror."

Again he explained the nature of his regime and asked all Frenchmen to "consecrate" themselves to its aims.

The Vichy Government, he said, was "national" in foreign policy; "hierarchical" in internal policy; "co-ordinated and controlled" economically and "social" in its spirit and institutions.

For the first time, Marshal Pétain spoke of the people of the "lost Provinces" of Alsace and Lorraine (which appear to be lost again to France, since Germany is likely to absorb them).

He touched on the fact that many must leave their homes and migrate into other parts of France and sent them his "affection and profound sympathy."

He praised, also the courage of the peasants in the occupied zone and the dignity of the people of Paris and said wistfully again that he hoped to move his Government to the real capital (a project blocked so far by the Germans).

M. Pétain listed among the accomplishments of his regime the return home of 3,000,000 refugees and 2,000,000 demobilized soldiers; re-establishment of communications, and the invocation of laws dissolving secret societies, limiting access to professions, pursuing "those who are responsible for our disaster" and the repression of drunkenness.

M. Pétain's Government began today to recruit a miniature, volunteer army of seven divisions (about 100,000 men), the most it can have under the armistice terms.

A severe censorship was placed on films, both imported and exported, to guard the morals of French youth and to show the outside world a "true" picture of French life.

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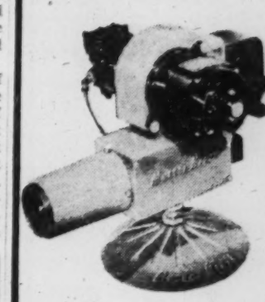
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African Command by Keitel Denied by Berlin and Rome

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—All the London morning papers today carried Cairo reports saying that the Nazi Gen. Wilhelm Keitel had taken over the Axis African command, succeeding Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani.

The change was said to have been a direct result of the Oct. 4 Brenner Pass conference between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. General Keitel, chief of the German High Command, attended the conference.

Both Berlin and Rome authoritative sources described the Cairo report as absurd and erroneous.

Review for Duce

PADUA, Italy, Oct. 10 (AP)—Premier Mussolini reviewed 20,000 young Fascist volunteers encamped on this historic plain today in a great military demonstration.

Delegations from semi-military Fascist type organizations in Spain, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria participated in the review in addition to a group of German Nazis.

Diplomatic representatives of the same five countries also were assembled in Padua to Greet Il Duce on his arrival from Udine where he inspected 22 battalions and 18-year-old recruits and then witnessed a sham battle for the second time in two days.

Signor Mussolini arrived at Padua shortly after noon and received the plaudits of the crowd while standing in his open automobile.

He then took his place on a high rostrum where he stood stiffly erect as the visiting delegations marched past. He refrained from addressing the cheering marchers.

British Seize Art Masterpieces

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Masterpieces of art with a possible value of $500,000 were removed from the American Export Liner Excalibur by British authorities at Bermuda last week, line officials said today.

The line said more than 500 paintings by such masters as Gauguin, Degas, Manet, Monet, Cezanne, Renoir, and Picasso were seized from the ship's strong room as well as a box of books with illustrations by Rouault.

The company said it was not aware of the value of the shipment because the shipper, Martin Fabiani of Lisbon, had listed the value at $10,000 for ship records.

The British Consul at Lisbon issued a navicert for the shipment, which was consigned to the Bignou Galleries in New York. Bignou officials were not available for comment.

Officials said they had been told that Britain regarded the pictures as "enemy exports" and a ruse by Germans to obtain dollar exchange in America.

The pictures were reported unofficially to have been removed from Paris museums.

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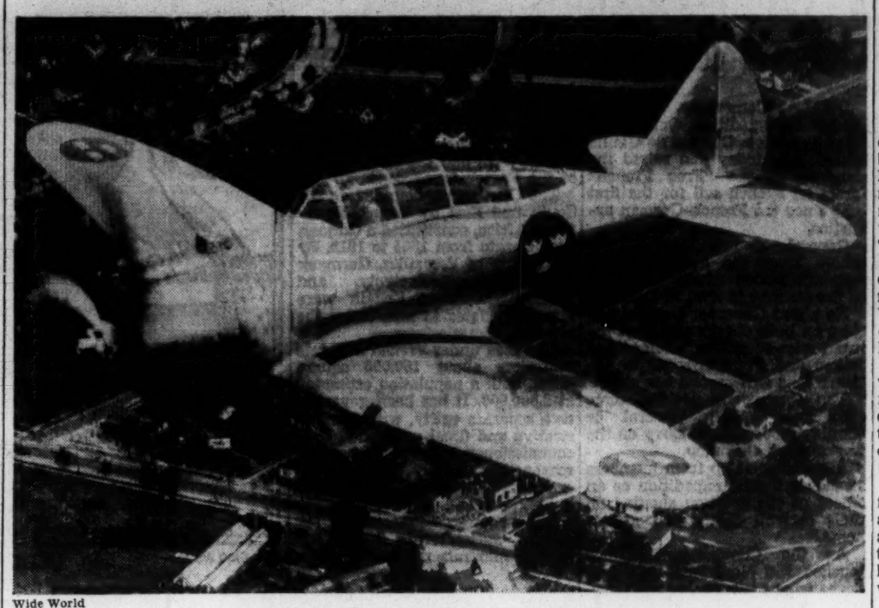
Swedish Planes to Aid British?



Wide World

"Republic Guardsman" in Flight

This new-type fighting craft was built by the Republic Aviation Corporation for Sweden. The triple crown of Sweden appears on the fuselage.

Fifty of the ships have been impounded by the Federal Government and steps are being considered whereby they may be turned over to Britain.

U. S. Ponders 'Flying Forts' for Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—More warplanes for Britain were the order of business today as Government officials were reported seeking to speed aircraft production and to devise means of releasing to Britain an additional number of planes already built.

The possibility of immediately making available to Britain at least half of the Army's 50 to 60 flying fortress-type bombers is said to be receiving renewed consideration here as Britain faces the task not only of carrying aerial warfare to Eastern Germany but also of smashing the Italian drive in Egypt.

Arthur B. Purvis, Chairman of the British Purchasing Mission in the United States, has been in frequent contact with Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, who acts as liaison man between British purchasers and American manufacturers. A long meeting was held Oct. 9 in Secretary Morgenthau's office, attended by William S. Knudsen, Defense Commission Production Chief; Philip Young, Co-ordinator between the British Mission and the Secretary's office; the Assistant Secretaries of War and Navy, and the chiefs of the Army and Navy air services.

The meeting is believed to have discussed a reported British request for permission to buy a portion of the long-range bombers now possessed by the United States Army. If the request is granted, the bombers will be returned to their manufacturers as part payment on unfilled Government orders and will be resold by the manufacturers to the British.

Word also has been received that the British may be given permission to purchase some 60 planes now impounded at the Republic Aviation Corporation's Long Island plant. The planes were originally ordered by the Swedish Government but were impounded by this country under legislation permitting the President to halt shipment of military materiel which might serve American defense.

Benefit to Britain

The planes include single-seater pursuit planes and two-place dive-bombers of late and reportedly highly efficient models and would be a signal addition to British defense and attack power. It is understood that no decision as to the planes' ultimate disposition has been made and that action is being delayed pending Presidential signature of the Faddis bill providing for quick governmental recapture from manufacturers of foreign-ordered equipment needed for national defense.

It is assumed here that if the Administration transfers the 60 planes to its own defense forces, Britain will take delivery of an equal number of planes now on contract for this country.

The Republic planes are understood to be part of several Swedish orders given as long ago as the first of the year and totaling approximately 150 planes. How many of the 150 have been delivered to Sweden is not known, nor is it known how many planes remain to be built.

From other sources in Washington it is learned that the United States is trying to obtain the return of the 100 to 150 planes aboard the French aircraft carrier Bearn now anchored in Port de France Harbor on the West Indian Island of Martinique. Gaston Henri-Haye, French Ambassador in Washington, is believed to have informed President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the terms of the Franco-German armistice forbid France to transfer to another power any of the military, naval, or aerial equipment in its hands at the time of the signing of the armistice.

Britain lays claim to the planes on the ground they were purchased under the joint Anglo-French purchasing program in this country. They are of a late type and, like the planes ordered by Sweden, would be of importance to British air power.

Speeding of Shelters Pledged By British Home Secretary

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Britain's new Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, told the House of Commons today that the Government had in motion a big new program to shelter the populace from air raids, but he warned Britons ironically that they should "sue for peace now" if they hoped for complete immunity.

In his outline of his air-raid defense policies, he declared it unlikely that whole populations ever could be protected from air raids in modern war.

"We knew what to expect when we entered the war," Mr. Morrison declared, "and we are now experiencing, as civilians, what was experienced by soldiers in the last war.

Mr. Morrison said it was "very doubtful" if deep shelters could be provided for the whole populations of such cities as London, Liverpool, and Glasgow and urged dispersal in small shelters rather than in large, communal shelters as the best immediate remedy.

He pledged:

1. Quick speeding up of shelter construction.
2. A quick survey of subway accommodations to make the best use of the tubes.
3. An investigation of deep shelter possibilities with an "open mind."
4. Official control of supplies and prices of brick, cement, and possibly other building materials.
5. More Anderson family-sized steel shelters.
6. A "code of behavior" for people using shelters.
7. First aid equipment in all public shelters.
8. Government pay for sanitary arrangements.
9. The taking over of large houses for billets for the homeless.

"We shall accelerate to the fullest extent," he said, the work of "additional shelter construction."

"If local authorities do not do their jobs, I will step over their heads."

Temperance Plan Given to Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A suggestion that profits from the State sale of liquor be used to educate citizens of Virginia as to the evil effects of alcohol and to finance research on the effects or drinking was advanced here recently by Dr. J. S. DeJarnette, Superintendent of the Western State Hospital at Staunton, Va.

Speaking before a temperance workers' conference sponsored by the Virginia Anti-Saloon League in Broad Street Methodist Church, Dr. DeJarnette said he believed that between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 should be appropriated yearly from profits of the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board to teach citizens the disastrous effects of alcohol.

Figures compiled at the hospital show that the number of inebriates received more than doubled following the repeal of prohibtion, Dr. DeJarnette said.

In the four years preceding repeal of the prohibition amendment, 1,052 victims of drink were admitted to the hospital. In the four years after repeal a total of 2,510 were received, the Superintendent stated.

German Raids Bomb London In 50 Areas

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Waves of Nazi bombers damaged famous buildings and started new fires in London during intensive raids last night, but the Government announced that first reports indicated that the casualty list would be "small."

More than 50 districts of the city were hit, while less intensive raids were carried out against Wales and Southwestern, Northeastern, and Northwestern England.

Most of the damage in London was inflicted before midnight. A famous church, one of the city's oldest hotels, a promenade known the world over, hospitals and several internationally known buildings were struck.

The Government said that the fires in the city and in suburban areas "were promptly dealt with and all were brought under control. At several points houses were hit and some industrial premises were damaged.

"No reports of any large number of persons killed or injured have been received from any quarter," the Government announced.

An undisclosed number of persons were fatally injured when a bomb scored a direct hit on an air-raid shelter—situated in the only piece of open ground in a congested district. Houses in the surrounding area were undamaged.

Among the damaged buildings were a bank and another hotel.

Docks Damaged

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP)—The German High Command describing attacks by light and heavy fighting planes against London last night claimed that the heaviest damage was inflicted on docks in the Thames bend. It went on to add that destruction was caused by bomb explosions on railways and tracks in the center of the city, and that numerous extensive fires were observed during the night.

Single fighting planes in Southern England, the High Command stated, effectively attacked with heaviest caliber bombs port facilities, army camps, railway embankments, and armament factories, while several airports were bombed at St. Eval, Penrose and St. Merryn, destroying hangars, barracks, and planes on the ground.

Property damage inflicted by bombs dropped at night by enemy fliers in Western Germany and the occupied area could be quickly repaired, the High Command claimed, adding that some apartment houses were destroyed and one farm building was burned.

Japan Newspaper, American-Owned, Ends Independence

TOKYO, Oct. 10 (AP)—The 50-year-old Japan Advertiser, long considered one of the outstanding American-owned dailies outside the United States, ended its independent existence today when it passed under Japanese control.

Its merger with the Japan Times and Mail, which often speaks for the Tokyo Foreign Office, was announced.

The Japan Advertiser, owned and published for 30 years by B. W. Fleisher, formerly of Philadelphia, had stood for cordial American - Japanese relations. Members of the American community considered the termination of American ownership one more indication of mounting American-Japanese tension.

British Acclaimed By Episcopalians

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 10 (AP)—A cabled pledge to the British people of "every assistance in our power" flashed across the Atlantic last night from the fifty-third triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

In the form of a resolution adopted by the Church's House of Bishops, the message deplored the "slaughter of innocent children" and registered "abhorrence of these indiscriminate, wanton and merciless attacks."

Addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the cable expressed "gratitude and unbounded admiration for the amazing courage and fortitude with which the British people are withstanding the evil and barbarous forces which threaten the world" and added:

"We pray that God may protect and sustain them in all their efforts to combat evil and bring finally to a distracted world that peace which is the fruit of righteousness. . . ."

James Roosevelt to Mix Marine Drill and Movies

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Capt. James Roosevelt, due to be called for active duty in the Marine Corps Reserve, will continue to make motion pictures. A spokesman for the President's son explained he would make frequent overnight hops to Hollywood for conferences from wherever his reserve battalion is in training.

Marine Corps Reserve officials said this would not be unusual since even reserve privates have the privilege of spending the night away from camp.

Road Trouble

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. (AP)—How times have changed!

Residents of a suburban community plan court action to keep horses off an oiled road, which has been cut up and made rough for motor travel by riders from a saddle club.

Close Vote in Australia Keeps Menzies in Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Oct. 10 (Australian Associated Press)—Final counting in the Australian Federal elections, which were held Sept. 21, shows that the coalition Government of Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies has won a precarious majority of only two seats in the Lower House. When the Speaker has been nominated, this lead will be reduced to one.

The main purpose of the election, therefore, which had been to strengthen the ministerial lead of 10, if possible, and thereby reinforce the Government's war policy, has not been realized and an even more serious political crisis remains to be solved. At the same time, the fact that Labor is to some extent supporting the Government's war policy gives promise that some working basis of continuing the Government may be found.

The distribution of seats in the Lower House are as follows:

Ministerialists, 38, comprising United Australia Party 24, and Country Party 14; Labor Opposition, 36, including four members of the New South Wales non-Communist Labor Group, led by former Premier John T. Lang.

Labor thus made a gain of four members, reducing the Government majority from 10 to two. In the Senate the Ministerialists have 19 seats and Labor 17, but until July, when the newly-elected Senators take their seats, party strengths will be Ministerialists, 21; Labor, 15.

Several Upsets Reported

There are 17 new members in the House of Representatives of 75, including a representative of the Northern Territory who has no vote.

Among those defeated were Postmaster General H. V. Thorby and Assistant Minister H. R. Knock. Former Premier B. S. B. Stevens of New South Wales failed to win a New South Wales metropolitan seat from Labor.

The political situation remains in suspense pending meetings of the political parties at Canberra next week, when the Labor Party will consider Prime Minister Menzies' offer of portfolios in an all-party national Government. At present there are indications that Labor will repeat its earlier refusals.

Labor members in New South Wales, from which State the party derives its main strength, insist that Opposition Leader John Curtin, as leader of the largest party in the House, should be commissioned to form a Government. Meanwhile both sides are busy consolidating their ranks.

Mr. Curtin is negotiating for reconciliation of the non-Communist Labor group, which was formed last April in protest against Labor's alleged lukewarmness in supressing subversive elements within the party which were trying to hamper the war effort.

While directed to consolidating party strengths these efforts to procure solidarity among Ministerial and Opposition groups may yet produce a National Government.

After providing a Speaker, Mr Menzies will have in the House of Representatives a majority of one.

The Labor Party at present hopes to detach sufficient dissidents from Mr. Menzies to procure a majority, enabling it to defeat the Government on the floor of the House.

Should this maneuver fail, Mr. Menzies' offer may be sympathetically considered, since rigid alignment of party forces, with one independent holding the balance, is likely to make Parliament unworkable, leading to another general election, which members winning or retaining their seats by narrow majorities—and they are very numerous—will be eager to avoid.

If negotiations for a National Government fail, Mr. Menzies will reconstruct his Cabinet and meet the House, leaving it to decide the course of events. The showdown may be postponed by the passing of a newly-elected Labor member, necessitating a by-election, which will be held in the middle of November. The vacant seat is a Labor stronghold, and party strengths are unlikely to change.

United for War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The present Parliament was elected in October, 1917. The next election was constitutionally due in or before january, 1941. An effort to avoid that election, because of the war, had been made by Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies by offering the Labor Party seats in a National Cabinet and petitioning the British Government, after a resolution of the Australian Parliament, to extend the life of that Parliament.

These plans went astray when, first, the Labor Party refused to join a National Government, and, second, the Country Party, one of the parties in the Government, refused to agree to an extension of the life of Parliament. An election was the only other method to clarify a political position that was becoming more and more confused, and Mr. Menzies decided to resort to it.

Mr. Menzies and the other party leaders—Archie Cameron of the Country Party wing of the coalition and John Curtin of the Labor Party—agreed that a short campaign was desirable. Hence, it was agreed to hasten the elections.

The partners in the Government, the United Australia and Country parties, have been by no means harmonious since Mr. Menzies succeeded to the U. A. P. leadership after Joseph A. Lyons passed on in April, 1939. Mr. Menzies has not been an entirely satisfactory leader for the Country members.

But for the election, the two parties found a common meeting ground against the Labor Party. They appealed to the electors on a general policy of winning the war, with domestic issues sliding into the background.

The Labor policy, too, has the same aim, but it does not agree with the Government's methods. Australian Labor, apart from uninfluential extremist elements, is strongly backing the British Empire's war effort.

It is beset by troubles of its own making. In five of the six States, the Labor Party is united. But in the remaining State, New South Wales, the Party is riven into three sections. The split began last April when the annual conference of the Party, in a war policy resolution, demanded "Hands Off Russia" as a part of the policy. This led to charges of disloyalty to the Empire being made against the party. The Federal executive, the controllers of the Party's national policy, expunged the "Hands Off Russia" resolution from the records. But John Lang, fiery Former Premier of New South Wales, ousted from the Party's control a year earlier, seized upon the resolution as a means of making a bid to gain control of the State Party again. He formed the Labor Non-Communist Party, which won the support of some unions and of a minority of Labor members of State and Federal Parliaments.

Early in July, the Federal conference of the Labor Party abandoned its opposition to war methods and placed the Australian group on a footing with the British Labor Party in determination to prosecute the war to victory for the British Empire. The New South Wales delegates to the conference vainly strove to water down the declaration. Defeated in conference, the New South Wales executive continued its criticism of the Federal leaders.

The interstate conference of the Party then decided to suspend the New South Wales executive. About half of the executive, who promised loyalty to the Federal body, were subsequently reinstated. The other half formed the Industrial Labor Party and announced its intention to contest the Federal elections.

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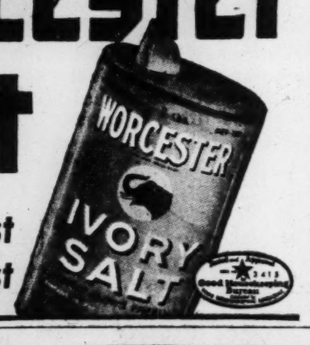

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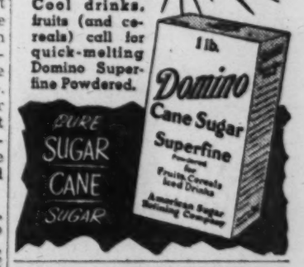

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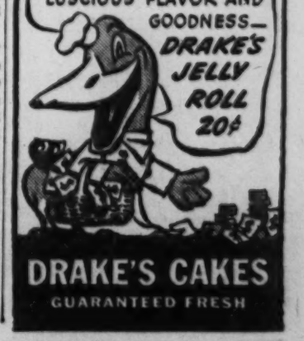

DRAKE'S CAKES

GUARANTEED FRESH

D. A. R. Gathers for Jubilee, Grateful for U. S. Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Gratified but humble to see the tide of public opinion turning to their long-preached policies of national defense, members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are gathering in Washington this week to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their society.

"We are glad, but we don't want to be puffed up; there is too much ahead still to be done," declared Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General, as she recounted pioneer work done by the D. A. R. in urging increased national defense appropriations and in combating un-American activities.

At the opening of the D. A. R. anniversary week, Mrs. Frank L. Nason, of Boston, Mass., announced that loss of membership in the society had recently been reversed. Applications are now coming in at the rate of about 100 a day, and many persons who resigned in disagreement with D. A. R. policy are now asking for reinstatement, she reported.

Formal observance of the anniversary will open here Thursday with a memorial service in honor of charter members of the society. Several of the 46 charter members still living will be present at the ceremony.

That night there will be a Golden Jubilee Dinner, with many of the attendants dressed in costumes of the last 50 years. Climax of the celebration will come Friday evening when an "historical evening" will be presented in Constitution Hall, depicting great moments in D. A. R. history.

To Honor Founders

On this occasion Mrs. Robert will wear a gown patterned after that worn by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, first President-General of the D. A. R., in a portrait in the White House.

The brocade of which Mrs. Robert's gown is fashioned was woven last Summer at the New York World's Fair as a demonstration of high grade weaving.

At the pageant and at other ceremonies during the week, tribute will be paid to the four D. A. R. founders—Miss Mary Desha, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Outstanding among the charter members taking part will be Miss Janet Richards, pioneer current events lecturer, who has the distinction of having attended every D. A. R. Congress during the past half century.

Pre-anniversary events will include dedication of the restored ballroom in Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, Va., and a large reception in the new chapter house of the District of Columbia Daughters.

Surveying the handsome physical plant the D. A. R. has built up in the Nation's capital in its first half century, Mrs. Robert, this week and in her visits to chapters all over the country this year, is stressing the need for more D. A. R. activity in fields now coming to the forefront in national affairs.

She is urging every chapter, for instance, to send representatives to their post offices to assist in alien registration. "In the registration of aliens we have the greatest opportunity in our history to help these people to become Americans." She is recommending wider distribution at this time of the D. A. R. citizenship manual, 5,100,000 copies of which have already been distributed in 17 languages.

To Aid Vote

This year, the D. A. R. is giving special attention to getting a larger portion of citizens to the polls on Election Day. Mrs. Robert is asking chapters to see that a record number of ballots are cast in their communities this year. "In this way," she says, "we can show the world that democracy is alert, active and does work."

Conservation—both of human and natural resources—is another field on which Mrs. Robert is laying special stress. Unless they are better clothed and fed, thousands of Americans will not be in a position to accept the patriotic educational opportunities the D. A. R. has long furthered, she says.

Within its organization, the D. A. R. is now working to amass an endowment fund that will allow further expansion of its approved schools, its Americanization work, its annual good citizenship pilgrimage, its famous geneological library, its marking of historical spots, its promotion of better motion pictures and a dozen of other major activities carried on by 2,545 local chapters all over the country.

Refuting reports that the D. A. R. is reaping huge profits from Constitution Hall, its $1,700,000 auditorium here, Mrs. Robert said that the average annual balance from the hall is approximately $12,000, not enough to allow one per cent on depreciation. The hall, built by voluntary contributions from the society's 143,000 members, is now debt-free.

Newest D. A. R. activity is the raising of funds for ambulances for Great Britain, to be donated through the Walter Hines Page Chapter in London. Money for two ambulances has already been forwarded to the "mother country" whose oppression of the American colonists led to the revolution out of which the D. A. R. was born.

D. A. R. Spokesman

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.
President General recounts work of pioneers in organization.

U. S. Board to Continue Aid For European Child Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Official announcement that the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, while operating on a much reduced basis through the winter, would continue to assist all child refugees who have or may have in the future braved the Atlantic crossing, was made by Marshall Field, President of the Committee, today after a meeting in which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Honorary President, conferred with other members of the body.

Mr. Field also announced that the British Government was keeping Gerald Shepherd, representative here of the Children's Overseas Reception Board of Britain, in the United States, in order that he may be available to resume evacuation duties as required. Board representatives in the Dominion will also remain at their posts to look after children already sent through the Board's efforts.

While only 2,500 of the 200,000 British children who had registered for evacuation to the United States have been transported across the Atlantic, the British Government recently suspended the evacuation program because of the growing submarine attacks and their increasing effectiveness in wintry seas. In view of this, the United States Committee issued a statement in which it said in part:

"Changing circumstances may require a revision of our program at any time. Whether or not the war continues next year or thereafter, there will clearly be need for an indefinite period for an organization to handle the problems of children who are evacuees from Europe, and the Committee will remain ready and willing to undertake that responsibility. However, until there is a more exact definition of the scope of its work, it will not engage in a broad fund-raising campaign, but will limit itself at the present time to an appeal for funds needed to meet its interim program.

Meanwhile, in a ceremony marking the inauguration of a new campaign by the Friends of Czechoslovakia, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the group, presented Mayor La Guardia with a button bearing the Czechoslovak coat of arms and a vanity case bearing the same shield as a gift for Mrs. La Guardia. Sale of these objects at Fifth Avenue shops is to obtain funds for the rescue of several hundred Czechoslovak citizens stranded in France, Portugal, and the French Colonies, and also to care for children of Czechoslovak soldiers.

With German authorities demanding that the French turn over to them all citizens of conquered nations, Czech and Slovak citizens and demobilized soldiers in France were said by a spokesman for the Friends of Czechoslovakia to be in danger of their lives. Their only escape was said to be Spain and Portugal across the Pyrenees, where with financial assistance they could reach Canada or some hospitable Latin-American country.

Youth Seen Exacting Social Purposefulness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Youth, brought up in an age of far-reaching industrial progress, mechanical efficiency, and invention resulting in greater precision in many fields of activity, expects that the processes of government, society, and education will be conducted with comparable skill and purpose, Dr. George N. Shuster declared on his inauguration as fifth President of Hunter College in its new building at Sixth-ninth Street and Park Avenue today.

"That the agencies of government may be slothful, given to meaningless oratory, and spotted with graft is a principle no longer understood, and I believe that education, too, is expected to be functional, definite and characterized by something more than amiable guessing," Dr. Shuster said. "If this attitude of youth is often taken advantage of by protagonists of totalitarianism, it is also a challenge to those who hold that democratic institutions are virile and can be reformed. It is certainly the concern of all who believe in American education."

Holding that this Country, because of threatening world conditions had come to grips with a new destiny, Dr. Shuster said the time had arrived for ending the "dessicated" program of studies in institutions of higher education concerned with "the profession of assumptions in which one does not verily have faith."

"It has been clearly demonstrated that a people without convictions, even passionate convictions in the defense of which 'blood, toil, tears and sweat' are not too much to ask, is a doomed people," he held.

"Freedom is either a terrible, a continuously terrifying verity or it is a trifle. No amount of sentimentalism or weeping can win the struggle for integrity and justice one failed to think worth while."

Dr. Shuster characterized freedom of thought and expression, linked with a search for truth, as the gist of the democratic social faith.

Dr. Shuster said he favored closer linking of the educational institutions of New York City, asserting that in this way the problem of vocational guidance could be handled more effectively.

Ontario Auto Unit Strike Called Off

OSHAWA, Ontario, Oct. 10 (AP)—Seventy-eight employees of the chassis division of the General Motors plant here returned to their jobs today pending negotiations between Company officials and representatives of the United Automobile Workers of America.

They left their jobs on Oct. 4 and a strike of 3,000 plant employees threatened. The strike grew out of a dispute over current "efficiency rates" on which the men's wages are based.

A strike vote which had been scheduled for last night did not take place. Instead the U. A. W. issued a statement saying the 78 men would return to work and that the Union's bargaining committee and Company officials would meet tomorrow in an attempt to settle differences.

College Defense Duties Defined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Intellectual and moral leadership is as important in the defense of America as military might, and the responsibility of providing that leadership rests upon the colleges and universities, Chancellor Oliver C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., declared in a convocation address formally opening the 117th session at the University of Virginia.

While military departments of the Government must prepare to defend against enemies without, institutions of higher learning, Dr. Carmichael said, must defend against the enemies within, ignorance, indifference, prejudice, error, intolerance, and alien ideas which threaten invasion.

"As each soldier and sailor must defend not merely himself but his country, so each college man must not only find strength to live nobly himself but to lead others to the same way of life."

America faces the danger today, Chancellor Carmichael told the convocation day audience, "not that Americans may lack courage in the presence of a crisis, not that they have too little intelligence for the solution of their problems, but that we shall not recognize the seriousness of the challenge that must be met, the profound importance of the issues involved in it, or the full significance of the threat to the American way of life inherent in the temper of our times."

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Sunday, October 20 only:
Evening, 6.04 (49.6m), 11.79mc. (19.6m). Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. The beam antennae will be directed towards South America.

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.25mc (19.6m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studios of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.15mc (19.8m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.13mc (19.8m).
Third Sundays monthly: 5:00 to 5:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m).

Lecture on Christian Science

Tuesday noon, Oct. 15, 12:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m).

Sentence Boards Urged in Crimes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Enactment of a Federal indeterminate sentence law, upnder which special boards instead of judges would fix the specific punishment for criminals, was recommended in a report made public by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

The recommendation was adopted at an annual conference attended by the Chief Justice, the senior Federal Circuit Court judges, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor General Francis Biddle and other officials.

Under the proposal, any criminal guilty of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year in a Federal penitentiary would be sentenced tentatively by the judge to serve the maximum provided by law. Within four months after the sentence was begun, a parole board would investigate all phases of the crime and background of the criminal and fix a definite sentence not in excess of the original.

More Mobile Arrests In Liquor Law Cases

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 10 (AP)—Arrest of 14 more Mobile policemen has brought to 30 the number takeninto custody on Federal accusations of conspiring with bootleggers in violation of Internal Revenue liquor laws.

The Mobile Press-Register reported indictments outstanding against 10 other members of the police department.

All of those arrested thus far have been released on $500 bonds.

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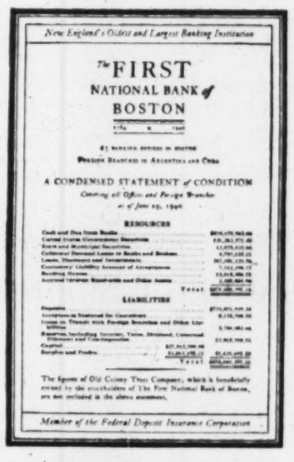
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"Going into a business where competition is keen makes it necessary for me to gain every possible advantage. I find that it has helped my standing to carry my banking account at The First National. I use your branch that's just around the corner, where I also find it convenient to have a safe deposit box in which to put my important business papers and valuable documents."

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FILLING STATION ATTENDANT
"You remember me, you bought my baby last year." Indeed we did remember this wide-awake young man and the Personal Loan he made to pay expenses for his wife and baby. "Now I want to finance an automatic refrigerator." We arranged this second loan. Not only is he paying back the loan regularly but he has also recently opened a savings account to which he is constantly adding.

STUDENT
"Three years ago my parents sent me east to school in Boston. I opened a small checking account at The First National Bank. When I wanted advice the manager was always ready to help me. Once, when I was suddenly taken ill, he wired my family and then handled all the bills. You know, when my family came to live in Boston last year, they opened a First National account too."

MECHANIC
"Last summer I had an important out-of-town bill to pay," he told one of our branch managers. "I had read your advertisements about Register Checks and, having no checking account, dropped in at one of your branches. For a cost of 10 cents I purchased a Register Check and tucked it proudly in the mail. I hope to be able to open a checking account of my own next year in your bank." We believe he will.

SMALL MANUFACTURER
"As a specialty manufacturer, I have to keep track of markets, movement of goods and credits. I sell in this country an South America, so I depend on my bank to know what's going on both here and abroad. Your Credit Department gives me dependable information. I don't know how I'd get along without the Foreign Division. And your Buenos Aires Branch has been invaluable to us. Yes, this bank means a lot to me."

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BRIGHTON BRANCH, 362 Washington Street
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*UPHAMS CORNER BRANCH, 555 Columbia Road
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G. O. P. Has Nothing to Give America, Jackson Declares

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson declared Oct. 8 that "against the threat of the revolutionary totalitarian idea, the Republicans have nothing to offer America."

"You do not have to look any further than the Republican candidate's campaign to prove that he has nothing to offer," Mr. Jackson said in a radio speech.

Wendell Willkie, he declared, "began by demanding that the President debate with him, but has shown that there was no need for it."

"He debates with himself, taking both sides of every issue," Mr. Jackson continued. "For example, in Indiana he asked for a Republican Congress which would repeal some of this 'pernicious legislation.' At other times he has assured his audience that he is for the social program of the New Deal."

Attorney General Jackson described the Willkie foreign policy as "equally confused."

"One day," said the Cabinet member, "he scolds Mr. Roosevelt for his forthright statements about the aggressors and the next day, and some times in the same speech, he himself out-Roosevelts Roosevelt in denouncing them. He demands aid for Britain, but when it is given, he denounces it as arbitrary and dictatorial.

"Nobody can deny that the New Deal has made mistakes. But it cannot be denied that through these dangerous times—which in Europe have produced dictators—the President's leadership has held this country to ways of orderly living and free institutions."

Illinois Senator Calls Willkie Unfit

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Oct. 10 (AP)—Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois last night termed Wendell Willkie a "hasty, blundering show-off—one who speaks before he thinks."

"No other Presidential candidate in the past three quarters of a century has so clearly revealed his temperamental unfitness for the delicate task of guiding our ship of state," Senator Lucas, Midwestern campaign chairman for the Democratic National Committee, said of the Republican nominee in a preparedness address.

Speaking here in the home town of Alf M. Landon, former Governor of Kansas and Republican candidate for President in 1936, Senator Lucas recalled that Mr. Willkie visited Coffeyville recently and commented:

"I am constrained to say, from my knowledge of the two men, that the seasoned statesman of Montgomery County, Governor Landon, is a far wiser and more stable man than the ubiquitous Mr. Willkie, who used the agrarian atmosphere of Coffeyville . . . to dim his electrical brilliance as a Wall Street and utility magnate.

"I am satisfied that no independent, liberal or progressive citizen of Kansas, who voted against Alf M. Landon in 1936, could think of voting for Wendell Willkie in 1940."

Of President Roosevelt, Senator Lucas said, "Shall we now disobey the old adage of the sea which tells us, 'never drop the pilot in a storm?' If we should change to the pilot our Republican friends are urging upon us, it would be years before he could learn the simplest laws of navigation, and we haven't time for that."

Willkie Reveals Tour Itinerary

EN ROUTE WITH WILLKIE THROUGH CONNECTICUT, Oct. 10 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President, made public today the following Mid-Western campaign itinerary for Oct. 18 to 20:

Friday, Oct. 18—Jefferson City, M., 9:15 a. m. to 10:30 a. m. Washington, Mo., 11:35 a. m. to 11:45 a. m. St. Louis, 12:45 p. m. to 1 p. m. Hannibal, Mo., 3:20 p. m. to 3:40 p. m. Jacksonville, Ill., 6:10 p. m. to 6:20 p. m. Springfield, Ill., 7:20 p. m. to 11 p. m.

Saturday, Oct. 19—La Crosse, Wis., 10:40 a. m. to 11:10 a. m. Winona, Minn., 11:50 a. m. to 12:05 p. m. Red Wing, Minn., 1:25 p. m. to 1:35 p. m. St. Paul, Minn., 2:35 p. m. Leave Minneapolis 11 p. m.

Mr. Willkie said he and his party would spend the night of Oct. 19 at some location in Wisconsin to be determined later.

College Impounded On Anarchy Charge

MENA, Ark. (AP)—A writ of execution, impounding the property of Commonwealth College near here, was served Oct. 9 as the first step by Polk County to collect a $2,500 fine levied on the College on conviction of anarchy.

The writ served by a State patrolman, impounded the College buildings, dairy herd, printing plant, library, and equipment. The college, which ceased to function after 17 years operation, on Aug. 30, was tried as a corporation on charges of anarchy, failure to display the United States flag and displaying an illegal emblem.

Unless the fine is paid or an appeal taken, Deputy Prosecutor J. F. Quillin said the property would be advertised for sale to satisfy the judgement.

Willkie in New England: Text of New Haven Speech

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10—The prepared text of Wendell Willkie's address in New Haven last night was as follows:

I am delighted to be here in New Haven, in this New England city.

It is in the heart of an industrial region whose prosperity and success are vital to America, and especially to the defense of America.

The essential quality of the American character is nowhere better exemplified than here.

We don't pick fights, but once in, we fight until we have won. Ours is not and never shall be a policy of appeasement. We will not appease dictators. And on the other hand, I can promise this for the Republican party: we will not appease Communists — in Washington or anywhere else.

We believe in peace and we want peace. But we shall have our kind of peace only by becoming strong.

You people of Connecticut have rallied to the defense of your country time after time, since the days of the Indian wars. You have given your blood to win freedom for America, and to keep that freedom.

You will do it again if necessary.

From your busy shops have come small arms, ammunition, brass, machine tools, and a thousand and one items that have enabled our armies to fight, and always to win.

You know what the word production means. You know how to produce defense.

But you know, too, that today the United States is not being defended. We are not producing fast enough. The New Deal has put a brake on production.

I intend to put my foot on the accelerator.

'Little Industry's' Role

When the average person thinks of defense he thinks mostly of finished products. He thinks of long lines of tanks, big squadrons of airplanes, great piles of shells and thousands of pieces of artillery.

Yes, those are the things we need—real tanks, real airplanes, real shells and real artillery.

For the most part they are turned out by huge assembly plants.

But those final products cannot be made out of thin air. Behind the big assembly plants there lies another world, a world of special products and special skills, a world of little industries and little businesses.

This world of little industry and little business is all-important to American enterprise. It is important in manufacturing and it is important in distribution.

If this world of little industry and little business does not flourish, then America cannot prosper. If this world is not harnessed for defense, then America cannot be defended. Little business is the backbone of America, in peace or in war.

The only people in America who have failed to see the importance of little industry and little business are the master minds of the New Deal. These master minds have one simple formula for prosperity—the more deeply you go into debt the more prosperous you are—and the more power you need.

It is a simple formula. There are only three things wrong with it. It never has worked, it isn't working and it never will work.

It has produced more unemployment and worse depression in every corner of the land. And yet now the New Deal master minds are using it in the name of American defense.

Much Defense Talk

Last Friday in Philadelphia I showed that the third-term candidate has been talking about defense for nearly five years.

In those five years he has enormously increased his own power and he spent $43,000,000,000. And yet he has no defense system to show for it.

We are going to abandon that formula.

We are going forward under the philosophy of our forefathers to rebuild a unified America, with agriculture, labor and industry working together for the common good.

In Omaha, in my speech to the farmers, I said I would call a conference of all groups in America immediately after my election, to solve the problems of America.

I repeated that pledge at Pittsburgh in my speech to labor.

Of all the groups I had in mind none is more important than the small independent merchant, the small business man.

Small business in America needs help, and it will get help from me.

Now let us look at this thing squarely. Who are these small business men?

They are men of all sorts. They are men in charge of shops that are turning out the specialties of industry. They are men with new inventions that may some day change our lives. They are the small producers.

But there are also the small distributors—the butcher, the baker, the garage owner—the men we trade with every day. They are doing business all over the country. They are an absolutely vital part of our American life.

Small Businesses Vital

These men stand for certain definite values without which we cannot exist as a democracy. They stand for independence and the right of freemen to lead their own lives—free from unreasonable interference. They stand for opportunity and new enterprise and adventure. Our democratic system can survive, and our unemployment problem can be solved, only if such men are given a chance.

There are more than 2,000,000 business concerns in the United States which file an internal revenue return. They employ about 40,000,000 men. The overwhelming majority of them are of this type, small and independent.

Now for eight years the New Deal has proclaimed itself the friend of the little man. It has attacked business, and it has sought to justify its attack by claiming that it was against big business and monopoly.

The Republican Party is an enemy of monopoly. It is under the Republican Party that the most effective steps against monopoly have been taken. We are against monopoly anywhere—whether in business or in government.

But if the New Deal had really been against big business and monopoly we should expect to find that during the past eight years little business had fared better than big business.

And what do we actually find?

Why, we find just the opposite. We find that big business under the New Deal has fared far better than little business.

Let us start with the year 1931—a year of serious depression. In that year enterprises with assets of less than $50,000 suffered badly. Only 36 per cent of them made a profit.

But the big corporations with assets of over $1,000,000 suffered just as badly. Only 36 per cent of the big business showed a profit in that year. The percentage was the same. The depression struck both big business and little business equally.

New Deal's 1937 Record

But what happened in 1937 under the New Deal? That year, you remember, was the best year that the New Deal has ever had.

In 1937 66 per cent of the big corporations showed a profit. But only 33 per cent of the little businesses showed a profit. The number of big corporations making a profit had thus increased, whereas the number of small companies showing a profit had decreased.

While big business had been gaining, small business was actually doing worse in 1937 than it had done at the bottom of the depression.

Let me put the same fact in another way. There are 225,000 corporations in America with assets of less than $50,000. If we take this group as a whole we find that it has not made a profit in any single year from 1931 to 1937 inclusive. Now, 1937 was the New Deal's best year. It is therefore safe to say that small business as a whole has not been profitable in any year under the New Deal.

Let me put the same fact in still another way. Let us consider the little businesses having a sales volume of from $5,000 to $20,000 a year. In those little businesses employment opportunities decreased from 1929 to 1937. For every five jobs available in this type of business in 1929, there were only four jobs available in 1937.

Contrast this with what happened to the larger firms—firms having sales volume of from $500,000 to $1,000,000. In those big concerns there was actually a small increase in employment opportunities.

Little Man Crushed

What cynics those New Dealers are! They have pretended to hate big business. But all the time they have been stepping on the neck of the little business man—the druggist, the grocer and the little manufacturer.

Believe me, people of Connecticut, our Republican administration will not lie to you. We say that we are for business. And we mean that.

I don't want to pretend for one moment that there have not been abuses on the part of some American business men and financiers.

Where such abuses occur, the man responsible should be punished. I believe in regulation of banks and public utilities and stock exchanges.

But such regulation does not justify a general attack against the people's enterprise. It does not entitle any government to make political capital out of the destruction of the people's opportunities. And it does not warrant the lie—the deliberate and malicious lie—that this America of ours has lost the power to grow.

Now I want to remind you again that it is to small business that we must look for growth and expansion. The biggest companies cannot expand much. But the little companies must expand, and must multiply, if we are to put our people back to work. This is the only way by which we can make enough new jobs.

I have said many times that under our Republican administration relief will be guaranteed. Nobody is going to be taken off relief so long as he lacks a job. But if we are to defend this country, and if we are to make democracy strong, we must make nine or ten million new jobs—we must put everybody back to work.

Demand Makes Jobs

People say, how can this be done? Sometimes that question amazes me. The New Deal has sold this nation a bill of goods. It has sold us on the idea that jobs are difficult to make.

Let me urge you to think of this problem in this simple way. Think, now, whether there is something that you want but which you cannot afford to buy. When you think of that, you will probably think of many things. You may need some new clothes. You may want a telephone, a radio, a new car, a better education, or even a new and better place to live.

There are approximately 80,000,000 adult persons in this country with desires at least as great as yours. If each of them only wanted $100 worth of goods and services, which he cannot now have, that would mean $8,000,000,000 worth of demand upon American business and industry. And most of us want much more than $100 worth of goods and services.

It is simply nonsense to say that America is finished, that there is no market for further production, and that our little business men have nothing to look forward to. We are faced with a potential market of billions upon billions of dollars. We have the manpower, the ability and the ingenuity to supply those markets. The future is just as big as it ever was.

But the New Deal's attack against business has made it impossible for little business men to take advantage of that big future. It has utterly destroyed the confidence of business and its ability to predict what is going to happen from month to month or from year to year.

Rebuilding Business

I have a program for the rebuilding of American business. That program begins with little business, and I can summarize it somewhat as follows:

First, I propose that we stop changing the rules under which business operates. Instead of making it as difficult as possible for the little business man to predict what will be happening next month or next year, let us make it as easy as possible. Let us give him just as many guarantees concerning the attitude of the government as we possibly can. In this regard I believe that renewed efforts should be made by the Department of Commerce to supply the little business man with the best possible information concerning markets and trends.

Second, it is essential that the little business man know that his government is for him, not against him. Under a Republican administration there will be no doubt whatever about this. Every little business man will know that we favor his efforts to make new jobs for those who are now dependent upon relief.

Third, we must simplify business regultions. In 1938 business had to make out nearly 136,000,000 returns for the Federal Government. A total of 60,000,000 returns had to be made by industrial, commercial and financial concerns. That was about twenty reports for each enterprise. And on the average those returns required answers to about sixty-five questions.

Wilderness of Details

This, incidentally, is one important reason why big business has fared better than little business under the New Deal. The big corporation has a staff of bookkeepers, accountants and lawyers, to take care of this wilderness of details. The little business man can afford no such staff. The burden of answering the question falls on one or two men, who must take time away from their business in order to please the government. That is bad for employees.

And in addition, the difficulty of understanding all these regulations causes the little business man to hesitate before undertaking anything new.

Fourth, we must revise the tax structure. Never before in history has little business had to carry such a heavy burden of taxes. This is another important reason why it has not been able to employ more men.

Fifth, another problem that little business has faced is the problem of raising new capital. The SEC regulations are too complicated and compliance with them is too expensive. We must simplify those regulations. We must also find other ways to help little business to raise capital. New capital invested in America means new jobs.

Sixth, among the most important advantages of a big corporation are its laboratories and research staff. Out of these industrial laboratories come new developments, new products and new ideas. As an American I am proud to say that during the depression progress along this line has not stopped. It has, if anything, increased. But the attack against business has prevented businessmen from making use of it for our benefit.

Government Laboratories

The little businessman cannot afford a laboratory. He cannot afford to pay high salaries for good engineers and scientists. Therefore when he comes in competition with the big corporation he is at a disadvantage.

I propose, therefore, that the Government undertake to build the best possible laboratories in various parts of the country. And I propose that the Government put these laboratories at the disposal of little industry and little business for a nominal fee.

Little businessmen of all sorts could then bring their problems to such laboratories and get the best scientists in the country to work on them. Some projects might take just a few months, others might take several years. But they would all point in one direction—the expansion of existing enterprise, the creating of new enterprises and the opening up of the American futures.

I think you will agree that if such laboratories were established in different parts of the country, they would materially assist in the problem of decentralizing industry and helping the little businessman to compete.

Those six points indicate the spirit in which our Republican administration would approach the problem of business revival.

And those points are important because the ultimate beneficiaries of such a revival are not the businessmen, but we, the people—the consumers and workers.

Business Must Revive

We know, after eight years of sad lessons, that we cannot get our jobs back, or make better jobs for ourselves, unless business does revive.

And we know, as we look into the future, that we cannot make America strong, that we cannot hope to defend America, unless business revives.

It is to these principles that we are dedicated. It is by the application of these principles that we shall make ourselves strong.

To the youth of this country I say, this is your fight. The future lies ahead of you and it is up to you to choose what that future will be like.

You can, if you want, live in a country dominated by monopoly; a country in which only those business can survive which are big enough to fight the big government. That is the kind of country that the New Deal is headed for.

Or you can, if you want, live in a country where opportunity for new business enterprise is kept alive and vigorous; a country of free and independent men, who are not afraid of their government, and who are, therefore, not afraid of the future. That is the kind of country our Republican administration offers you.

There can be no doubt about the answer. Today I have seen hundreds of thousands of your Connecticut people. I have seen young and old. I know what kind of America you people want. I know that you want your America—the land of infinite opportunity with an infinite future.

Navy Divers Show Heated Underwear

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP) — Navy divers today showed off their new electrically heated, glass-insulated underwater underwear.

While Rear Admiral George T. Pettengill, Washington Navy Yard Commandant, looked on, Neal G. Shahan donned the underwear and a diving suit and submerged in a tank where the pressure equailed that of 150 feet of water. He telephoned that he felt fine.

Designed to eliminate the danger of short circuit in ordinary heating elements, the new suits are made of glass-insulated wire sewn with glass thread between layers of spun glass cloth. They have been standard equipment for the Navy for several months.

Besides the intense cold of the ocean depths, the new suits were made necessary by another recent innovation—supplying divers with a mixture of oxygen and helium instead of air. This was safer and more efficient, the Navy found, but it lowered the divers' resistance to the cold.

Willkie Asks: 'What About Fourth Term?'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 10

Departing from his prepared text Wendell L. Willkie prefaced his open-air address here last night with the announcement that he intended to ask Franklin D. Roosevelt one simple, direct, and urgent question until he gets an answer.

He said the question would be: "Mr. President, what do you think about a fourth term?"

Mr. Willkie first asked this question in the Bronx Tuesday night but he had not referred to it again in any of his speeches during the day yesterday. Whether or not it will draw Mr. Roosevelt, it invariably draws instantaneous cheers from his audience.

'No Third Term' Written In Sky Over New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—New Yorkers craned necks yesterday to watch a plane scrawl in giant letters across the sky—"No Third Term."

The inscription was written four times.

S. S. Pike of the Sky-Writing Corporation of America declined to say who paid for the display, but added that it was "naturally a Republican."

He said the firm also had contracted with a Democratic group in Connecticut to inscribe the skies over the State shortly with the slogan, "Vote for F. D. R."

"We are in the skywriting business and are strictly nonpartisan," Mr. Pike explained.

Willkie Details His Plans For Rebuilding Prosperity

Continued from Page 1

jority of the 2,000,000 business concerns employing 40,000,000 men—has suffered most while the New Deal has appeared to talk the hardest against big business.

He cited that while 66 per cent of the big corporations showed a profit in 1937, only 33 per cent of little businesses showed a profit that year.

What It Adds Up To

Mr. Willkie offered this conclusion:

"We know, after eight years of sad lessons, that we cannot get our jobs back, or make better jobs for ourselves, unless business revives.

"And we know, as we look into the future, that we cannot make America strong, that we cannot hope to defend America, unless business revives."

Mr. Willkie declared these to be the alternatives:

"You can, if you want, live in a country dominated by monopoly, a country in which only those businesses can survive which are big enough to fight the big Government. That is the kind of country that the New Deal is headed for.

Or you can, if you want to, live in a country where opportunity for new business enterprises is kept alive and vigorous; a country of free and independent men who are not afraid of their Government, and who are therefore not afraid of the future. That is the kind of country our Republican administration offers you."

Wild Says 'TR' Jr.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Oct. 10 (AP)—Theodore Roosevelt last night said that President Roosevelt "convicted himself of abysmal ignorance of the air force" when he demanded 50,000 planes for this country in a radio address.

"The truth is," the son of the late President Theodore Roosevelt told a Republican rally, "that President Roosevelt used 50,000 planes in his speech because he thought it would sound well, be useful in his campaign to be what he calls drafted for a third term."

Colonel Roosevelt said that to maintain and fly 50,000 planes would mean an air force of "somewhere around a million" and would require the United States to "spend as a starter seven billion dollars."

"We could not afford this and the expense of our Army and Navy as well," said Colonel Roosevelt, who is on a speaking tour on behalf of Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican presidential nominee.

"To accomplish our defense, we need some 10,000 planes and factories which can turn out more rapidly and can shift designs more rapidly."

Goss for Willkie

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner under the Roosevelt Administration until last March, announced today that he would support Wendell Willkie because he was "convinced that Roosevelt is leading us into war."

Mr. Goss, in a statement issued through the Republican National Committee, gave two other reasons for opposing President Roosevelt.

The second was that "in peacetime he has been leading us into bankruptcy," and the third, "I am opposed to a third term largely because of the danger of concentration of power."

Poll Says Willkie

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Republican National Committee issued a statement yesterday saying that the Dunn Survey had predicted the election of Wendell L. Willkie with a minimum of 334 electoral votes.

Rogers C. Dunn, Director of the Survey, is a statistical analyst who has been taking polls for six years, the Committee said. He decared that Mr. Willkie undoubtedly would carry all States north of Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma and in addition would carry Colorado, Wyoming and Oregon.

Secure Security

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky and Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, in separate statements yesterday, took issue with a remark they attributed to Wendell L. Willkie that if the Roosevelt Administration is returned to power "you will never collect a dime on your social securit."

"The same argument was made by the Republicans in that shameless last-minute campaign in 1936 to convince workers through pay envelope warnings that the Social Security System was worthless," Senator Barkley said.

"Since that time, $3,000,000,000 has been paid out to citizens under the Social Security Act."

10-Year Farm Plan Outlined by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—A special Agriculture Department report warned against expecting the defense program to relieve the rural unemployment problem, more than temporarily, and outlined a 10-year program.

The study, prepared by 109 economists and technicians, also recommended a large-scale rural conservation works program for the immediate relief and rehabilitation of farm workers displaced by machinery.

Looking ahead to "our goal," the report said the long-range program should include a farm placement service, a housing program for farm labor, expansion of the tenant-purchase plan, co-operative loans and technical help for operators of family-sized farms, self-scaling of AAA allotments and payments in favor of the small producer.

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Congress May Meet Only Two Days a Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—To quit or not to quit, that is the question before Congress. Home-yearning Congressmen want to leave Washington and many of them have gone home. On the other hand, others feel their duty is in the capital. As Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California put it yesterday, how could Congressmen go home when a push would put the country "over the brink of war?" But Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, charges that there is "more than a trace of politics" in the demand to stay.

Just to Cover the Law

Off the record, most Congressmen now confess a strong home longing, but complain that they can't leave their desks because the merits of having Congress in session have been "oversold." Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Minority Leader, issued a statement in New York yesterday, demanding that Congress should not adjourn or even take more than a three-day recess.

The Senate did not meet today. It will meet tomorrow and from then on probably meet every Monday and Thursday, without transacting business, unless an emergency arises. Leaders yesterday doubted whether it would be possible to get a quorum in any case.

The House met today, and will probably recess to Monday and then continue the Monday-to-Thursday recess basis. Obstacle for the congressional home-lovers is a constitutional provision which says neither House may recess without the consent of the other for longer than three days.

What the Senate leaders propose to do is to have a skeleton group in Washington who will put the Senate through the motions of meeting and recessing every few days without a quorum call. The House may go on the same skeleton basis itself.

There is no administration legislative program now before Congress, although there are unfinished bills. The situation is turning into a vote of confidence for President Roosevelt and his legislative leaders. Mr. Roosevelt has promised to call Congress back to Washington if an emergency develops.

Too Much Power Says G. O. P.

They seek not only a system of three-day recesses but an agreement that no important business will be taken up till a specified time after the election. Republicans declare it is too much power to give to the President or to Senator Barkley, to decide whether longer absence shall be countenanced, a proposal from Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia that the power be delegated to a group of 20 Senators was indignantly rejected by Senator Barkley.

A tentative agreement was happily reached for the protracted recess yesterday between Senator Barkley and Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Republican Deputy Leader, but it was overturned by the arrival of Senator Charles L. McNary, the Minority Leader. Under this proposal, all business would have been suspended until Nov. 18. After several minutes of discussion Senator Austin said:

"I think the colloquy between the distinguished leader of the Majority (Barkley) and myself has the sanction of honor and good faith and is certain to be carried out in spirit and in truth as if we had a law governing."

Austin Shifts

Following this statement, however, he talked to Senator McNary on the telephone who hastily came to the Capitol and upset the schedule, to the visible annoyance of Senator Barkley.

The Logan-Walter bill and Smith amendments to the Wagner Act are both pending in the Senate, but the Administration opposes bringing them up. The Ramspeck civil service bill has been postponed by the Senate till after the election when there is still a chance that the spoils group in the House that defeated the conference report on the bill may yield.

In the House, less than three-quarters—301 out of 430 members—answered the last roll-call. Democrats gleefully point out that those absent and not voting included Mr. Martin, the Minority Leader; Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania, Deputy Minority Leader, Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York; senatorial candidate and Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, a vigorous opponent of any plan to send Congress home.

N. Y. Milkmen Base Price Rise Claims On Early Drought

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 10 (AP)—Upstate dairymen, seeking more money for milk sold in the Metropolitan New York Market, ascribe to last spring's drought and consequent lack of grain one reason why they need a year-round price of $2.82 per hundredweight (47 quarts) for fluid milk sold under a federal-state marketing order.

A public hearing, begun in New York Monday and Tuesday and continued here yesterday and today before John M. Durbin, senior attorney for the Federal Department of Agriculture presiding, also was the sounding board for complaints of a shortage of farm labor.

Meanwhile a special Agricultural Department report said technological improvements in the next decade may solve a major problem of the State's milk industry but pose new competitive obstacles for fruit and vegetable growers.

Increased use of mechanized farm implements, the report said, "will release land formerly used to produce feed for work stock and make it available for other uses" such as growing feed for dairy cattle.

Convicts Reach St. Thomas

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Oct. 10 (AP)—Four fugitives from the French penal colony at Devil's Island arrived here today in a 30-foot open boat bound, they said, for Canada to enlist in the "Free French" army. Authorities detained them, three Frenchmen and a Spaniard, pending instructions from Washington.

World Vistas by Short Wave

A timetable of the world's outstanding international shortwave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Location	Call Letters	Meters	Megacycles	Time E. S. T.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIGPH	51.46	5.83	6-10 p. m.
Montreal	CPCX	49.96	6.01	Noon-midnight.
Havana, Cuba	COCO	49.92	6.01	5-11 p. m.
Berlin	DJC	49.83	6.02	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5B	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.-midnight.
Boston, Mass	WRUL	49.67	6.04	5-9 p. m., irregular.
London	GSA	49.59	6.05	6:20-9:15; 9:40 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	49.50	6.06	Irregular, near 9 p. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	49.50	6.06	6 a. m.-2 a. m. (next day).
Toronto	CRCK	49.26	6.09	Noon-8 p. m.
Nassau, Bahama Islands	ZNS	49.27	6.09	1:30-2, 8-9 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	49.10	6.10	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
London	GSL	49.10	6.11	9:30-11:35 p. m.
Havana, Cuba	COCD	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	48.86	6.14	7 p. m.-midnight.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIPG	46.80	6.41	5-10:30 p. m.
Papeete, Tahiti	FO8AA	42.25	7.10	1 and 5 a. m., irregular.
Tokyo, Japan	JVW	41.10	7.30	2 p. m.-Mid., irregular.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9.12	7-8 p. m.
Havana	COBX	32.61	9.20	5-11 p. m.
Ankara, Turkey	TAP	31.80	9.46	2-5 p. m.
Havana	COCH	31.70	9.48	Noon-midnight.
Mexico City	XEWW	31.58	9.50	6-9 p. m.
Rio de Janeiro	PRF-5	31.56	9.50	1:45-2:45; 4:15-5:45 p. m.
London	GSB	31.55	9.51	Mid.-2:30 a. m.; 1-11:35 p. m.
Hong Kong	ZBW-3	31.49	9.53	3-8 a. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	31.48	9.53	7 a. m.-noon
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEO	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
Suva, Fiji Islands	VPD-2	31.46	9.54	8:30-7 a. m. irregular
Berlin	DJN	31.45	9.54	5 p. m.-mid.; 1-11 a. m.
Berlin	DJA	31.28	9.56	(Same as DJN.)
Boston	WBOS	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.35	9.58	8-10 a. m.; 4:30-6 p. m., irreg.
Melbourne	VLR	31.34	9.58	1-8:30 a. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	1-11:35 p. m.; mid.-2:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	31.28	9.59	6 p. m.-2 p. m., irreg.
Delhi, India	VUD-2	31.29	9.59	1:30-4 a. m., 7:30 a. m.-noon; 9:30 p. m.-midnight
Dublin		31.28	9.59	Noon-6 p. m.
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	5-8:30 p. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5J	31.25	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
Relaya, Johannesburg	ZRL	31.23	9.61	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Sydney, Australia	VLQ	31.23	9.62	4-7 a. m.; 5-6 p. m.
Berlin	DXB	31.21	9.61	1 p. m.-3 a. m.
Montevideo, Uruguay	CXA-6	31.19	9.62	6-10 p. m.
Rome	2RO-3	31.15	9.63	7-10:10 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CS2WA	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
New York	WCBX	31.09	9.65	10:30 p. m., irreg.
Buenos Aires, Argentina	LRX	31.06	9.66	5-10:30 p. m.
Rome	2RO9	31.02	9.67	7-10:10 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	31.02	9.67	Noon-10 p. m.
Paris	TPB	30.99	9.68	9 p. m.-2 a. m., irreg.
Sydney	VLQ	30.99	9.68	7-8 a. m.
Heredia, Costa Rica	T14NRH	30.96	9.68	9-10 p. m.
Johannesburg, South Africa	ZRD	30.88	9.72	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Valparaiso, Chile	CB970	30.83	9.73	6-11 p. m., irregular.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW-7	30.84	9.73	5-8 p. m.
Havana	COCQ	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p. m.
Havana	COCM	30.51	9.83	5-midnight.
Rome	IRF	30.50	9.34	3-10:15 p. m.
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	3-8 p. m., irregular.
Dairen, Manchuria	JDY	30.22	9.92	Near 7 a. m., irregular.
Leopoldville, Belgian Congo		28.00	10.22	1:45-2:30 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	PLP	27.27	11.00	Near 5 a. m., and 8 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW8	27.17	11.04	3-6 p. m.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBO	26.31	11.40	Mon., Wed., Fri., near 7 p. m.
Havana	COCX	26.20	11.45	Noon-midnight.
Stockholm	SBP	25.63	11.71	Noon-3:30 p. m., 8-9 p. m.
Paris	TPA4	25.61	11.72	7 p. m.-2 a. m., irregular.
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6 p. m.; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-11:30 p. m.; 12:30-5 a. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	6 a. m.-1 a. m. (next day).
Boston	WRUL	25.45	11.79	1:30-4; 5-8; 8:30-10 p. m.
Tokyo	JZJ	25.42	11.80	7-8:30 a. m.; 4:30-5:30 p. m.; Mid.-1:30 a. m.
Matanzas, Cuba	COGF	25.42	11.80	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	2RO-4	24.40	11.81	4 a. m.-10:15 p. m.
London	GSN	25.38	11.82	5:40-11:35 p. m.
New York (CBS)	WCBX	25.36	11.83	9-10:30 p. m.
Paris	TPB-8	25.53	11.84	10 a. m.-Mid., irreg.
Melbourne	VLR-8	25.32	11.85	4 p. m.-Midnight.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Chungking, China	XGOY	25.21	11.90	5-10 a. m.; 5-8 p. m., irregular
Moscow		25.09	11.90	2-9 p. m.
Moscow, U. S. S. R.	RKI	19.95	15.04	1-10 p. m., irregular
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-Mid.
Stockholm	SBT	19.80	15.15	Noon-3:30; 8-9 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	YDC	19.80	15.15	5-10 a. m.; 6-6:30 p. m.
London	GSF	19.82	15.14	5:45 a. m.-12:40 p. m.; 1-6 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-Y1	19.79	15.16	9:30-11:30 p. m.
London	GSO	19.76	15.18	3-8 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15.20	6 a. m.-11 p. m.; Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., also
Chungking, China	XGOX	19.73	15.20	8:30 p. m.-Mid.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	19.72	15.21	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
Paris	TPC-4	19.68	15.24	5 a. m.-7 p. m., irregular.
Boston	WRUL	19.68	15.25	1:30-4; 8:30-10 p. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	19.69	15.27	4-6 p. m.
Belgrade	YUFG	19.68	15.24	5-9 a. m.; 7-9 p. m.
London	GSP	19.65	15.28	5 a. m.-9:30 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRU	19.62	15.29	7 a. m.-5 p. m.
Rome	2RO-6	19.61	15.30	6 a. m.-6 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-4	19.61	15.30	9-11:30 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	19.58	15.33	Noon-11 p. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	19.57	15.33	7-11 p. m.
Budapest	HAS-3	19.52	15.37	Sun 9-10 a. m.
Paris	TPB-2	16.90	17.76	5 a. m.-6 p. m. irreg.
Berlin	DJE	16.89	17.77	8:15-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-5 p. m.
London	GSG	16.86	17.79	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-9:15 a. m.-6 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	13.94	21.50	8-11 a. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	13.94	21.52	Noon-3:45 p. m.
Pittsburgh (NBC)	WPIT	13.93	21.54	7-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	13.87	21.63	8 a. m.-3 p. m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these schedules are subject to change.

Barnard Dean Backs Butler On Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Critics of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who charge he would limit the academic freedom of the faculty and student body of the institution he heads today had an answer from Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College, who defended Dr. Butler as "enlightened, progressive," and "open-minded." The Columbia University head was "dedicated to the protection of academic freedom," she declared.

Dean Gildersleeve said her experience with Dr. Butler was based on many years of educational work with him. During the years Dr. Butler has been President of Barnard, she said in an address to the faculty and student body of her college yesterday, she had had opportunity to know his thought in this regard, and she challenged his critics to name any other college that had enjoyed a greater measure of academic freedom than hers.

The times which students now face have great historical significance, Dean Gildersleeve declared, and especially this year it will be hard for them, faced with world revolution and a national election, to remain calm. The world revolution she characterized as "like a great river in flood, coming nearer and nearer until it has overflowed its banks." She urged the building of "material, intellectual and spiritual dikes" to stop this flood.

While Dean Gildersleeve was defending Dr. Butler, 18 professors of Teachers College at Columbia University joined in a statement urging him to clarify his declaration on academic freedom and voicing disagreement with his views as they have been widely interpreted.

Among the signers of the statement were Dr. George T. Counts, President of the American Federation of Teachers, and Dr. Jesse H. Newlon, Past President of the National Education Association.

Solidarity of Western World To Form Roosevelt Theme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—In his first "hemispheric address" President Roosevelt next Saturday at Dayton, Ohio, will broadcast a message of solidarity to the nations of the Western World over the most elaborate radio longwave and shortwave network ever set up in the New World, according to plans here. The speech will be made at the concusion of a two-day armament inspection trip devoted largely to Pittsburgh and points in Ohio, for which Mr. Roosevelt will leave here today.

Asked today if Mr. Roosevelt would discuss campaign politics, Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, declared, "I have definite assurances that it will be non-political."

The theme of the speech, Mr. Early said, would be "all for one—one for all" as relating to the nations of the New World. It will cover the story of preparations for defense by the United States and will point to Latin-American cooperation directly or indirectly. It will not be essentially new in its message, Mr. Early indicated, except in its emphasis.

The speech will be carried on all major domestic networks, and in addition, broadcasting will concentrate on shortwave distribution to Latin America. For the first time the President's voice will be sent down to Latin countries below the Rio Grande in a major speech. Following the President's own address in English, translations of his speech in Portuguese, for the benefit of Brazil, and in Spanish for Mexico, Central and South America will be sent out.

A quick estimate by a radio expert is that 100,000,000 persons below the Rio Grande, in possession of 40,000,000 radio sets, might perhaps provide 20,000,000 listeners to the President's shortwave address or its translation. Such estimates however, he said, are purely speculative.

Mr. Roosevelt will broadcast from inside his special train, and there will be no rear-platform talks during the present inspection trip, Mr. Early said.

That Other Cheek

COFFEYVILLE, Kan. (AP)—Representative Scott Lucas of Illinois, Midwestern campaign chairman for the Democratic National Committee, opened his brief case to scan his speech. It wasn't there. He borrowed a copy from the Coffeyville Journal—a Republican daily.

Jazzed Classics Are Purified By Victor to Display Beauty

Review of Recordings

There is a tendency to condemn the jazzing of the classics but Charles O'Connell of the Victor Company conceived the clever idea of taking advantage of this trend for a course in music appreciation. Mr. O'Connell said, in effect:

"Okay, so you like 'You Are My Song of Love,' 'Goin' Home' or 'Moon Love.' Why not hear them in their original setting and perhaps you will begin to like the symphonic works that they come from."

So he took the first movements of the Schubert "Unfinished," the famous second movement English horn solo from Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, the second movement French horn solo from Tchaikovsky's Fifth, and five other famous symphony movements, and combined them in an album entitled "The Heart of the Symphony."

All by way of emphasis that you can find as much melody in a symphonic movement as in a popular song. An excellent proposition and inasmuch as the album is a Black Label Classic it should have a price appeal as well.

Albums

Victor's principal orchestral releases of the month are the Mendelssohn Symphony No. 3, in A minor ("Scotch"), played by the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, José Iturbi, conductor, and Ernest Bloch's "Scheiomo" (Solomon), a rhapsody for 'cello and orchestra, played by Emanuel Feuermann and the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, Conductor. The former work with its strong suggestions of Scottish melody is not over-seriously couched and emphasizes again Mendelssohn's fondness for incorporating locale, history or literature into his music (The same trip to Scotland that suggested this work also produced themes for his "Fingal's Cave," or "Hebrides" Overture). The passionate tone of the cello, in the capable hands of Mr. Feuermann, plus the intensity engendered by the rhapsodic treatment, delineate the character of the Biblical monarch very well in the work of the modern Swiss composer. It is strongly marked by racial feeling.

Weber's Sonata No. 2, in A flat major, a brilliant work for piano, capably played by Alfred Cortot, shows the German romantic composer to have been the forerunner of the school which was developed further by Chopin, Schumann, Mendelssohn and Brahms.

Instrumental

The piano has a considerable share of attention in current single disk releases. George Copeland, always at home in modern French and Spanish music, does excellent versions of works, for Victor by the Brazilian, Villa-Lobos, and a Fandango of Turina. Jose Iturbi has an excellent side of two Scarlatti Sonatinas of which the one in C major is well-known, and a Toccata of Navarro, on the other side, also familiar.

Timely also is the second volume of selections from Bach's Little Organ Book, done by E. Power Biggs on the "Bach" organ of Germanic Museum at Harvard for Victor. Designed for the church calendar between Whitsunday and Advent, these polyphonic chorales and anthems stand out in clarity by virtue of the individual toned stops of the Harvard organ. The popular andante cantabile movement from Tchaikovsky's Quartet in D major, appears in a good Black Seal version by the Budapest Quartet.

A work full of the quiet charm and sounds suggestive of its location is to hand in the playing by Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra of "Two Evening Pictures" from Hari McDonald's "San Juan Capistrano," a Victor label.

Vocal

Helen Traubel, soprano, proves herself equal to the demands of the "This Hall of Song" aria from Wagner's "Tannhauser" and "Divinities of the Styx," from Gluck's "Alceste," for Victor; Marjorie Lawrence, soprano, provides two excellent dramatic readings of Richard Strauss's lieder, "To My Son" and "The Poet's Eventide Walk," also Victor; John Charles Thomas sings two songs of Albert Hay Malotte, a favorite composer of modern singers, and one of the ancient composer Arne, for Victor.

Popular

Decca is right on the nose for cafe society openings with albums by Hildegarde and Elvira Rios, entertainers to this set. Hildegarde sings a group of Vernon Duke's songs, with the composer and Leo Kahn contributing individual accompaniments at the pianos. For our choice, "April in Paris" and "I Can't Get Started" rate the top. Elvira Rios emphasizes the vocal charm rather than the rhythms of Latin American music in her "Tropical Nights" group. Then there are single disks currently by Bing Crosby, Dick Powell, Mary Martin, Connie Boswell and Erskine Butterfield.

Albeniz, composer of the popular Tango in D, is presented in his better-known works in a Decca concert album conducted by Harry Horlick. Always good in children's disks Decca has also collected a number of works such as "Mickey Mouse's Birthday Party," "The Jolly Coppersmith," and "Whistler and His Dog" from its library into a juvenile album.

Victor has excellent vocals by Kenny Baker in its less expensive label, Bluebird, by Yvette.

For the jazz specialists are Decca versions, by the smoother working McPartland combination of "Panama" and "Eccentric"; Erskine Butterfield's boogie woogie excursion with "Chocolate" and "Boogie Woogie St. Louis Blues"; Coleman Hawkins's "Honeysuckle Rose"; Joe Daniels' Drumsticks in "War Dance for a Wooden Indian" and the Milt Herth Trio's "Creole Love Call" and "Black and Tan Fantasy."

Bluebird has interesting specialties in Fats Waller's E Flat Blues, Jelly Roll Morton in "Georgia Swing," Larry Clinton's "Dig Me Honey," Glenn Miller's "Beat Me Daddy, Eight to a Bar," and "Spud" Murphy's "Pinetop Breakaway: Victor has two good offerings in Sidney Bechet's "Blue for You, Johnny," and Bunny Berigan's trumpet in "Ain't She Sweet."

N. Y. Group Fights Fish Re-election Despite Pleas of Republican Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—The non-partisan move to defeat Hamilton Fish for re-election to the House of Representatives will continue in spite of protests by the Republican high command that it jeopardizes Party unity, it was announced here today. Replying to Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., Eastern Director of the Republican National Committee, the Twenty-sixth District Organization announced that it was representative of Republicans and independents who felt "a responsibility to persuade as many voters as possible to refrain from re-electing Mr. Fish."

"We have been implored," the message states, "to continue our work through many letters and telegrams from other sections of the country reminding us that Dutchess, Putnam, and Orange County voters are the only ones who can perform the service of defeating Mr. Fish and ridding the coming administration of his interference."

The opposition to the 10 times undefeated House member is based on his isolationist stand in the world crisis and wide variance with the views of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, in the field of foreign policy. Discounting the importance of the drive on him, Mr. Fish has announced his expectancy of carrying the district by 30,000 votes, including the towns of the leaders of the move to defeat him and Hyde Park, where President Roosevelt has his home.

Mr. Pryor took cognizance of the "Stop Hamilton Fish" group this week in a message which held the attempted scuttling was "harmful to the Willkie cause" and urged a united effort to elect the entire Republican ticket.

Hadley H. Benson, Dairyman's League official, announced his withdrawal as a listed backer of the move in a letter reporting to Mr. Fish that he had told the organizers they "would be wasting their time."

WPA Rolls Show Increase of 43,142

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Work Projects Administration today reported a 43,142 increase in numbers on work relief rolls between Sept. 25 and Oct. 2. The total now is 1,746,518.

Officials said this enrollment was 53,482 below the October quota of 1,800,000 and 87,674 less than the 1,834,192 enrolled at this time last year.

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Syracuse, 'Hub of Empire State,' Called City With Social Conscience

Mayor Praises Civic Loyalty And Friendliness of Citizens

By Rolland B. Marvin
Mayor of Syracuse, New York

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse, "The Hub of the Empire State," is a city of many industries, substantial wholesale and retail business concerns and friendly employer-employee relations because its people have a social conscience.

Syracuse has a friendly atmosphere. There is no dissension or disunity. When there is a civic problem everyone pitches in, joins in its solution.

That is our record in purely local problems. That will be our record in the vast new problem confronting the nation and every citizen—national defense.

Last year, when I gave a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, I expressed the hope that war could be avoided. Since then the scourge of totalitarianism has swept Europe and Asia leaving the Western Hemisphere as the last bulwark of freedom and democracy.

It is our duty as Americans to keep this hemisphere inviolate, and we can do it only by making America so strong that no aggressor will dare attack.

Syracuse is prepared to do its part. During the depression we have worked hard and despite adversity we have produced accomplishments that are substantial examples of democracy at work. While other cities "folded up," we have gone forward, helping to keep our industries busy, building public works and, above all, keeping the morale of our people high.

During the depression, we had a New York Central Railroad elevation program valued at $15,000,000, a job which this city had tried to get done for years.

We have completed a $4,600,000 public housing project accommodating nearly 1,000 families.

Now we are engaged in the $6,000,000 job of elevating the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

These are our major accomplishments. There are countless others, all concrete evidence of the progressiveness of Syracuse.

Barnard

Rolland B. Marvin
Mayor of Syracuse

Summer in Woods Aids Girl Scouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—"Summer in the woods, at 25 cents a season, learning handicraft and archery, playing games, getting tanned and breathing deep of the great outdoors." This was the summer story this year of the young Girl Scouts of Syracuse.

Today they are back in their classrooms under the regimen of English, history, and mathematics, but they've brought back with them memories of days and weeks spent at one of Syracuse's two Girl Scout day camps, hardly out of the city, and yet where, in forest trails or by a lake shore, they learned and played and came home refreshed for the fall term.

Those were profitable days passed at the Hickory Hill Girl Scouts Day Camp on the Rice Estate, or at the other day camp at Willow Bank on Onondaga Lake.

Syracuse Finds Planning Is Step Toward Better City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—City planning is fast becoming a reality for this municipality. The Syracuse City Planning Commission, having already finished its first studies, is looking ahead to the completion of a "master plan for land use" which will contain the blueprints for a city of broad thoroughfares, zoned residential districts, convenient shopping centers, and parks in happy juxtaposition.

Syracuse, its planning advocates say, will not "miss the bus" in the matter of future land use. As evidence, they stress the City's alertness in setting up a City Planning Commission and to the fact the City through its Housing Authority, organized in 1935, already has completed a $4,500,000 low-rent housing project, which cleaned out eight blocks of dilapidated flats and near-slum dwellings.

When the Planning Commission has completed its master plan, it will make recommendations for correction of the City's zoning ordinances. Thus far its work has been directed toward preparation of two "test cases" or studies in possible replanning of Syracuse areas.

Halting of "Blight"

First, the Commission is studying ways and means of halting possible real estate blight in the James Street area, declared to be one of the City's best residential districts. When completed, this study will furnish a key to solutions of problems in other sections.

Second, the Commission is attempting to replan a vacant area on the City limits, which it describes as a "premature subdivision, now tax-delinquent." It will attempt to draw up a new residential plan which will put homes and parks together in attractive array.

Whereas this planning is for the future, the Syracuse housing project represents present achievement. Its three-story apartment buildings, two-story flats, and group houses are filled to capacity with 678 families, chosen from more than 2,000 applications. Selection was made on the basis of wages received and need for rehousing.

No family receiving above $1,399 in wages annually was admitted. Wage limits also were gauged by size of family. Thus, a family of two could not be admitted if its net income was above $1,050 a year; for a family of three the limit was $1,150, and so on. A recent survey made by girls of the Sociology Department of Syracuse University reported the tenants to be a precise cross section of the City's low-income groups.

Improvement Noted

To persons who wonder whether better housing will move these citizens into a better way of living, Sergei Grimm, Executive Director of both the Housing Authority and the City Planning Commission and, incidentally, a leader in the movement to make Syracuse "city-planning-conscious," said:

"It is highly instructive to see the enthusiasm of the tenants when they take over their new homes. They buy new lamp shades; they put up brighter curtains. Sometimes they spend altogether too much money in the attempt to make their furniture match their new houses, but they are really proud of their new homes. The bulk of the tenants are generally decent, sound people, honest as far as obligations are concerned and possessed of good living habits."

Besides the major problem of building low-rent housing for low-income groups, the Syracuse Housing Authority has adopted supplemental objectives which include:

1. Improvement of home-making and housekeeping from the economic and social standpoint. Social rehabilitation of inhabitants of projects.
2. Preparation and adoption of a City Plan; subdivision of the City into protective neighborhoods, and control of land subdivision.
3. Revision and enforcement of the Building and Sanitary Codes for improvement of housing conditions outside of the projects, and for lowering the cost of construction.

In recognition of the fact that true homes are built through the joint effort of man and woman, the Housing Authority added a Women's Advisory Committee to its make-up in 1936. This Committee has served in an educational and interpretive capacity in working towards improvement of housing conditions in the low-income groups, and in the improvement of living habits of persons outside the housing project. The work has included school training, home visitations, special classes and demonstration projects, all looking to the upbuilding of the less fortunate in the community.

Smith's First Speech

NEW YORK (AP)—Former Governor Alfred E. Smith will deliver his initial campaign address for Republican Presidential nominee Wendell L. Willkie in Brooklyn Oct. 23 in a probable Nationwide radiocast.

© Bachrach

Miss Anna W. Olmstead
Director of the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts

Art Is Given Real Chance In Syracuse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—To make a city art-conscious, the dark, old-fashioned "museum" must be transformed into a bright community art center, in the opinion of Miss Anna W. Olmstead, director of the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, which this month is celebrating its third anniversary in its new edifice.

Suiting action to viewpoint, Miss Olmstead and her fellow enthusiasts have for almost a decade now been seeking to make the Fine Arts Museum something more than a musty collection of old paintings. They have sought to transform it into a focal center for Syracuse activities in music, sculpture, ceramics, painting, and especially child art education.

In 1932, Miss Olmstead founded the National Ceramics Exposition, which brought the museum perhaps its greatest international renown and spread the name of its Robineau Collection of porcelains throughout the art world. Today, however, there is a new effort which is invoking equal enthusiasm among Museum backers—the drive to make the Museum a children's art center.

To Help Child in Art

"We have just been erecting the walls for a children's center and workshop at the museum," Miss Olmstead said. "This room was planned to contain all the materials necessary to enable the art-minded child to express himself—clay, pencils, paints. Our aim is to bring out the talent in Syracuse children. The center will, for instance, be a feeder for the School Art League classes."

Exhibition of the work of children from the different public schools and museum classes will be found on display here. The Center will also house something especially dear to the children—a permanent collection of children's work, chosen from the various exhibits sent to the Center.

"It will be a great honor to have one's work, in whatever medium, chosen for the permanent collection," Miss Olmstead continued. "Our children, however, seem to be having a grand time in whatever branch of art they participate. For instance, there is the School Art League which holds its classes in drawing, clay modeling and water color painting in the Museum. It is thrilling experience to watch the young folk at work. They all seem to be having a most enjoyable time."

Besides the Art Center and the School Art League, the Children's Drama League of the Museum meets there each Saturday for 24 weeks from September through May. On drama registration day—Sept. 14—the Museum was crowded with children, some of them sent by Community Chest agencies, for one aim of this drama course is to bring culture to underprivileged children.

Makes for Good Presence

Boys and girls are taught poise, how to walk, how to speak and how to act. Their teachers, under the direction of Mrs. Helen Carr, have studied in the dramatic courses of Syracuse University. Two productions a year are put on—one at Christmas time and another at the school's close in May—and the "standing room only" sign is likely to be up when the night of performance rolls around.

A fund of $62,000 was raised in 1937 to "take art out of the attic" in Syracuse, and the Museum was able to move to its new home. Last summer a supplementary campaign was conducted to obtain additional funds for the metamorphosis of the museum into an art center.

In pursuing this goal, plans for a "little theater" are under way, the auditorium already having been fixed over into a stage. Other "civic center" activities include the 44 musicals given at the museum during May and June of this year by pupils and teachers, and the series of free Sunday afternoon concerts given in winter by local musicians.

The Garden Clubs of Central New York maintain exhibits and use the Museum Library. To round out the cycle, October brings the ninth annual National Ceramic Exhibition with its colorful array of porcelains, the enterprise which in years past brought the Museum its greatest accolades.

Future New York State Fairs Face Challenge of Centennial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—State Fair officials are wondering today if they may not have to call in a Billy Rose or a P. T. Barnum if they hope to design a fair next year to surpass the Centennial Celebration held this year, when the State Fair, claimed to be the oldest in the United States, celebrated its 100th birthday at its Syracuse grounds.

The presentation of a special historical pageant with a cast of 2,000 persons, the award of $150,000 in agricultural premiums, the display of $750,000 worth of industrial equipment, the enlarged Conservation Exhibit and the new youth participation programs, all combined to set a high peak of fair achievement at the annual exposition which is called the "show window" of New York State.

World's Fairs may come and World's Fairs may go, but a great State Fair, painting a State-wide picture of farm, factory and family activities, will always have its particular niche in the American scene, fair spokesmen held, for it's as American as pumpkin pie.

When preparations were begun for the State's 100th fair, each Department pledged its efforts to develop the theme of "100 years of progress." Complete schedule for boys' and girls' events, in which 2,000 youths would participate, were arranged. A new program of women's activities was drafted for the Harriet May Mills Building. An arboretum, showing plant life and domestic farming as carried on by Indians of the State prior to the white man's coming, was constructed in the Indian Village section of the fairgrounds.

Greatest new drawing card of all, however, was the historical pageant entitled "The Paths of Freedom." This spectacle, costing $20,000, was presented on a stage 600 feet long. Since it was designed to portray the history of the Empire State from the earliest settlers down to the present day, local historians and college professors were asked to co-operate in producing an accurate script.

A cast of close to 2,000 was selected from 2,500 amateur applicants. Their stage properties, gathered from antique shops, attics and collectors, were many of them actual "period pieces" which dovetailed with the events enacted.

Other events seen by farm and city visitors from all sections of the State were the model home exhibit, a revived horse show, automobile races, an expanded horticultural show which featured $50,000 worth of gladioli, and a religious service featuring an 1,110-voice choir selected from a hundred different churches of Central New York.

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Syracuse Placed High Among the Up-and-Coming Cities of America

Whose Energy Has Brought History of Prosperous Growth

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—If every city has its individuality, Syracuse stands out as a city of "boosters." Perched on six hills, as Rome sat on seven, it is close to the central geographical pinpoint on New York State's map—a City founded on the salt industry but which now produces not a pound of sodium chloride, it is the abode of an enthusiastic and energetic citizenry.

The energy is evidenced in a history which shows more than one recovery from business adversity; it is found in statistics of new industrial prosperity; it is visible in new civic projects now under way. This city with a population of 220,000 persons is polishing off a new housing project, finishing a gigantic elevation of the tracks of two railroad lines traversing its center, turning an art museum into a civic center, and tearing up the last of the trolley tracks.

Economists, sociologists, and magazine editors have picked "typical American cities." Syracuse might vie for this honor if the phrase "up-and-coming" were to be added to the title. Syracuse is "typical" in that it has its quota of industries and parks, two municipal golf courses, two first-class hotels, good rail connections, a local symphony orchestra, and a moderate percentage of foreign-born.

The phrase "up-and-coming" makes the distinction. Syracusans had the good sense, for instance, to turn the bed of the abandoned Erie Canal into a fast east-west boulevard through the downtown section. They had the business acumen to seek and find a big industry to fill a factory when the Franklin automobile plant closed down. They have the get-up-and-go to like the theater. Artists "playing" Syracuse say its people don't "sit on their hands," they applaud good productions.

What gives a city its particular flavor? Talk to a Chamber of Commerce official or a professor at the University of Syracuse and he will cite the character of its citizens, the impulses of early history, the contribution of natural resources, the effect of geography, the influence of industry. Syracuse, he will add, has had plenty of these impulses and contributions.

In the matter of citizen character, he may say, its early settlers were not lords and dukes, nor especially wealthy, but they were, as one native puts it, "ingenious critters." Hence the parade of prosperous industry which has been Syracuse's portion down through the decades. Ingenious folk it has had, whether they were Yankee settlers from New England or the Irish and German immigrants whose first jobs were in the manufacture of salt.

On the ledger of business, Syracuse stands as a leading exponent of the maxim that diversity in industry means prosperity. Any set of factories must be considered diversified if they make such varied products as chinaware, mincemeat, air-conditioning machinery, tool steels, cans, roller bearings, farm products, automobile gears, bicarbonate of soda, washing machines, pants pressing machines, boilers, radiators, furniture, typewriters, shoes, and electrical appliances.

Business Boom

Right now Syracuse is riding a business boom. Improvement was general throughout 1939, and in the last four months of that year industrial production rose to a higher level than in any similar period since the halcyon days of 1929. Again, for the week ending Jan. 6, 1940, the total of 22 industrial pay rolls was $367,995, as compared with $249,426 a year before.

Other recovery indications were a drop in relief between January, 1939, and that of 1940. Consumption of electric power increased and there were 31 per cent more passenger automobiles registered in Onondaga County in 1940 than a year earlier. Department store sales were reported as 13.7 points above the average for the New York Federal Reserve District.

Diversification of industry means that prosperity is not high one decade, vanished the next. Diversification perhaps explains the steady growth of local population from 20,000 persons when Syracuse was incorporated as a City in 1847 to 253,321 for the Syracuse "metropolitan district" in 1934.

In the matter of first citizens, Syracuse began with Indians. It still has them—on a reservation and wearing overalls instead of war paint and working in factories instead of deer hunting. Before the white man came, Hiawatha, the brave of the Longfellow legend, united the Mohawks, Senecas, Oneidas, Cayugas, and Onondagas into the powerful "Six Nations" Confederacy. A powwow decided that the chief of this Indian Nation must be of the Onondaga tribe, whose capital was at Syracuse, for the very good reason that nearby Lake Onondaga could be reached by canoe from any of the other tribal headquarters. This was perhaps the first hint, there in the country primeval, that Syracuse was well favored in location.

History under the white man began when Simon Le Moyne, French missionary from Quebec, discovered in 1654 the salt springs which were to be Syracuse's first gold mine. It was not, however, until the first trading post had been built by Ephraim Webster in 1786 that the extraction of salt began and the development of the village of Salina, as it was then called, got under way.

Demand for Salt

When settlers were following the lure of "westward ho," salt was a valuable commodity. Demands for Onondaga salt spurred the building first of trails and then roads connecting with this town, which took the classical name of Syracuse and became a village in 1825. The same demand compelled the routing of the commerce-building Erie Canal through the area. Salt was shipped throughout the growing United States.

Better methods of producing salt were discovered eventually, however, and the industry is now only a museum piece. To see a salt plant one must go to the shore of Lake Onondaga and view the exhibit housing duplicates of various methods, "solar" and otherwise, by which the precious sodium chloride was extracted from brine. The industry itself dwindled to a complete stop around 1904, although today one of the greatest local concerns, the Solvay Process Company, employs brine from nearby wells, along with limestone, in the strange chemistry which produces baking soda and allied products.

Syracuse rose to cityhood on salt. With the demise of that industry came the testing time for the salt of Syracuse character. The City could have dwindled, but location, resources, and the "up-and-coming" character would not have it so. New industries were conceived and grew, one after another. Shoes were manufactured, then candles, then bicycles. Bicycles required gears and gear-manufacturing plants grew.

Came the automobile and the gear plants turned to making transmission and differential gears for the horseless carriages. The Franklin automobile with the air-cooled engine began to be built in Syracuse. Years passed. Parks were opened, a university sprang into being. The Erie Canal was replaced by the New York State Barge Canal. Prosperous workers began to think of subdivisions in the suburbs. The City had come to maturity.

Empty Plant Filled

Enterprise was still on tap when required, however. When the Franklin company closed its doors in 1933, civic assistance resulted in the location of the Carrier Air Conditioning Corporation in the empty plant. An industry which closed with an enrollment of 1,500 employees was replaced by one immediately hiring 1,000 persons and with a potential employment of 3,000. Similarly, a gear plant which closed was reopened by a General Motors subsidiary.

Thus diversified industry remained diversified and helped Syracuse to weather the depression. All in all, the City today has around 350 manufacturing establishments—a high figure for its size. Its settlers were in truth "ingenious critters."

As the nation's defense efforts are speeded, Syracuse shares the limelight. Its Solvay Process Company is prepared to make basic war chemicals. Its Crucible Steel plant is ready for war orders. Other concerns are making for Detroit the all-important machine tools without which no assembly-line manufacture of mechanized units for modern warfare could take place.

Industry, however, is only half the story. A bit of sight-seeing around the City shows what civic enterprise has done. A native will drive you proudly down one of the main streets and say: "Here's where the railroad trains used to run through the City, clogging up traffic." Then he will take you just off Erie Boulevard and show you the new New York Central station with its simple modern architecture, where the same trains now run neatly elevated and removed from the congested district. This $15,000,000 project, undertaken during the depression years, furnished employment to hundreds of workers.

Ambitious Project

If there is time, this native may show you the City's other big railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, now having its tracks lifted. This is an equally ambitious project, for its switch engines chug through dozens of factory sidings, and these must be able to receive and discharge freight cars all during the face-lifting process.

Not far away you may see the City's new $4,500,000 low-rent housing project, into which 2,500 persons moved a year ago. Local housing experts say its 678 families, representing several races and constituting an accurate cross section of the low-wage group in Syracuse appear to be making the most, in happiness and cleanliness, of their new environment.

You may also get to see the municipal airport, declared to have the highest technical rating given by the United States Department of Commerce and considered one of the finest in the East. From it airplanes wing their way on daily schedule to all parts of the country.

Syracuse is proud of its homogeneous citizenry, 82.2 per cent of which are native-born and the remainder largely Germans, Poles, Jews, and Italians. It is proud that the culture of its citizens runs oftimes to music, whether the music be that of the local symphony orchestra, directed by Prof. Andre Polah and helped along with Work Projects Administration funds, or that of the University Civic Theater, or that of the series of concerts arranged by Morning Musicals, Inc.

A well-balanced school system is helping the city build its citizens of tomorrow. It consists of 52 public schools, of which 6 are senior high, 6 junior high, 1 apprentice, two open air, 1 normal and 16 parochial. Some 33,000 pupils and 1,200 teachers use buildings which exceed $18,000,000 in value.

University Stands High

Syracuse University not only places higher education within the reach of young Syracusans, but it brings experts in many fields into advisory contact with local social and industrial enterprises. Considered as a business proposition, it is estimated that the students, faculty, and employees add as much as $6,500,000 annually to local trade channels. In addition, an Extension Department for adult education gives 4,000 grown-ups annually the opportunity to brush up on or begin the study of a broad array of interesting subjects.

Should any of these students take a course in commercial geography, they would see the value of Syracuse's geographical location from a glance at the map. It is almost equi-distant from Buffalo and Albany. It is but an overnight train ride from Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, and Montreal. One third of the Nation's population is within a radius of 500 miles.

Syracuse is an up-State crossroads of commerce, where railroads and highways swinging east and west through the Mohawk Valley intersect with the transportation facilities that serve the north and south areas. No wonder it lays claim to the title "Hub of New York State" which it shares in friendly rivalry with Utica, 50 miles away, and from which both benefit. Local experts estimate the trading area dominated by Syracuse is the home of more than 500,000 persons.

Escape from city pavements is never difficult in the case of smaller cities. Citizens of Syracuse can be in the most beautiful countryside of Central New York in a few minutes or hours. Nearby is farming and dairy country, rolling prettily in "drumlin" hills and "moraines," to use geological terms. The geologist will tell you that these rolling and knob-like hills were left by the glacier thousands of years ago.

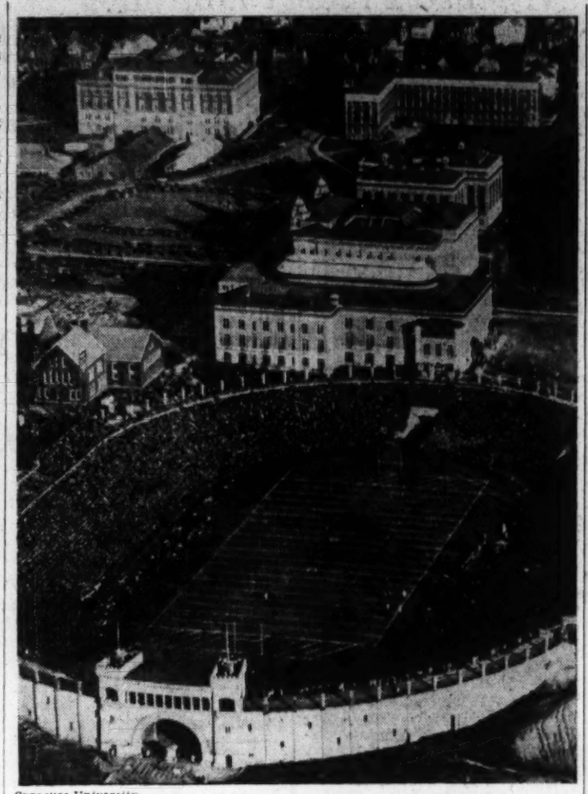
Further to the west are the five gracefully slim bodies of water known as the Finger Lakes. To the north and northeast lie other vacation spots, the fabled Thousand Islands, of which there are actually more than 1,000, in the St. Lawrence River, and the Adirondacks, clad in evergreen, stretching from Old Forge up through the Fulton Chain and on to Lake Placid.

In winter, when the lakes are frozen, Syracusans may visit their Museum of Fine Arts, now waging a campaign to transform itself into something of a general civic center. Enterprise here was apparent as much as 40 years ago, when the Museum founder, George Fisk Comfort, patronized American painters while most of the country was snubbing them and turning to Europe for its artistic favorites. The result has been that the Museum has a creditable collection of American canvasses.

The Museum has won world-wide fame for its ceramics, and especially its famous collection of Robineau porcelains. Invitations to exhibit have been received by it from such porcelain centers as Stockholm, Helsingfors and Stoke-on-Trent, the British home of Wedgwood china.

Mention Syracuse to many "York Staters" and they will think at once of the State Fair, held annually at Syracuse and ranked as the oldest state fair in the United States. From its first exhibition at Syracuse site in 1841, when premiums totaling $700 were awarded, to the present-day fair housed in a $5,500,000 plant, it has vividly mirrored the State's progress on the farm and in the fields of industry.

So Syracuse marches ahead, well in the vanguard of progressive American communities. Slogans many it has had during the years, but the one which many citizens feel most surely catches its tempo, is the one adopted for a recent summer Chamber of Commerce campaign: "Forward Syracuse." For it has really been "Forward Syracuse" from the beginning.



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The Home Forum

Germany Remembered

"THE PORT OF HAMBURG bombed," so the headlines run; and, while our hearts are full of sympathy for those who experience devastation, there are memories of scenes from a Germany of long ago that I can warmly cherish.

* * *

The lights in the harbor of the Port of Hamburg make up the first memory I own. Many learned people have endeavored to convince me that men do not retain an image beheld at the age of nineteen months. Be that as it may, I was conscious of pin-points of light coming toward me slowly out of the distance and the blackness, growing nearer and larger. And from that moment of realization there came into being for me people, and sounds, language, color, movement, events, emotions, thoughts. There is no recollection of darkness or of anything that went before the lights, only the lights themselves, growing larger and more beautiful, full of awe and promise. At that moment, for me, awareness was born.

"See," my mother said, "there is Hamburg. Your father will come aboard; then we shall leave the boat and take a train for Berlin."

* * *

Events followed, evidently, as my mother had predicted; and next I remember the comfort of my father's arms, and the dazzling Christmas tree that awaited me, with Fräulein smiling and bobbing in the soft glow. For it was Christmas Eve when we landed in Hamburg and continued our way to Berlin. And it was in the days when the German night carried the old, old carols up toward the stars and one felt the shepherds near by. Although the Christmas tree, with its silver stars and feathered angels, its fragile, colored ornaments and festoons of tinsel, and its small woolly animals beneath, was actually in Berlin, it has always been linked inseparably with the lights in the harbor of Hamburg Let the headlines proclaim damage to the Port of Hamburg. The Hamburg that came to me out of the blackness, the lights that were my beginning of this world I see, can never be ruined!

* * *

There are Berlin scenes as vivid. My German Fräulein, oldish as to years, but quick and bird-like in gestures, meticulously neat in the heavy cloth skirt and stiff, glossy shirtwaist on which the round gold watch swung energetically from the fleur-de-lis pin, had a merry, childlike heart. She was untiring in her efforts to teach the young American child the ways of her loved Germany. There were many visits to a small white house where geraniums, prim but none the less glowing, blossomed from every window, where three golden-voiced canaries shared an amazing cage of wire and flowered cretonne. There was a grandmother in that house who wore small diamonds bobbing from her ears and a starched white cap. She made meltingly toothsome gingerbread men and, on special occasions, *schlagsahne mit apfelkuchen*.

On Sunday afternoons, Uncle Aby called upon the *kleines mädchen*. Uncle Aby was vague about his early life. Many years later, one knew that he was an accomplished and versatile linguist who had performed valuable work. But, at that time, one knew only that he was Russian, not tall nor old, just lonely. He brought one miniature bouquets, stiff in frills of lace paper. He had charming manners and conducted one with a flourish to the waiting *droschke* for the afternoon's drive.

Almost daily there were walks in the Tiergarten. It was there that one saw, for the first time, that leaves, plain ordinary leaves on trees, could be kindled overnight by unfathomable magic to turn the whole Tiergarten into gold and amber and breathing flame—the colors of nasturtium petals with the sun shining through.

Many times one watched the Kaiser's Guard parade; and not infrequently the Kaiser himself, looking impressive on the prancing horse but somehow not formidable to a small child. Then, the goose step did not appear sinister when the soldiers wore red and gold!

There were German bands. And bears, many bears—performing bears on the streets, white bears at the Hippodrome. There was a performance of Hansel and Gretel. There was a set of chocolate dishes: forty-eight pieces of chocolate fashioned into cups and saucers, plates, and a fascinating teapot. These were preserved in a shining gold-colored box, from the lid of which several apple-cheeked gnomes laughed perpetually. And the English and American balloons which one had after the Berlin days were never as large, or as gaily colored, or as frolicsome as the German ones.

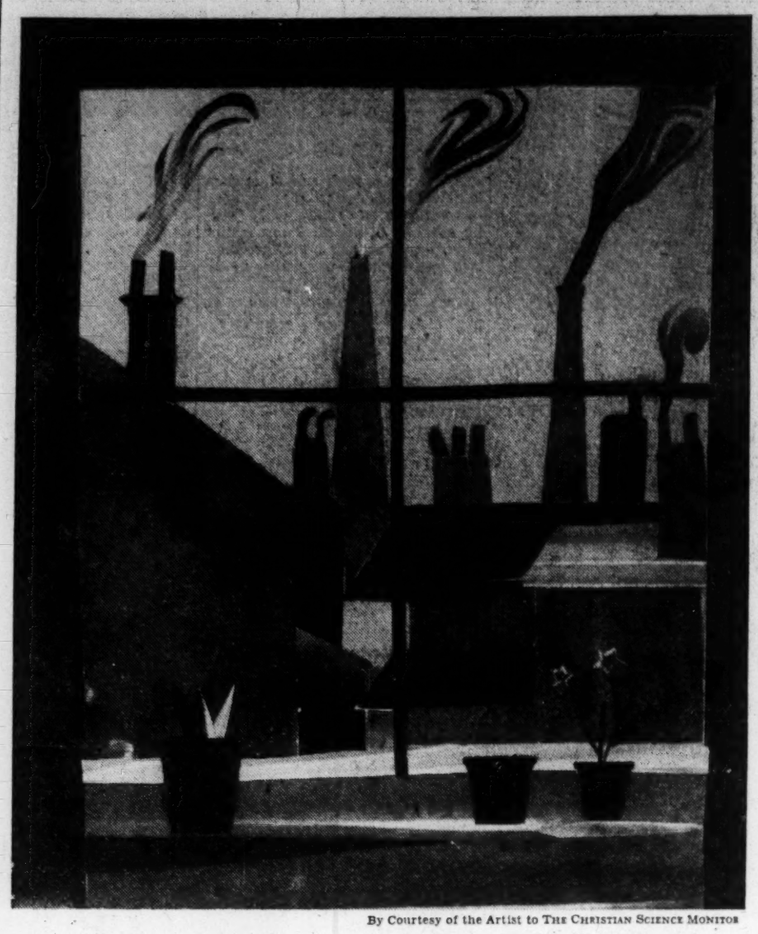
Once there was a memorable purchase of marbles—not for a game, but "for to admire." Exquisite glass spheres with intricate curves of color penetrating to their centers. There was a particularly large one, of a most heavenly blue, with small flecks, glints rather, of amber, one first thought, only to decide on green— for years it was cherished and seemed the concentrated essence of all beauty. But there was one even more loved, a small one, of soft gray-blue.

* * *

Blue-gray, and the remote German twilight. The American child staring with round eyes through the frosted windowpane. Out beyond, the ground a curve of blue-white ice, the cling-click, cling-click, cling-click of skates flashing, swerving, flashing, this way, that way, in curves, in diagonals, in circles. The trees bordering the frozen pond sifted over with a sparkling powder of snow. Above, the sky a curve of blue-gray, the color of a goose's wing, cool and far, with small, cold, far blue stars in scattered points. There was never any fading of that picture, never any sequel. Night did not fall nor eyes turn inward to blink at the sudden flare of a lamp. (The Kaiser was still a grand man, who reminded one of one's grandfather! There was no World War then. No horror. No swastika. No enmity in that vast world of ice and blue and stars.) Always, like the figures on the Grecian urn and like the words of the poet who etched that eternal image, forever, those skaters criss-cross and flash following the curve of blue-white ice.

I hope that other children will see them, too.

KATHARINE M. GAULT



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SCENE THROUGH THE WINDOW": *A Paper Mosaic by Timothy Hanley*

THIS IS NOT, as one might suppose, a monochrome wash drawing. It is, in fact, made up of numerous small pieces of paper, cut with fastidious care and pasted upon a grayish ground to depict a scene of factory and domestic chimneys, as glimpsed through the window of a living-room.

The picture was made by Timothy Hanley as an experiment, at a time when she was in the mood for picture-making but lacked paints at hand. Since this early effort, Mrs. Hanley has experimented further with what one might call, for want of a better description, mosaic pictures. Some of these, made from numberless pieces of colored cut paper, are both pictorial in effect and miracles of skillful arrangement. One of the most successful of these colored mosaics shows a derelict boat stuck fast in the sands with waves breaking over it. Another is a gay and amusing scene at a fair, with its wheeling roundabout of prancing horses, and an elephant in the foreground.

Acorns on the Roof

All week we have heard an October sound,
A sharp knocking in the country quietness:
Ripe acorns falling on our cottage roof
Beneath an oak. One at a time, as notes
Of autumn music running down a scale
Of tuneful cedar shingles, they descend
And keep our thoughts directed at the sky
Instead of rain or hail we have small oaks,
Each brightly varnished, each within a case
Of amber good to hear, to see—and good
To sink within the moldy earth, and grow.

WADE VAN DORE

Silencing the Suggestions of Mortal Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE EARLY days of the radio, one who was anticipating the enjoyment of a good musical program, slowly turned the dial and found the right station, bringing in the music of one of the great composers. However, in a few moments the delightful strains were lost, drowned out by other voices. The dial was again turned, only to run from one inferior program to another. Then, suddenly and very distinctly the words of Christ Jesus (Matthew 4:17) were heard: "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," and the voice was temporarily lost in the static.

As in this instance, so today human experience appears to be filled with a jargon of voices crying danger, disaster, insecurity, domination, greed, and lack. Yet God is present, yea, He is the only presence there is, was, or ever will be; and he who has learned to listen for His voice can hear the divine assurance as given to Joshua (Joshua 1:9), "Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

The listener at the radio, in the foregoing incident, aroused by the clear-cut statement concerning the kingdom of heaven, and desiring to hear more, patiently adjusted the dial until the speaker was located and the program retained until the final announcement was made: "You have been listening to a lecture on Christian Science by a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts." What an unexpected feast she had had, and what a lesson was learned, one which has proved to be most practical in the intervening years!

What do we need to do today, in order that we may always hear the Christly assurance that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand"? This question is answered in the words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, where she writes (Pulpit and Press, p. 4), "You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine source, and daily demonstrate this." Nothing could be more effectual in silencing the suggestions of mortal mind. The Supreme Being has been revealed in Christian Science as an understandable, loving God, present here and now; and because He is infinite, any other supposed presence or power is impossible. The knowledge of the infinity of God, good, is the basis of our salvation, for beside Him there is none else, and in Him there is security.

Let one who has not yet experienced the blessings which inevitably follow the right understanding of God and of man's relation to Him, turn to his Bible for guidance. In the book of Job are these words (22:21): "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee." Perhaps the Bible has heretofore appealed to him as beautiful literature, filled with splendid promises; yet he has not understood how to rely on its truths in the working out of his own salvation. If so, let him procure a copy of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, either from a Christian Science Reading Room or a public library, and study the Bible in conjunction with this book. Here he will read Mrs. Eddy's statement (p. 249): "Either there is no omnipotence, or omnipotence is the only power. God is the infinite, and infinity never began, will never end, and includes nothing unlike God."

Accepting this statement, the inevitable conclusion is reached that, since God is omnipotent, there is no opposing power. The next unfoldment will be a lessening of fear of disease and discord. Looking at real existence from the standpoint of omnipotence, one sees these phantoms, which have seemed so great a part of his human experience, as devoid of power; and he may realize for the first time that disease and discord have no power with which to develop themselves or spread their claims. Healing follows such an awakening, and human experience takes on a brighter aspect.

God could not and does not cause disease, for God is good and produces nothing unlike Himself. Again, God did not create man capable of experiencing disease, for His man is wholly spiritual. Even a glimpse of these liberating truths acts as an impetus for further investigation; and if patience and persistence are used in adjusting one's thinking to Truth, one is bound to gain harmonious results.

Whatever the conflicting forces of evil may seem to be, it is possible here and now so to preserve our sense of unity with omnipotence that we may feel the peace and security which have eternal foundations. Let us refuse to believe that God's handiwork can deteriorate, or that His man, who is the reflection or expression of Love, can become hateful and wicked of purpose. Man co-exists with infinite Life; therefore he cannot be destroyed. This truth needs to be universally understood.

The present world upheaval is not cause for despair. It is a call to observe more closely the admonition given by Peter (I Peter 1:13), "Gird up the loins of your mind, be sober, and hope to the end for the grace that is to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Autumn Walk

The dry autumn winds are blowing now
Stirring to noise of water the heavy leaves
That sag upon stiff boughs. Do they cry out?
A sound is heard, yet in the still, bright sky
The moon hangs fixed, eternal, and the stars
Unwinking stare. It is an end again,
Again the eve of a beginning, and again
A timeless moment. Share
With me the timelessness of things, the tidal wind,
The polished silver and the shadowed land.
Tomorrow's morning, perhaps, with Indian summer
Will spill in light a hundred running colors
And give a name to all that lies untouched
Burnishing barn and maple and the bright
Far upland pastures with their lichened stones.
Now is the nearness of the word unhoused,
Where names, as music, flow in cadenced fall,
Their sense transmuted. A thin coldness breaks
From interstellar spaces, slakes a thirst
Unnoticed, feeds a hunger shunned.
We will draw strength from this, that is
Unheralded, that will not meet us twice
Though we come often seeking, walk at late
Night, clear night, at the fall of year.

MILICENT LAUBENHEIMER

Hope for the Villages

I READ IN a newspaper how an authority, a professor at some university, said there was no hope for the villages. They are not needed as marketing centers any more (transportation is so simple that cities are centers enough) and hence they are vanishing.

I do not know about this professor's economics, but I do know that villages are still needed. They are needed as places to live.

Somebody quoted the other day that old saying about big frogs in little puddles. I think that is wrong. I know that anyone who comes to our town wanting to be a big frog soon has that idea taken out of him. Being a big frog requires altogether too much pretense for a small town. People in the long run are taken for what they are, whether they have a lot of money or extremely little. The person of property may get away with material privileges, but in the assessment which really counts he is bound to be on a level with the rest. It will hardly avail him to entertain lavish parties for the satisfaction of his pride, when he knows that all the rest of us know what is thrown into his garbage pail, and that his wife makes him wear his rubbers on cloudy days, and that although he wears a yachting cap he cannot sail a boat as well as most twelve-year-old boys.

The great thing about the small town is its spirit of tolerance and understanding. The gossips may talk meanly, and the scandals go the rounds quickly, but when all is said and done the town looks after its own because it must. It is a social organism larger than the family, but with some of the same characteristics. The rule of the survival of the fittest does not apply, for there is an altruism which intervenes. Those who lag are helped along. They must be, for the sake of the town itself. Everyone wants money, but in the final analysis money is not the prime necessity—men may draw upon a considerable bounty of nature and support one another in many different ways, so that cash is not the final arbiter one takes it to be in the city.

If you see a fellow townsman in a white collar, it does not mean that he is a member of a certain class in society; it means simply that the day is Sunday, or the occasion a formal one. We all wear white collars at times, and at times we all wear dungarees and overalls, even the bank presidents and the clergy. Sometimes after a heavy snow I have seen men from all walks of life shoveling snow in the streets, working in gangs, and when ice has needed harvesting in a hurry, against a threatened warm spell, the same composite has taken up the saws and pikes.—From "Country Editor," by HENRY BEETLE HOUGH, copyright 1940, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran and Co., Inc.

Die Einflüsterungen des sterblichen Gemüts zum Schweigen bringen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DEN ERSTEN Tagen des Rundfunks drehte eine Frau, die sich auf ein gutes Musikprogramm freute, langsam das Zifferblatt und stellte ihren Apparat auf die rechte Station ein, die die Musik eines großen Komponisten aussandte. Aber nach einigen Augenblicken waren die lieblichen Weisen, von anderen Stimmen übertönt, nicht mehr zu hören. Wieder drehte sie das Zifferblatt und bekam nur ein minderwertiges Programm nach dem andern. Dann hörte sie plötzlich ganz klar die Worte Christi Jesu (Matth. 4, 17): „Das Himmelreich ist nahe herbeigekommen", worauf die Stimme im Geräusch des Apparats vorübergehend verlorenging.

Wie in diesem Falle scheint heute die menschliche Erfahrung von einem Gewirr von Stimmen erfüllt zu sein, die von Gefahr, Unheil, Unsicherheit, Beherrschung, Habgier und Mangel schreien. Aber Gott ist gegenwärtig, ja, Er ist die einzige Gegenwart, die es gibt, gegeben hat oder je geben wird. Und wer gelernt hat, auf Seine Stimme zu horchen, kann die göttliche Versicherung hören, wie sie Josua gegeben wurde (Jos. 1, 9): „Ich habe dir geboten, daß du getrost und freudig seist. Laß dir nicht grauen und entsetze dich nicht; denn der Herr, dein Gott, ist mit dir in allem, was du tun wirst".

Die vorhin erwähnte Zuhörerin am Rundfunkapparat, durch die klare Behauptung betreffs des Himmelreichs aufgerüttelt, wollte mehr hören und drehte geduldig das Zifferblatt, bis der Apparat wieder auf den Redner eingestellt war, dem sie nun zuhörte, bis am Schluß angekündigt wurde: „Sie haben einem Vortrag über die Christliche Wissenschaft von einem Mitglied des Vortragsausschusses Der Mutterkirche, Der Ersten Kirche Christi, Wissenschafter, in Boston, Massachusetts, zugehört". Was für ein unerwartetes Fest sie gehabt hatte, und was für eine Lehre sie gelernt hatte, die sich in den seither verflossenen Jahren als überaus praktisch erwiesen hat!

Was müssen wir heute tun, damit wir die Christusversicherung, daß „das Himmelreich nahe herbeigekommen ist", immer hören können? Diese Frage beantwortet Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, mit den Worten (Pulpit and Press, S. 4): „Ihr müßt einfach einen wissenschaftlichen, positiven Sinn der Einheit mit eurem göttlichen Ursprung bewahren und dies täglich beweisen". Nichts könnte die Einflüsterungen des sterblichen Gemüts wirksamer zum Schweigen bringen. Das höchste Wesen ist in der Christlichen Wissenschaft als ein verständlicher, liebender Gott enthüllt, der hier und jetzt gegenwärtig ist; und weil Er unendlich ist, ist jede andere vermeintliche Gegenwart oder Macht unmöglich. Die Erkenntnis der Unendlichkeit Gottes, des Guten, ist die Grundlage unserer Erlösung; denn es ist keiner außer Ihm, und in Ihm ist Sicherheit.

Wer noch nicht die Segnungen erfahren hat, die das rechte Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen Beziehung zu Gott unvermeidlich zur Folge hat, sollte in seiner Bibel Führung suchen. Im Buche Hiob lesen wir (Hiob 22, 21): „So vertrage dich nun mit ihm und habe Frieden; daraus wird dir viel Gutes kommen". Vielleicht hat ihn die Bibel bisher als schöne Literatur angesprochen, die voll herrlicher Verheißungen ist; aber er hat nicht verstanden, sich auf ihre Wahrheiten beim Ausarbeiten seiner eigenen Erlösung zu verlassen. In solchem Falle sollte er sich das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mrs. Eddy entweder von einem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lesezimmer oder von einer öffentlichen Bibliothek verschaffen und sich in die Bibel in Verbindung mit diesem Buche vertiefen. Im Lehrbuch wird er Mrs. Eddys Erklärung lesen (S. 249): „Entweder gibt es keine Allmacht, oder Allmacht ist die einzige Macht. Gott ist der Unendliche, und die Unendlichkeit hat nie begonnen, wird nie enden und schließt nichts Gott Unähnliches in sich".

Stimmt man dieser Erklärung zu, so kommt man zu dem unvermeidlichen Schluß, daß es keine entgegengesetzte Macht gibt, weil Gott allmächtig ist. Die nächste Entfaltung wird eine Verminderung der Furcht vor Krankheit und Widerwärtigkeit sein. Betrachtet man das wirkliche Dasein vom Standpunkte der Allmacht aus, so sieht man, daß diese Gespenster, die uns ein so großer Teil unserer menschlichen Erfahrung zu sein schienen, keine Macht haben; und man wird zum erstenmal erkennen, daß Krankheit und Disharmonie nicht die Kraft haben, sich zu entwickeln oder ihre Anmaßungen zu verbreiten. Einem solchen Erwachen folgt Heilung und ein hellerer Ausblick auf die menschliche Erfahrung.

Gott kann nicht Krankheit verursachen und verursacht sie nicht; denn Gott ist gut und bringt nichts Ihm Unähnliches hervor. Gott schuf auch nicht einen Menschen, der fähig ist, Krankheit zu erfahren; denn Gottes Mensch ist völlig geistig. Schon ein Schimmer dieser befreienden Wahrheiten wirkt als Antrieb zu weiterem Forschen; und wenn man sein Denken geduldig und beharrlich mit der Wahrheit in Einklang bringt, gelangt man unbedingt zu harmonischen Ergebnissen.

Was auch die widerstreitenden Kräfte des Bösen zu sein scheinen mögen, es ist immer möglich, hier und jetzt unsern Sinn der Einheit mit der Allmacht so zu bewahren, daß wir den Frieden und die Sicherheit fühlen können, die ewige Grundlagen haben. Wir dürfen nicht glauben, daß Gottes Werk entarten kann, oder daß Sein Mensch, der die Widerspiegelung oder der Ausdruck der Liebe ist, hassen oder verruchte Zwecke verfolgen kann. Der Mensch besteht zusammen mit dem unendlichen Leben; daher kann er nicht zerstört werden. Diese Wahrheit muß allgemein verstanden werden.

Die gegenwärtige Umwälzung in der Welt ist kein Grund zur Verzweiflung. Sie ist eine Aufforderung, die Ermahnung des Apostels Petrus (1. Petr. 1, 13) eingehender zu beachten: „Begürtet die Lenden eures Gemütes, seid nüchtern und setzet eure Hoffnung ganz auf die Gnade, die euch angeboten wird durch die Offenbarung Jesu Christi".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

It Belongs to The Whole World

THE FIFTH is the best known and best loved of Beethoven's nine symphonies—therefore the best known and best loved of all symphonies. The reasons for its outstanding popularity are not far to seek: its comparative simplicity reduces the listener's difficulties to a minimum; the music is never dull, it is spirited and eloquent—and it is Beethoven all the way. In short, it is excellent entertainment, in the best sense of the word. The renowned, almost notorious, and in themselves undistinguished four notes that open the symphony with a defi, lead into four movements of the most eminently whistleable music ever composed. And it is a fact that thousands of people who say they abhor, or "do not understand," classical music, go around whistling parts of the Fifth Symphony. It is definitely not a work around which a fence can be built: it belongs to the whole world.—From "Men of Music," by WALLACE BROCKWAY and HERBERT WEINSTOCK. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

Cambridge Hostess of a Bygone Day

INTERESTED IN ALL the college and social activities of her young people, Sarah King knew their friends not merely by sight; but she knew their individual personalities, nicknames, favorite sports, and haunts. No home in Cambridge was more pleasantly informal. . . .

When a house-party was planned, she had extra beds placed in the third-floor dormitory for the boys and in the second-floor bedrooms for the girls; and the larder stocked with a bountiful supply of good things: turkey, oysters, ice cream, and cake. The house put on its best holiday attire to meet the coming guests. In the early evening the drawing-rooms were lighted with tall, crystal-shaded candles, and the girls with their floating curls and wide muslin skirts danced with the boys in their blue frock coats and neat pantaloons. At ten o'clock a fourth meal was served in the dining-room, and there, seated around a large circular table, the real festivity began, lasting until well past midnight. William Story was a capital mimic, an adept at bright nonsense and gay repartee. Anna White's brother William could always cap a good story with a better, invariably beginning with: "I knew a man in Watertown," so that the man in Watertown became counted as a regular member of the band. . . . It was all delightful nonsense. But they had their serious moments at the table too, when everything in Heaven or on earth was discussed with the airy audacity belonging to youth.—From "In Winter We Flourish," by ANNA SHANNON MCALLISTER. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

The Christian Science Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1940

WPA Ready for Service As Army Labor Corps

Federal plans for training Work Projects Administration workers as ground crews and servicemen for airports will mean the designation of at least two Massachusetts airports as training grounds, Federal officials in Boston believed today.

Announcement of the projected training of 5,750 WPA workers for this purpose also stirred once more the belief that eventual defense necessities would find the WPA and its national enrollment ready to take over as a "labor battalion" adjunct of the Regular Army.

Federal officials looked to the East Boston Airport and Westover Field, the Northeast Army Air Base in Chicopee, as two certain training grounds for the WPA workers and indicated that several more of those recently designated by the Secretary of War as "important for military purposes" may be included.

Ready for Service

Massachusetts' WPA enrollment of 75,550 is ready for any service required, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator said. He said he had not received orders regarding the proposed use of WPA workers as ground crews or servicemen, but reaffirmed his belief that certification of workers for instruction could be accomplished within 24 hours.

Official predictions here foretold the gradual replacing of Army men whose duties now include moving ships around the airport, repairing and servicing equipment, and other work by WPA workers. To bring WPA within these limits would necessitate a special dispensation from both the Army and the President, officials said.

Attention has been called before to the efficient setup of WPA and its facilities for a quick transition into a labor defense unit. WPA administrators have said they could, in a single order, stop every project in the State and transfer workers to defense and emergency jobs within 24 hours. At present, about 25 per cent of Massachusetts' WPA enrollment is engaged in national defense projects, building airports, improving fort buildings and facilities, overhauling gun stocks, and so forth.

No Draft Conflict

Designation of WPA as a labor unit in the military service would not be disrupted by the coming draft of manpower, it has been pointed out. Most of the men on WPA are either married or are above the age limit, and would thus be deferred or exempt from service.

WPA is also unique in that it does not depend on other Federal agencies for any service whatsoever. Its appropriations are limited only by Congress; it does not have to turn to a governmental branch or agency for personnel, supplies, or for approval of operations. These are done within the WPA itself.

The close parallel between the WPA and the military organization derives from the management of its late Commissioner, Col. F. C. Harrington. Colonel Harrington was a Regular Army man, drafted from that service to supervice WPA, and paid by the Army while head of WPA. Regional Director of New York and New England is Col. John J. McDonough.

That the WPA could be easily adapted in its entirety to such a program has for some time been an accepted fact. Impeding free, public acceptance is the often-repeated assertions of WPA officials like Deputy-Commissioner Howard O. Hunter who recently said in Boston that "WPA will definitely continue to be a civilian enterprise."

M. I. T. Gears Its Program To American Defense Needs

To gear the industrial machine for stepped-up production, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is redoubling its efforts, as in 1917, to place personnel and facilities at the disposal of the Government, according to Dr. Karl T. Compton, President, in his annual report to the Corporation.

Disclosure of a number of leaves of absence granted staff members for work on vital defense projects as well as others of the faculty serving as consultants or members on Federal committees indicate Technology's contribution to this end.

"We should make this possible," says Dr. Compton, "by postponing less urgent research projects, by internal arrangement of teaching schedules, and by carrying a more than normal per capita burden of work."

Realignments Necessary

Reaffirming an opinion expressed a year ago that the role of M. I. T. in a world at war, as in peace, is to maintain as normally as possible "its program of technological education and scientific research," the report nevertheless appreciated that the impact of current history would make realignments and modifications necessary.

"In a time of military crisis," maintained Dr. Compton, "technological efficiency in production, as well as in the design of instruments of defense and offense, is the basic element of national defense.

"Protection of the Western Hemisphere and especially of the North American Continent against any possible invasion by force is the firm determination of all true Americans," but, he continued, with stress on mental stamina, that, "equally important, and more difficult, is the defense of the freedom of spirit and action which our forefathers won for us by generations of struggle and which is stealthily threatened alike by subversive influences from without and vicious ambitions from within. Both tend to undermine our strength by sowing doubt and discord. Sometimes these influences operate insidiously in the guise of high idealism, as in the cause of peace or human rights; sometimes they operate openly to incite violence and class hatred."

Many Serve Government

Among the members of the Institute's staff who are serving the Government in various capacities are Dr. Robert G. Caldwell, Dean of Humanities, Chairman of the Division of Cultural Relations among the American Republics; Professors Ralph D. Bennett, Francis Bitter, C. M. Van Atta, Doyle Northrup, and R. D. Campbell, engaged on important research for the Navy Department; Prof. Jerome C. Hunsaker, head of the Departments of Mechanical Engineering and Aeronautical Engineering, member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and of many other boards and committees in Washington; Prof. Walter G. Whitman, head of the Department of Chemical Engineering, Chairman of a subcommittee of the N. A. C. A.; and Prof. E. S. Taylor, active in the production of airplane engines for the National Defense Committee.

Prof. John E. Burchard, Director of the Bemis Foundation at Technology, is in charge of a group developing special types of shelters.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; Friday fair and somewhat warmer; lowest temperature tonight about 42 degrees; light variable winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair, continued cool tonight; Friday fair in extreme south and mostly cloudy in north portion, somewhat warmer.

Vermont: Fair and slightly warmer in north portion tonight; Friday fair in south and mostly cloudy in north portion, somewhat warmer.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cool tonight; Friday fair and somewhat warmer.

Atlantic Coast

Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northerly winds diminishing tonight and becoming gentle on Friday; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate north and northeast winds tonight becoming variable over north portion and shifting to east and southeast over south portion Friday; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	44	New Orleans	61	60
Chicago	46	46	New York	49	48
Denver	41	41	Norfolk	53	52
Kansas City	63	62	Philadelphia	46	44
Los Angeles	58	57	St. Louis	50	49
Miami	71	68	San Francisco	52	52
Minneapolis	56	51	Washington	47	46

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 10.
B—Minimum, Oct. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:51 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Friday, 7:28 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:41 p. m.

Stassen Flight Probe Is Asked

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The War Department was urged today by Representative Dow W. Harter (D) of Ohio to investigate the use of "any war equipment, especially planes, by governors or anyone for a political purpose."

In a statement inserted in the Congressional Record Mr. Harter said that Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota had used a National Guard airplane for a political trip to Rhode Island.

The trip was made, Mr. Harter said, "with the consent of the present Governor of Rhode Island, William H. Vanderbilt, who placed the plane at Mr. Stassen's disposal to fly to Rhode Island to address the Republican State Convention."

Besides an investigation, Mr. Harter suggested that Governor Vanderbilt be billed "for the cost of the trip."

Stores to Open At 1 P. M. Oct. 12

Because Saturday, Oct. 12, is a legal holiday in Massachusetts, the Boston department and specialty stores in general will not be open until 1 p. m.

Most of them will open at that hour and continue open until 5:30 p. m.

Any retail business not allowed by statute to open on any Sunday, must close until 1 p. m. on all legal holidays, according to the laws of the State.

A canvass of other cities discloses that stores are open all day in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cleveland, and some other cities.

Connecticut Sees, Hears and Cheers Willkie

Wide World

Republican Hoosier Invades Yankeeland

Wendell L. Willkie speaks to huge crowd on the Green in New Haven

Throng lines the streets in New Britain as Willkie motorcade goes through

Enthusiastic Crowds Greet Willkie in Rhode Island

Continued from Page 1

apologists can't say much for its domestic program.

"It has spent two-fifths of all the money that the United States Government has spent in all the last 150 years. It has more unemployed today than when it took over.

"Do you want this Administration, following this war, to take this Nation down the road to inflation, where all our gains for labor are lost?

"Don't," Mr. Willkie pleaded, "go down that road."

In Fighting Territory

Republican leaders freely agree that Mr. Willkie's current drive through southern and middle New England is counted upon to turn the adverse tide as reflected in the various opinion polls and the Party's own canvassing.

Although both Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut and Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, have conducted administrations that have won national attention—Governor Baldwin focusing on a drive for jobs and Governor Vanderbilt on improved governmental efficiency—both currently face the possibility of failing to gain re-election should the swing be decisively against Mr. Willkie in particular, and Republicans in general.

Many Cheers—Some Boos

That, together with both Governor Vanderbilt's and Governor Baldwin's intense appreciation of Mr. Willkie—manifested in practical ways at Philadelphia—no doubt accounts for the extended efforts both Governors have exerted in Mr. Willkie's behalf.

Massachusetts, where Mr. Willkie will campaign Friday and Saturday, is considered in a slightly different light.

In Massachusetts, State issues, and personalities, have so colored recent elections that it is believed Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is likely to be less affected should the national G. O. P. ticket fail.

A word about the attitude of the crowds coming to see and hear Mr. Willkie is certainly in order. They have vivid bearing on the situation. Even in communities shown to have preponderant Democratic majorities over a period of years, the crowds have been large.

Those who can view the campaign at a degree of impartiality speak of the crowds as equalling those which greeted President Roosevelt when he covered almost precisely this same ground four years ago. This can mean merely that curiosity of people to see a celebrity, a man whose face peers from the pages of their daily newspapers and whose voice booms into their living room radios almost nightly, has not diminished with time. Probably, just as many forbears of these same people went down to the county seat 40 years ago to see Bryan, drawn by 16 white (silver) horses and one yellow (gold) horse.

These large crowds that come to see Mr. Willkie are well mannered. Among some there is animation and cheering, but it is restrained. There are some placards, a few obviously homemade but mostly they are printed and show the mark of careful distributing work by one committee or another. Frequently this has been taken care of by the Willkie Clubs, operating independently of the regular party organization. In Connecticut alone there are 93 such clubs listed.

Exuberance of Youth

There are a few boos but close examination usually shows these to have come from young boys, and a few girls. Whether this is merely the exuberance of youth—as Mr. Willkie pleasantly accepts it—or the manifestation of a basic political attitude on the part of the youngsters who have grown up in an industrial economy during a period of extreme stress is another thing that only time will answer.

Mr. Willkie is deliberately seeking hostile territory. New England's towns grew in a logical, but patterned way. The mills were located down in the river valleys near the water power. Workers, in company houses or tenements, crowded nearby.

But mill owners, seeking more space and better views, built their homes upon the hill tops.

Yesterday and today the Willkie motorcade kept full speed—and it was literally a full speed—past these hilltop mansions, most of them with Willkie pictures in their windows and politely waving ladies and gentlemen on their front porches. The cars slowed down only in front of the quaint old red brick factories, some bearing pre-Civil War dates on their bell towers.

Runs Into Defense Prosperity

When Mr. Roosevelt toured these areas in 1932 the mills were closed. The people who came down to see him had high hopes they would reopen soon. They felt business needed more dynamic leadership from Washington.

In 1936 the mills were closed. In some cases the machinery had been moved south. "For Sale" signs had been nailed on many of those bell towers. Nobody knew when they might re-open. The question of relief, of bread and a place to sleep, was paramount.

Today, New England is catching its breath under the first impact of defense orders. In some parts of Connecticut and Rhode Island the lights are burning all night in the factories. New radios, new automobiles, new furniture crowd the store windows.

Human readjustments to the new abundance haven't yet been completed. Mr. Willkie is catching them in the process.

It must be admitted that he faces an obstacle. Some of these workers recall that the bells used to peal for 12-hour days and six-day weeks. In almost every instance he must plead a minute for a hearing. "Give me a fair shake, fellows," he says, and Mr. Willkie is definitely the type of man you know is sincere.

"Listen to me: listen to the other fellow, make up your own minds . . . "

Then, Mr. Willkie makes his point, whatever it may be—"Too much New Deal spending;" "Look out for the social security;" "Are we heading for war?"

Well, you'd have to be an invisable peeker in a few million New England homes to know the answer to that.

Cheered in Towns

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Oct. 10 (AP)—At East Greenwich, the Willkie Party left the train and formed a motorcade that swung through town after town to the north toward Woonsocket. Crowds lined the sidewalks. At West Warwick, Mr. Willkie's car was drawn up in front of the bleachers of the Athletic Field, and the nominee talked and waved greetings for nearly 10 minutes.

Dressed in a blue business suit, he held a microphone in one hand and gestured repeatedly with the other. Seated beside him in the car was Mrs. Willkie, wearing a blue gray suit and light gray coat.

He asserted that in the coming election "it is incumbent on every citizen to vote," adding that "some few minor enthusiasts have tried to make the campaign a partisan one."

"This is a fight for the preservation of America," he shouted.

Capt. Leo Vernasse of the Woonsocket police said that about 10,000 persons were pressed around Mr. Willkie's car when he spoke here.

As he has done in every industrial community, the nominee said that he always had favored the Wagner Labor Relations Act and Wage-Hour legislation.

"It is only an expanding domestic economy that can give such things to labor," he said. "What I want to do is stimulate our industry so that we can have a constantly rising standard of living.

"Likewise I want to say that if I am elected, no one will be taken off relief until he can get a job. But is relief enough for free-born American citizens?"

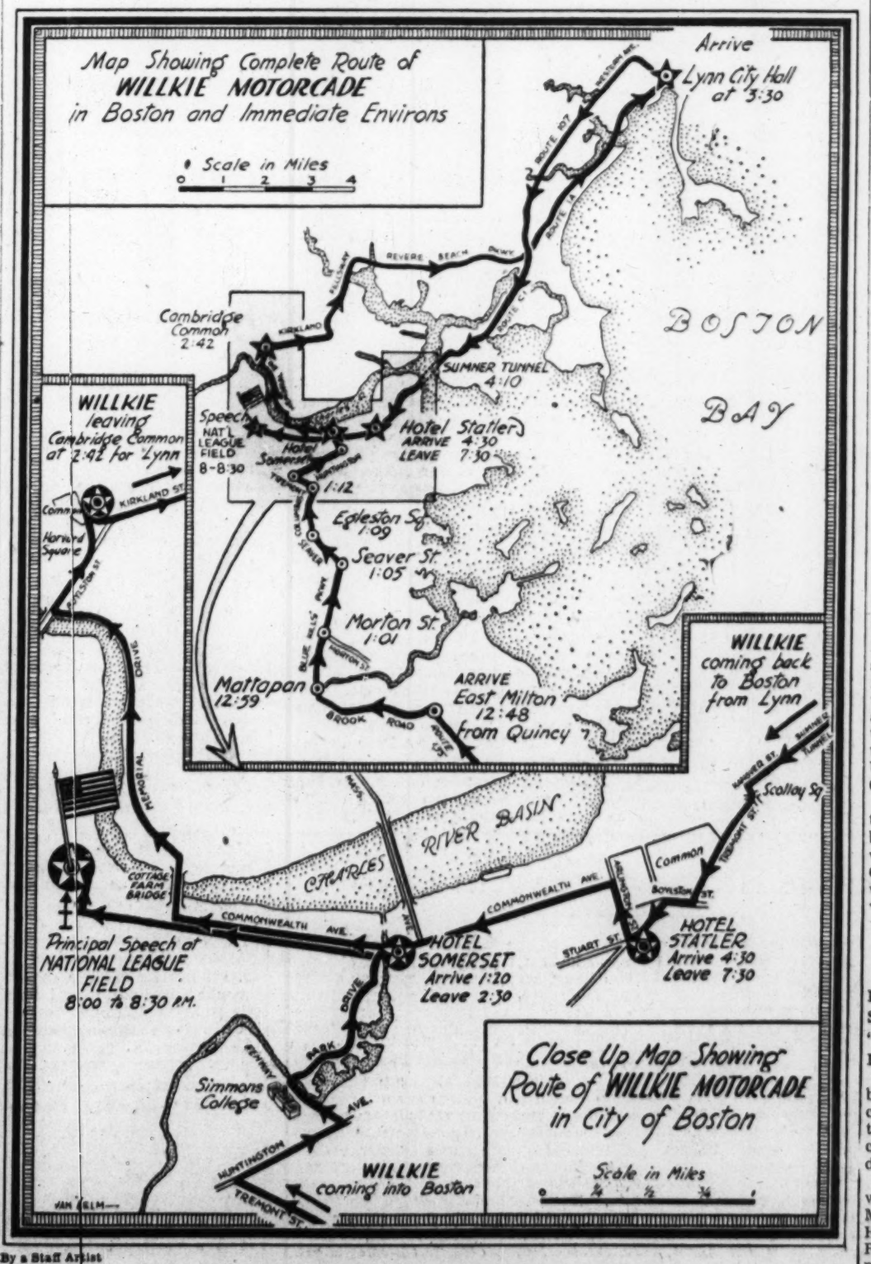
Just before the motorcade reached Woonsocket, Philip Willkie, son of the nominee, who is attending Harvard Graduate School, joined his father's party.

In the public square in Woonsocket, a sign carried in front of his car read "the Third Ward Welcomes Willkie but Will Vote for Roosevelt." As Mr. Willkie began, the audience gave him a long cheer.

Yale Support

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The National Committee of Democrats-for-Willkie said today "seventy of ninety-odd full professors at Yale College" were supporting Wendell L. Willkie's candidacy.

Alan Valentine, Executive Secretary of the Committee, said a statement expressing support of Mr. Willkie had been sent to 53 professors and signed by 43. A second such statement, sent to 43 professors, has been signed by 27 and is still in circulation, he said.


Map Showing Complete Route of
WILLKIE MOTORCADE
in Boston and Immediate Environs
Scale in Miles
0 1 2 3 4
Arrive
Lynn City Hall at 3:30
BOSTON
BAY
Cambridge Common 2:42
WILLKIE leaving Cambridge Common at 2:42 for Lynn
Speech NAT'L LEAGUE FIELD 8-8:30
Hotel Somerset 1:12
SUMNER TUNNEL 4:10
Hotel Statler ARRIVE 4:30 LEAVE 7:30
Eggleston Sq. 1:09
Seaver St. 1:05
Morton St. 1:01
Mattapan 12:59
ARRIVE East Milton 12:48 from Quincy
WILLKIE coming back to Boston from Lynn
Scollay Sq.
CHARLES RIVER BASIN
Principal Speech at NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD 8:00 to 8:30 P.M.
HOTEL SOMERSET Arrive 1:20 Leave 2:30
HOTEL STATLER Arrive 4:30 Leave 7:30
Simmons College
WILLKIE coming into Boston
Close Up Map Showing Route of WILLKIE MOTORCADE in City of Boston
Scale in Miles

By a Staff Artist

Route of Willkie Boston Visit Tomorrow

Bay State G. O. P. Heads On Way to Greet Willkie

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, accompanied by Lt. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, left the State House at 2:00 this afternoon, heading the official Republican welcoming party to Attleboro where the oncoming Presidential candidate, Wendell L. Willkie, makes his first Massachusetts appearance at 3:30 p. m.

Private cars and busses engaged by the Republican State Committee made up the entourage which included leaders of the State G. O. P.

The Governor, Mr. Cahill, and Mr. Wood will continue the State circuit with Mr. Willkie tomorrow and Saturday.

Other constitutional officers, William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, and Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, plan to meet the Willkie motorcade somewhere along the route to Boston. Among the party leaders who set forth this afternoon was Maj. Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Governor Saltonstall planned to speak in Plymouth tonight and rejoin the Willkie party in New Bedford tomorrow morning.

Awaited by People

Meanwhile, Boston voters were eagerly awaiting the arrival Friday of Mr. Willkie.

At 1:30 p. m. Mr. Willkie is scheduled to arrive at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, after an automobile tour through New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, Brockton and Quincy, all of which voted for President Roosevelt four years ago, except Quincy, where Alf M. Landon had a 2,500-vote margin.

Previously speeches had been scheduled in all these communities, but a last-minute change of plans has resulted in cancellation of all scheduled Friday speeches, except the address at National League Field in Boston at 8 p. m., which will climax the four-day New England tour which started in Connecticut yesterday.

A total of 50,000 persons are expected to jam the National League Park tomorrow night for the Boston Willkie address. For several days the Republican State Committee has been busy sending out free tickets to all seekers. No seats will be reserved at the park, except 10 on the platform for such persons as Mr. Willkie, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and notables in the Willkie party.

Route to Be Thronged

Several hundred thousand persons are expected to line the Willkie Auto Cavalcade route as he makes his two-day swing through Massachusetts which will end Saturday when he leaves Pittsfield for Albany, N. Y.

The cancellation of the southeastern Massachusetts scheduled speeches has caused some Massachusetts Republicans to question whether Mr. Willkie will pick up many votes in the industrial communities in this territory. They had expected he would gain considerable strength in the territory by his forceful arguments but now they are wondering whether his mere appearance will bring about the desired result. They fear some resentment may develop if the candidate fails to speak to the voters in such communities as Fall River, New Bedford, Brockton and Taunton.

The present plans also call for elimination of the scheduled addresses at Cambridge and Lynn, north of Boston. All the speeches scheduled for Saturday, however, are to be delivered.

The Governor's decision to stay with Mr. Willkie throughout the State tour is a plan which many observers consider excellent campaign strategy because it will carry the Governor into all parts of Massachusetts where he will be seen by thousands of voters.

Cotton Mill Pioneer Honored; Textilists Hear Defense Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 10 — Tribute to the work of Samuel Slater, founder of the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States, was paid here today by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the Rhode Island Textile Association as finale to the 86th annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Exercises centered at the Old Slater Mill, where a memorial plaque was dedicated by William B. MacColl on behalf of the two organizations observing the 150th anniversary of the mill's founding. Albert E. Noelte, President of the Old Slater Mill Association, spoke on "Our Heritage from Samuel Slater."

At the dinner in Providence last night, the National Association pledged "unqualified support" to the national defense program.

Russell T. Fisher of Wollaston, Mass., President, said the northern cotton mills were ready "whether it is to be for defense only, as we hope; or for war, if it should come."

Mr. Fisher said "no serious difficulties" had been experienced in obtaining cotton textile requirements necessary for preparedness and, aside from a few specialties, "no great difficulty is anticipated." Up until now, he said, the northern mills had only participated in defense orders "to a limited extent," but with expansion of the program "more fabrics of the type you are so well equipped to manufacture will be called for."

Mr. Fisher was re-elected President, and Charles F. Broughton of New Bedford and Ralph C. Perkins of Fall River were renamed Vice-Presidents.

Serious If Mr. Scholz Drives

Serious international complications were threatened today as the result of the suspension of the Massachusetts Driving privileges of Herbert Scholz, German Consul in Boston, by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Mr. Goodwin's action followed closely on Associated Press reports last night that the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities had turned over to the State Department evidence that Mr. Scholz has used his office during the past year for Nazi propaganda activities in New England.

Mr. Goodwin said the Consul's right to drive was automatically suspended on Oct. 8 after the Nazi Consul failed to answer a parking violation notice issued by the police of Newton.

Mr. Goodwin explained that Mr. Sholtz has been summoned to appear in the Newton District Court on Friday, Oct. 11. A representative of the Nazi Consul conferred with Mr. Goodwin and insisted that the suspension would result in serious international complications and protested suspension of Mr. Sholtz's driving privileges prior to his appearance in Court.

Mr. Goodwin said the consul attache, to prove his case, "produced a book the size of an encyclopedia, containing all the treaties back through the years."

Regarding the threat of international complications, he said, "I told the Consul's representative that the only serious complication which might arise from the situation would result if Mr. Sholtz drives his car in Massachusetts while his rights to operate is suspended."

Homes Await 49 Evacuees

Forty-nine English children were scheduled to arrive at the South Station this afternoon for placement in waiting Massachusetts homes. The young evacuees, ranging from 4 to 15 years of age, were being accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph S. Barrows of Boston. Mr. Barrows is a member of the New England branch of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

Traveling in a special coach of the Bay State Express, they will be met by busses and all but six will be taken immediately to the Cliff House in Winthrop. Here they will be greeted by Cheney Jones, Superintendent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers, who is in charge of all evacuee children from the time they arrive in Boston until they are placed in homes.

Special arrangements have been made to care for the children at the Cliff House until a final selection of homes is completed. They will be in charge of Mr. Harris G. LeRoy, an experienced camp councilor, and a trained nurse.

Six of the 49 children have had definite homes already selected for them and will be taken directly to the New England Home For Little Wanderers, where they will spend the night.

Democrats Start Hub Drive Sunday

The Democratic campaign in Boston will swing into full vigor Sunday evening, Oct. 19, with a "United Front" rally in Symphony Hall.

The entire State ticket, headed by U. S. Senator David I. Walsh, candidate for re-election, and Attorney-General Paul A. Dever, candidate for Governor, will address the gathering.

Among Democratic leaders who will speak are former Gov. James M. Curley, former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Representative John W. McCormack, Representative Thomas A. Flaherty, District-Attorney William J. Foley, Thomas A. Dorgan, candidate for Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court; Register of Deeds William T. A. Fitzgerald, Registrar of Probate Arthur W. Sullivan, and William M. Prendible, Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court.

Entertainment, including a concert by the General Edwards Band, will be presented.

New Haven Food Stamps

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced Oct. 10 the food stamp plan would be extended to New Haven, Conn., in about a month.

Boston Firm Bids for Ships Idle in South

Bids received by the United States Maritime Commission for the purchase of 25 over-age merchant ships, from the laid-up fleets at New Orleans and Norfolk, disclose that the Mystic Steamship Company of Boston is in the market for four of the idle vessels.

In a summary of the bids, received here today, the Mystic Steamship Company offered $80,000 for the West Amargosa; $60,000 for the West Jaffrey; $105,000 for the West Raritans, and $70,000 for the West Saginaw.

There were 11 bids received, only one of which was for all 25 ships. The Union Shipbuilding Company, of Baltimore, offered to take "any or all 25" at prices ranging from $18,785 to $61,280 each. The highest bids of all were made by J. H. Winchester & Co., Inc., a New York shipping company, on behalf of British interests. This bid was $4,539,890 for 19 of the 25 ships, the lowest for a single ship being $205,180.

Destroyer Roper Hits Shale Bank

GROTON, Conn., Oct. 10 (AP)—The United States Navy destroyer Roper, operating off shore in connection with maneuvers of submarines from the New London base, ran aground in the harbor here today near the plant of the Electric Boat Company.

Navy officials said the cause of the mishap was "either a material or personnel failure," indicating that this might mean either a "stuck throttle" or a personnel mistake in sending the vessel ahead when a signal for astern was sounded.

An inspection of the hull and interior compartments, officers said, showed that the destroyer was not leaking and apparently was undamaged. A call was issued for divers and salvage equipment from the Submarine Base to come to the Roper, grounded in a shale bank along the Groton shore.

Ship Brings Manganese

The Swedish motorship Gullmaren that has been plying out of India since Sweden was isolated by the war arrived in Boston today with a cargo worth $1,000,000. Most of it was manganese ore, which may or may not be unloaded in Boston.

The Sunday rate to Lenox, Mass. Is forty cents*... no more; The night rate's just the same. By day You pay a trifle more.

*3-minute night and Sunday station rate from BOSTON

TELEPHONE

Senior Honors for Lasell Seniors

Wide World

Members of the Class of 1941 Choose Their Officers

Left to right: Miss Virginia DeNyse of Brooklyn, N. Y., Treasurer; Miss Jane Abbott of Ft. Wayne, Ind., Secretary; Miss Jean Bohacket of Pittsford, N. Y., Vice-President, and Miss Louise Lorion of Montclair, N. J., President.

Alchemy and Atom-Smashing Contrasted

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Modern transmutations of chemical elements by cyclotrons and electrostatic generators (atom-smashing machinery) have been accomplished with such importance attached to the results, that last night the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in its first Fall meeting held a lively discussion, following a paper by Prof. Tenney L. Davis on the history of early Chinese and European alchemy.

Dr. Davis, professor of organic chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, re-defined alchemy as the "art, whether successful or not, of preparing real gold and silver from base metal by chemical means and the art of preparing by chemical means an elixir of longevity or of immortality." Thus alchemy is not primitive chemistry, he told the academy, rather, "chemistry is older than alchemy," since chemical methods were required in order to practice the art. Dr. Davis has made the study of alchemy's history among the ancients his special hobby.

He exhibited early manuscripts and papyri showing how Egyptian chemists and metallurgists prepared gold and various alloys; how the Chinese conceived of all matter as made up of two opposite forces, one dynamic, fiery, energetic, the other passive, cold, heavy, material; and how European alchemists later discussed these same two forces as sulphur and mercury out of which all metals were supposed to have been made.

"The doctrine of the two contraries," he said, "which gave basis to the chemical theory of the Alexandrians, is also the chemical doctrine of the earlier Chinese and the later European alchemy. We may question whether the Chinese derived the basic theory from Egypt or Mesopotamia, or from India, but, whatever answer we prefer to question, we shall not be justified in inferring that the Chinese procured their alchemy from Alexandria. Chinese alchemy was earlier than Alexandrian chemistry. The Alexandrians had no alchemy."

Dr. Davis showed that the Speculum alchemiae, which describes alchemical process, ascribed to Roger Bacon, was actually known in China about 1,000 years before when Wei Po-yang advanced the same theory and described it in symbolic terms closely similar to those of the later Europeans.

Following Dr. Davis' talk, members of the Harvard physics department exhibited photographs and apparatus showing how modern transmutations are accomplished. They denied, however, that they were alchemists or even modern alchemists, for they did not accomplish their results "by chemical means." They apologized for not showing their principal piece of apparatus, the cyclotron, "since it would be inconvenient to move it from Cambridge to Boston." It weighs 85 tons.

National Guard Reservation, Concord, N. H., Is to Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 10—Increase in the facilities of the New Hampshire National Guard State Reservation here in the construction of two huge military garages capable of housing up to 260 vehicles, a paint shop, an imposing new entrance gate, and other structures is announced today jointly by Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, Adjutant General of New Hampshire, and William P. Fahey, State Administrator of the Work Projects Administration.

The construction work, to begin next week with $5,000 of War Department funds and $71,463 of WPA funds is the beginning of a plan to convert the reservation on Concord Plains into a first rate military area. The garages, for instance, to be erected on the north and west edges of the reservation, will give the area a storage capacity of nearly 300 vehicles, and constitute half the anticipated development. With the return of the 172d Field Artillery and 197th Coast Artillery units from their training periods in the South, additional garage construction is projected which will give the area a total garage capacity of 500 vehicles of all sizes and kinds.

The new paint and repair shop, it is announced, will be located between the existing garage and shop on the reservation. The gate near the junction of North and South Pembroke Roads will be eliminated in favor of a new double width entrance on the north side for vehicles and a small side door for pedestrians. There will be a sentry box at one side with brick walls extending between the entrance, the arsenal and the new garage. This construction will, in effect, enclose the northwest corner of the grounds.

The present system of roadways within the area, largely the product of years of use by persons learning to drive automobiles, will be replaced by a system of roads designed to serve the purposes of the post, it is also announced. Ultimately certain portions of the parade grounds will be leveled and the grass restored.

Under a supplementary project three magazines for explosives of the most modern type, will be erected by agreement of the War Department and the WPA, the announcement concluded.

Masonic Team To Confer Degree

Members of Continental Lodge, No. 76, A. F. & A. M. of Waterbury, Conn., with their Caledonian Degree Team in full Scottish uniform, are to come to Boston Oct. 19, to confer the Third Degree in Freemasonry in accordance with Connecticut ritual, at the Boston Masonic Temple.

The visitors are guests of Constellation Lodge of Dedham, Mass., and ordinarily would be received at the Masonic Temple in Dedham.

Christian Science Noonday Lecture

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will deliver a free noonday lecture on Christian Science in Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at 12:15 o'clock.

This lecture will be radiocast by short-wave station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW, Boston, on frequencies of 11.79 megacycles and 15.13 megacycles, respectively.

At 12 o'clock noon the organ music, preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 12:15 p. m., will be radiocast, and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

First Plane Lands At Westover Field

CHICOPEE, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—A bomber, carrying United States Representative Charles R. Clason of Springfield, alighted from Washington today at Westover Field, northeast Army air base.

It was the first plane to make use of the field where two runways were completed yesterday. Mr. Clason is a member of the House Military Affairs Committee.

Unitarians Ask Fund to Carry On Refugee Aid

In preparation for a six-month stretch of particularly intensive activity, the Board of Directors of the American Unitarian Association today approved a drive for $35,000 to carry on refugee projects in Europe under the Unitarian Service Committee.

"Never before has the need been so great and overwhelming, and the opportunities for service so challenging," Prof. William Emerson, Chairman of the Service Committee, and the Rev. Waitstill Sharp, who has just returned from four months' work in Portugal and Southern France, told the Board. "We intend to bend every effort, with money and labor, to help the homeless millions of Europe."

Professor Emerson, who is Dean Emeritus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology School of Achitecture, and Vice-President of the Committee to Defend America, pointed out how important have been the first six months of the Service Committee's work abroad "tracing families, advising on visas, arranging transportation, furnishing money for food and room, for the thousands of writers, professors, businessmen, women and children who are fleeing to Portugal for refuge."

Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the Association, read an appeal to all the Unitarians of America urging concentration on four objectives for the coming year—spiritual fortification, church loyalty and discipline, the Unitarian Service Committee, and the sacrificial spirit.

"In a world torn by fears and hatreds," it proclaimed, "every Unitarian church and every Unitarian individual should be a citadel of spiritual sanity and power."

Boston Channel Among Requests President Backs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt has urged Congress to appropriate $30,076,000 immediately so that Army engineers might begin work on a navigation improvement program to strengthen national defense.

The President asked funds to start 16 of 23 projects authorized by Congress in legislation sent to him earlier this week. The complete program of 23 projects would cost approximately $35,000,000.

The President asked an appropriation of $10,000,000 and contract authorization of $20,076,000. He made no suggestion on the remaining amount of about $5,000,000 which wou'd be needed for the complete program. Several Congressional leaders said they would urge Congress to appropriate the full $35,000,000 at once, contending all items in the program were of national defense character.

Biggest single item on the list for which the President asked funds was $17,674,000 for a 21,000-foot breakwater and other improvements at Los Angeles and Long Beach, Calif., for the Navy.

He recommended $103,000 for channel deepening east of Boston's L Street bridge, but he omitted a $2,300,000 item for a seaplane channel to the Boston Airport.

[The channel-deepening project recommended by the President would provide a 30-foot depth in the reserved channel east of L Street bridge beside the United States Army Base, and would permit larger Army, Navy, or commercial vessels to use the docking facilities at the Base.]

Among other works for which money was asked were: $50,000 for Baltimore harbor; $54,000 for Middle River and Dark Head Creek, Md.; $120,000 for Portsmouth harbor, Va.; $182,000 for Norfolk harbor, Va.; $490,000 for Charleston harbor, S. C., and $112,000 for Mobile harbor, Ala.

Besides the Boston seaplane channel, items omitted by the President included Kennebec River, Maine, $2,000,000; channel from Manteo to Oregon inlet, N. C., $45,000; Silver Lake harbor, N. C., $60,000; Oswego harbor, N. Y., $1,000,000, and Nantasket gut and Weymouth Fore River, Mass., $141,000.

Columbus Program By Harvard Club

In commemoration of Columbus Day and in the interest of inter-American good will, the Harvard University Spanish Club will sponsor a program of musical selections and appropriate talks tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in Sanders Theater, Harvard Yard.

The meeting will be addressed by Dr. Pedro Henriquez Urena, Spanish-American poet, critic, and literary historian, now Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry at Harvard.

The program will be radiocast internationally by shortwave station WRUL, Boston. Dr. Urena will speak in Spanish on "The Meaning of Spanish Culture."

Sir Wilfred Grenfell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, Vt., Oct. 10 — Sir Wilfred Grenfell, who passed on here last night, was known throughout the world as "the good Samaritan" of the Labrador and Newfoundland Indians and fishermen, in whose behalf he labored for more than half a century.

During his long career in the far north he journeyed both afoot and by dog team over the glacier country to establish a chain of schools, relief stations, and hospitals for the underprivileged.

A native of Parkgate, England, he was born a commoner and christened Wilfred Thomason. He was knighted in 1927 by George V in recognition of his missionary work.

Aided London Poor

Sir Wilfred began his work among the poor of London and later fitted out the first relief ship in the North Sea of the Royal National Mission.

From Sir Francis Hopgood, barrister and head of a mission board, Sir Wilfred learned of the need for aid in Labrador and made his first visit to the northern region in 1892 in a 90-ton ketch loaded with supplies.

Regularly, from that year until 1934, Sir Wilfred voyaged up and down the stormy Labrador coasts, bringing comfort and aid to the people he had grown to love.

Permanent Staffs

Since 1934 his work has continued in the far north by means of permanent staffs at numerous orphanages, boarding schools, relief stations, and hospitals. Officials of the Grenfell Association stated that this work would go on.

During the summer the staffs of the various Grenfell relief stations are increased by volunteer workers, many of them college students paying their own way, to more than 100.

Soviet Shift In Setup Shown

Pointing out that Soviet Russia resembled a large, privately-owned corporation rather than a political state, Arthur Billings, who was with the American Embassy in Moscow for three years and is now at the Harvard Graduate School, addressed a luncheon meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom today at 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

Emphasizing that he spoke as a private individual and that most of his facts were available in Soviet publications and other documents, Mr. Billings read excerpts from such publications to indicate how far the present Soviet regime had departed from the original conception of a Soviet social republic.

Mr. Billings exhibited a sample ballot which he had brought from Russia which had only one candidate on it. He also exhibited a typical election poster.

Fishing Boat Sunk In Crash With Cutter

Following a collision six miles off New Bedford, Mass., early today between the Gloucester dragger Inca and the United States Coast Guard Cutter Chelan, the Inca sank and the crew was rescued by the Chelan and landed at New Bedford. Authorities at the Boston Fish Pier said the crew numbered nine.

An Oriental Treasure

International; Courtesy Representative George Holden Tinkham

In George Holden Tinkham's Private Museum

This rare Javanese head, cut from lava and set with crystals, is only one of the many treasures in the Washington apartment of Mr. Tinkham, who has a sworn affidavit from the Dutch Indies archaeological department testifying that the above head was originally on a temple built about 1,400 years ago.

Tinkham and His Museum Strike an Immovable Note

As long as George Holden Tinkham, Representative in Congress from the Tenth Massachusetts District, remains in Washington, he will occupy his ground floor suite in the Arlington, Vermont Avenue. So his lease reads and he refuses to change his residence, although he is the only "guest" in the building the Government took over five years ago for WPA offices, leaving the name Arlington Hotel, however, cut in stone above the entrance.

"You cannot move Plymouth Rock and you cannot move me!" replied the doughty New England Congressman when offered more expensive rooms elsewhere. Complacently Mr. Tinkham makes his way through the often cluttered up foyer, enters that apartment he has used since 1916, swings the steel entrance doors to, and he and his visitor are in another world from the mundane one outside.

Wealth of Indies

There in the circular appearing, high ceilinged living room is the wealth of the Indies and the Orient, with tantalizing glimpses of ivory and tapestry beyond. Then the electric lights go out and the room is in inky blackness, for the Congressman has no intention of letting one be dazzled by too much sudden splendor. Out comes a huge flashlight and he focusses a circle of light first on one rare piece, then another.

This collection forms a perfect whole in its subtle arrangement and is the result of the Congressman's journeys around the world, when the South Sea Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Manchukuo and Japan were in his itinerary. Mr. Tinkham was all set, as became a descendant of the Mayflower pilgrims, to become a professor and writer of history after graduating from Harvard University, but instead ended up in Washington and the Foreign Relations Committee, whence these Oriental treasures.

There are Buddhas everywhere in Mr. Tinkham's spacious museum. A Javanese head cut from lava and set with small crystals is perhaps the favorite one of the Congressman. He discovered it in Java in 1927, but negotiations between the United States, the Dutch East Indies Government and that of the Hague were necessary before permission was granted him to bring it to America. As the Dutch East Indies Government has never allowed the exportation of its antiquities, this head is probably the only specimen of its kind on the American continent, and Mr. Tinkham has a sworn affidavit from the Dutch Indies Archeological Department, testifying that it comes from a temple built about 1,400 years ago.

Mogul Lights

After individual objects have been carefully appraised, the Congressman permits a soft glow to permeate the darkness. This luminosity comes from three chandeliers, so-called Mogul lights, that were once in the homes of Mogul emperors and empresses. As those rays filter through that wrought fretwork over this room and the ones leading from it, the impression increases that this is some ageless and bizarre palace. There is a tapestry woven so that, seated in the chair the Congressman designates, blue lights twinkle from it.

Hand embroidered throws, Burmese boxes, Turkestan tapestry, ivory elephants, a carved table from Kashmir, India, with pieces of brassware from Ceylon on top, a Burmese lacquer table, brass cranes and a gold thread tapestry from India are viewed. The scene might be India at its stateliest, or Korea, any featured city of the Orient, with its grace and beauty.

"I ask you," said the Congressman to the visitor, "could I find rooms elsewhere that would set off my treasures to such good advantage?"

No wonder Mr. Tinkham refuses to move from the Arlington.

M. F. K.

Inspector Buys 12-Cent Milk; New Connecticut Test Case

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10—A quart of milk, sold for 12 cents on the stage of a public hall in Hartford, started this week another test of Connecticut's milk control law and its price-fixing provisions. The sale was made to an inspector from the office of the State Milk Administrator before a group of Hartford citizens and a few farmers who came to see the fun.

Garrett Burkitt, who has been making ineffectual sorties against the control law for several years, and now represents a newly organized group of milk producers, made the sale, daring Milk Administrator McLean Buckingham to do anything about it. Mr. Buckingham obliged by sending his inspector to buy a quart of milk at two cents less than the established Hartford price, and then asking the Hartford Police Court to issue a warrant for Mr. Burkitt's arrest on a charge of violating the control law.

The attention called to milk price-fixing seemed calculated to make milk an issue in the election campaign. Democrat Robert A. Hurley, campaigning for Governor, made a speech on agricultural policy in which he rapped the Republicans for permitting milk dealers to make more money while farmers made less out of milk. He charged that the control authorities (Mr. Buckingham is a Republican) lacked the courage to face the big milk companies with a "plan of action."

Bible Distribution

Three million Bibles distributed to the people of Connecticut is the record of the Connecticut Bible Society, now 131 years old. Secretary Samuel W. Raymond reviewed this week the highlights of the society's life, started in 1809. A Connecticut law then made the Selectmen of the towns responsible for seeing that every family had a Bible. The society undertook to provide Bibles at low cost, or free, to those familes who could not pay full price. The Bibles have been printed in 50 languages. About half of them have been given away.

Bund Watch

A 187-acre tract that was bought in Southbury for a German-American Bund camp has been sold, but Southbury is still watchful lest a "fifth column" enterprise of some sort is contemplated. Indignant citizens in 1937 hurriedly voted through a town zoning ordinance that prevented the Bund from going ahead with its plans for a camp. George A. Munk of Springdale, Conn., the new purchaser, is reported planning a summer cottage on the land. The United Americans, an organization formed during the campaign to block the plans for a Nazi camp, is taking no chances. Members drop around every week or so to see what's going on at the Bund camp site.

Defense Housing

State Director John F. Gaffey of the Federal Housing Authority believes that 500 new housing units in the Hartford area are sufficient to meet the needs of workers taking jobs in defense industries. Reports from Washington, originating in Congressional hearings, had mentioned 5,000 new houses to be built in this area. This figure said Mr. Gaffey, was "ridiculous."

Army Reports Mobile Units Get Recruits

Recruits are already beginning to come in from the United States Army's new mobile recruiting units now touring Massachusetts and Maine, Maj.-Gen. James a Woodruff, commanding the First Corps Area, said at Army Base headquarters in Boston today.

The new units, which began touring the two States on Oct. 1, have already shown results. Seven recruits who signed up and passed physical examinations the first day, spent by the car and trailer in Lynn, have reported to the Boston base for duty.

The car and trailer in the Bay State are on a month's tour. They are accompanied by an officer in charge, a medical examiner and two enlisted men.

When the mobile unit pulls into a community where there is no recruiting office it turns on the amplifiers and draws a crowd with music. A short speech follows, and then the recruiting officer distributes the Army's propaganda.

Men who seek to enlist are given a physical examination on the spot. If they pass, they are told to report to the Army Base in Boston through which all papers clear, and then are usually sent to Fort Devens.

Mobile units for recruiting were planned several months before the rush for enlistment which brought recruiting to a record, peacetime high last month. Since their adoption, the mobile units have been going from State to State through the areas and sections not near a recruiting center.

American Y.M.C.A. Has Membership Now of 1,316,573

The American Y. M. C. A., which started in Boston in 1851, today has an enrollment of 1,316,573 members, William E. Adams, General Secretary of the Boston "Y," announced today.

In a statement released in connection with the 119th anniversary of Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, which will be observed tomorrow, Mr. Adams stated that the organization is still a young men's association. "The Y. M. C. A. was organized in London, Oct. 11, 1844 by a 23-year old youth for young men. Today 62 per cent of its membership is under 25 years and 76 per cent under 30," Mr. Adams said.

Hailing the growth of the "Y" from the humble organization for overworked drapers which Mr. Williams founded in London to a world-wide movement with branches in 50 countries, Mr. Adams declared the program had developed far beyond the dreams of its founder.

"In this country alone," he said, "there are more than 1,200 associations serving 384,033 boy members, 200,000 high school youths, and 60,847 college students. There are specialized programs for 45,658 Negro men and boys, 87,462 transportation employees, 67,415 rural youths, and 130,450 service men. The 'Y' has become by far the biggest youth movement in the world."

Willkie Called Mixed on Issues

Charging that Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee for President, has shown himself to be "completely confused," in regard to national issues, Henry F. Grady, Assistant United States Secretary of State, addressed about 300 members of the Harvard "Roosevelt-for-President Club" in Emerson Hall, Cambridge last night.

The meeting was presided over by Langdon P. Marvin, Jr., President of the Student Council, godson of President Roosevelt and head of the national college "Roosevelt-for-President" clubs.

Sharing the platform with Mr. Grady, Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, head of the Government Department at Harvard, expressed favor of the third term.

Christian Science Program on Air

At 1:15 next Sunday afternoon, instead of at the time previously announced, B. Palmer Lewis, Committee on Publication for the State of New York, will conduct a Christian Science program over Station WEAF. Mr. Lewis will speak on the subject, "Citizenship." Helen Young, assisted by Thomas Richner at the organ, will sing "Shepherd, Show Me How To Go," hymn 305 from the Christian Science Hymnal, the words of which were written by Mary Baker Eddy.

The second program in this series over Station WEAF is scheduled for Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24, at 1:15.

Suburban Lecture Notice

Concord, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1940: Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, in Veterans' Building, Concord Center, 8 p. m.

Cambridge Less Populous

Population of Cambridge, Mass., has dropped 4,011 during the past decade to 109,632, officials disclosed today, according to figures released by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

THE RED SEAL MEANS THERE'S EXTRA VALUE IN THIS 14½c QUART OF MILK

RICH FOOD VALUE IN EVERY BOTTLE—

You're buying real nourishment for your family—plus the protection you expect from the Noble name—in every quart of Red Seal Milk. Start your family now on this Milk that offers *extra* value for winter months—including Sunshine Vitamin D irradiation. Call SOMerset 1100.

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RED SEAL MILK

irradiated with Vitamin "D"

Commerce and Finance

Industry in September Seen Matching Best Month on Record

Business and Industry

Defense Seen Causing Boom Ahead of '29

NEW YORK (AP)—The records rate the 1929 business boom as the greatest in history, and at its collapse, disillusioned economists said we might not see the like of it again for 50 years or more.

Today some of the later generation of economists are saying the predicted industrial expansion from defense spending, if realized, may make the peak activity marks recorded 11 years ago seem as nothing more than half-speed business.

Within recent weeks some of the barometers of trade again have topped the highest figures of 1929.

A significant point in the recent fast rise of mill and factory output, railroad freight loadings, electric power output and other indicators, some say, is the fact it has been attained without appreciable stimulation from the defense program.

The defense plans are only now beginning to emerge from the blue print stage, and several more months may elapse before factories start work on the big orders for the steel, copper, and other materials which will be required.

As the business analysts see it, if a real war boom is ahead it will take off from even higher levels than the best shown in 1929.

For example: Steel ingot production in August of this year amounted to 6,033,037 tons which compared with the 1929 monthly record of 5,920,596 tons; electric power output for the latest week was 2,669,661,000 kilowatt hours (highest in history) against 1929's best of 1,860,021,000 kilowatt hours; at the end of August there were 17,181,800 telephones in service (also a record high) compared with the previous boom period peak of around 15,700,000.

Railroad carloadings, it was pointed out, are virtually alone among the important business indices which still trail the 1929 high marks. For the latest week the freight movement totaled 822,434 cars against 1,203,139 for the most active week in 1929.

To the followers of Wall Street and the financial markets the present boom picture is not fully rounded out because Wall Street, far from being the boom "front" as in 1929, actually has slipped in recent months to the lowest plane of activity for 20 years or more.

U. S.-Business Conflict Seen As Defense Weakness

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Dean John T. Madden of New York University's School of Commerce told the American Gas Association that conflict between the U. S. Government and the industrialists was "as much a weakness in our national defense as the lack of an army, an adequate navy or an air force."

"In these days ahead," Dean Madden said, "when all our brain power and brawn shall be required for the vital and important work to be done in national defense, let us learn a lesson in what not to do from politicians who made amortization and taxes a political football while the whole country waited for this necessary decision to set actual production in motion."

Thomas J. Stricker of Kansas City was elected President of the Association to succeed Walter C. Beckjord of New York. George S. Hawley of Bridgeport, Conn., was named second Vice-President.

New DuPont Plant Will Make Nylon

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—E. I. du Pont Denemours & Co. announced it will build a second plant for the manufacture of nylon yarn.

The new plant, to cost $11,000,000, will be erected at Martinsville, Va., and will employ about 750 persons when completed. Work on the plant will begin at once.

The plant will increase to $28,000,000 the du Pont company's investment in nylon manufacture. The concern's first nylon plant, at Seaford, Del., went into operation late last year.

Workmen for the new plant will be recruited from the Martinsville vicinity, a company spokesman said.

Over 90 per cent of nylon production goes into women's hosiery.

Wheeling Road Orders $2,500,000 Equipment

CLEVELAND (AP)—Wheeling & Lake Erie officials said the railroad has ordered about $2,500,000 of new equipment, including 500 box cars and seven locomotives.

Three hundred of the 50-ton box cars were ordered from Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co. and the other 200 from American Car & Foundry Co. American Locomotive Works received the order for the Berkshire locomotives.

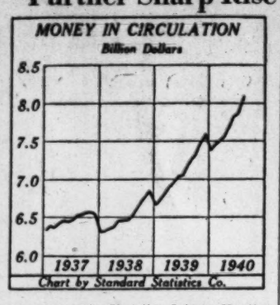
Elgin National Watch Co. Working Defense Orders

ELGIN, Ill. (AP)—The Elgin National Watch Company acquired buildings and land over a block square area, valued at $100,000, to house works restricted to national defense orders.

It has been working on a $479,198 order for time fuses and expects to complete it by Jan. 1.

During the World War Elgin produced precision instruments for use of the armed forces.

Money in Use Shows Further Sharp Rise



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The sharp increase in money in circulation is no indication of impending inflation. It has resulted from increasing business activity, foreign hoarding of our currency, and maintenance of large cash balances by banks.

U. S. Contracts Awarded For Navy Defense

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy announced that 15 manufacturers had been authorized to construct at government expense additional shipbuilding and ordnance facilities at a total cost of $96,961,146. The Federal Government will retain title to the new facilities.

The allocations included:

Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va., $14,000,000 for ship ways, pier, cranes, power, machine shop and other equipment.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Risdon-Union plant, San Francisco, $10,013,000 for site, services, building wharves, shipbuilding slips, tools and equipment.

Bethlehem Steel Co., San Pedro Plant, Los Angeles, Calif., $2,756,000 for machinery, equipment, buildings, structures, shipbuilding slip.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Fore River Plant, Quincy, Mass., $13,427,500 for shipbuilding slips, buildings, tools and equipment.

Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Corporation, San Pedro, Calif., $450,000 for cranes, runways, additions to buildings and equipment.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Staten Island, N. Y., plant, $2,706,000 for buildings, outfitting piers, cranes, machinery and equipment.

Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation, Chickasaw, Ala., $2,500,000 for rehabilitation of ways, buildings, shops, cranes and other equipment.

Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Me., $1,600,000 for fabricating shop and accessories, shop machinery, storage building, and yard equipment.

New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J., $10,500,000 for ways, cranes, tools and equipment, and turret shop wing.

Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J., $5,500,000 for tools and equipment warehouse, heavy duty cranes, extension of wet basin and shipways.

Bendix to Open Big Pennsylvania Plant

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Idle since 1932, the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company's plant No. 6 at Philadelphia will come to life soon to turn out aviation accessories for the Bendix Aviation Corp., the Department of Commerce announced.

The Bendix firm, an affiliate of General Motors Corporation, expects to employ between 7,000 and 10,000 persons when in full operation, with a million-dollar monthly pay roll, said Richard P. Brown, Secretary of Commerce.

"This is by far the largest plant to come into Pennsylvania in a number of years," he commented.

The plant comprises 640,000 square feet of floor space, and the Bendix Corporation has obtained rights to 45 acres of adjacent ground, available for expansion, the announcement said.

Philippine Gold Output at Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that gold production in the Philippines reached a record high of 6,672,000 pesos during August. This was 97,000 pesos over July and 90,000 more than in the previous record month of October, 1939. Thirty-seven mines were in operation.

(A Philippine peso equals 50 cents in United States currency.)

Crucible Steel Reports $3.55 Net for Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Crucible Steel Co. of America reported earnings for the September quarter of $1,988,854 after charges but before excess profits tax, equal to $3.55 a common share after allowing dividends on the new 5 per cent convertible preferred stock.

Because of the new capital adjustment, comparison with the like 1939 period was not possible. However, the September earnings compare with earnings in the June quarter of $1,211,727, or $1.78 a common share under the old capitalization.

The directors declared a dividend of $1.25 a share on the new 5 per cent preferred, payable Nov. 20 to holders of record Nov. 8. This is the first crucible preferred dividend since March 31, 1938, when $1.75 was paid on account of accumulations on the old 7 per cent preferred.

Business Rise Seen Gaining During Winter

WASHINGTON (AP)—Noting that September industrial production had matched the best month on record, Secretary of Commerce Jones said that a further expansion during the winter was assured by the volume of new business and the heavy backlogs of unfilled orders.

"Although not solely responsible for the increased flow of new business," Mr. Jones said in a statement, "the national defense program and the heavy foreign demand for war materials have given the basic impetus to the recovery movement. Defense contracts are being placed in increasing volume and considerable production is now under way."

Although delivery dates on many of these contracts have not been disclosed, Mr. Jones said that the Treasury had reported defense expenditures totalling $596,000,000 during July, August and September. He added that during the same period the defense commission had cleared contracts totaling $7,600,000,000.

Construction contracts, Mr. Jones said, reached the highest point in 10 years and, he added, September copper sales, totaling 255,332 tons, were the largest on record. September matched December, 1939, the best previous month, in industrial production as a whole.

The September production rise, he asserted, was led by the durable goods industries, with steel ingot production reaching more than 92 per cent of capacity.

Stock Exchange Official Says War Not to End Quickly

DALLAS (AP)—There will be no quick end to the European war and Britain will survive during the winter, Phillip W. Russell, a governor of the New York Stock Exchange, predicted at the convention of the National Association of Securities Commissioners here.

Mr. Russell believes it can be assumed that the conflict will extend over a year or two at the least.

To Mr. Russell the campaign in the Near East is almost as important as the one in the United Kingdom.

"If that (the Suez Canal) is lost, the British Empire as a great world power goes and we must recognize that a real threat to the canal does exist," he stated.

He predicted that America's period of great expenditures on defense must go through at least 1944 in order to make our position on this continent impregnable and to continue supplying Britain as part of our defense program.

The stock exchange governor said he does not believe America is ready to be drafted to the assembly lines, but that the only way to solve the defense problem is through the initiative, experience and brains of private industry and willing labor.

"If the task is to be speedily and efficiently done great sums of money must again flow freely into industry and through the channels of trade. The result must be again a greater and healthier activity in the security markets."

Engineering Awards Highest Since 1930

NEW YORK (AP)—Public and private contracts for national defense projects swelled average weekly engineering construction awards in September to the highest level since March, 1930, Engineering News-Record reported.

The magazine said the level was the third highest for any month since 1913, when it began compiling contracts.

Average weekly awards were $92,063,000, a gain of 16 per cent from August and 76 per cent greater than September, 1939.

The month's contracts brought total construction awards for the first nine months of 1940 to $2,502,973,000, an increase of 10.5 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago.

Southern Railway Plans New Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Railway Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $7,300,000 of 1⅞ per cent equipment trust certificates.

The railroad proposes to buy 1,500 boxcars, 750 hopper coal cars, 1,071 gondola cars and 8 Diesel-electric switching engines at a cost of approximately $8,147,000.

The railway estimated that the new freight cars would reduce its annual charge for equipment hire by $825,000.

The certificates, subject to ICC approval, have been sold to Drexel & Co., and Laurence M. Marks & Co., for 100.568 per cent of par.

Electric Bond & Share Shows Drop in Quarter Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Bond & Share Co. has reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income of $2,274,240, equal to 3 cents a share on the common stock, against $2,361,462 or 5 cents a share in the same period last year.

For the 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income of the public utility holding company was $9,275,608, equal to 16 cents a common share against $9,721,480 or 24 cents a share in the 1939 period.

U. S. Labor Training Program Encompasses 1,250,000 Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—While scope of the Government's labor-training program has not been definitely settled, the magazine Steel reveals plans indicating that more than 1,250,000 men may receive government sponsored training by the first first of June, 1941.

Fifty-three million dollars is the amount requested by the President, and which is now being considered by the House committee on appropriations, to continue the program of labor training in schools, trade schools, colleges and vocational institutions throughout the country. Forty-four million would be used for continuing the present program, the other $9,000,000 for short courses in engineering colleges.

Ambitious Program

John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education and the program's national director, had requested a minimum of $48,600,000 to supplement the initial grant and carry the program through July 1, 1941, the magazine continues.

Cost of a more ambitious program proposed by Mr. Studebaker, covering the trade schools, necessary equipment, and special courses for engineering schools, National Youth Administration employees, and the CCC would have been $142,720,000. Under this plan 1,259,200 would have received special instruction for national defense.

Latest compilation shows 107,757 enrolled in training courses as of August 31. Records, subject to change almost daily, indicate approximately 35,000 of the total are WPA employees.

A tabulation of number to be trained and total costs, including WPA and technical high school graduates reveals that the cost of training 600,000 men an average of 4 to 40 hours per week for 4 to 40 weeks will be $48,600,000, Steel says.

Proposed equipment costs amount to an additional $20,000,000. The training of 58,000 men in engineering schools for an average of 40 hours per week for 12 weeks would cost $14,000,000.

Requested expansion of the NYA program calls for training of 237,600 men, for an average of 15 hours per week for 40 weeks, costing $23,760,000, against the present program of 213,600 trainees, for similar periods of time, costing $21,360,000.

CCC Program

The CCC program calls for training 150,000 men an average of 15 hours per week for 40 weeks, costing $15,000,000.

The government sponsored program, Steel points out, not only trains inexperienced men in skilled trades, but also gives opportunity for men from skilled trades who have not followed their trade in recent years to brush up on their skill, making them available to industry in somewhat higher classification than newly trained men.

Practically all training will be in the so-called essential industries, including aircraft manufacture, maintenance and repair; machine tools; shipbuilding, maintenance and repair; automotive manufacturing, maintenance and repair; electrical; forging; boiler and heavy steel plate; foundry; light manufacturing; sheet metal; wood working; chemicals; ammunition and light and heavy ordnance.

Steel Output in '40 Seen Outdistancing All Previous Records

NEW YORK (AP)—Iron Age said steel ingot production this year would probably outdistance all previous records.

Maintenance of the current rate to the end of December, said the magazine in its weekly survey, "would insure a total output for the year of about 65,000,000 net tons of ingots, substantially exceeding the previous record of 62,032,445 net tons of open hearth and Bessemer ingots in 1929.

"Reflecting increased steel orders for defense purposes, for automobile manufacturing, for railroad equipment and for a wide range of miscellaneous industries, ingot production has risen a point or more to a shade above 94 per cent of capacity, and indications point strongly to the possibility this rate will be held or bettered over the remainder of the year.

"The current rate approximately equals the peak operation of 1939, which was attained in November."

Last month's output of pig iron came within 1.2 per cent of equaling the all-time high of 140,831 tons a day in May, 1929, the magazine noted.

"Every branch of the steel industry is experiencing expanding activity," Iron Age continued.

"Pressure is greatest for semi-finished steel, bars, shapes and plates and electric furnace steel, but is increasing in sheets, strip, wire products, pipe, rails and track accessories.

"Despite the extent to which some mills are being pressed for deliveries, only self-imposd priorities have been necessary thus far, a condition which may continue provided manufacturers of non-essential products do not attempt to crowd the mills with orders beyond reasonable requirements.

"In the machine tool industry the use of voluntary priorities has brought about a badly confused situation, arising from the fact that virtually all defense projects have been given an A-1 rating."

The Iron Age scrap composite advanced 8 cents to $20.62 a ton.

"Under the threat of possible government intervention, scrap markets were quieter this week and price rises less numerous."

Cotton Consumed In August Tops '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during August totaled 654,503 bales of lint and 85,951 of linters, compared with 597,850 of lint and 80,090 of linters during July this year, and 630,667 and 75,338 during August last year.

Cotton on hand Aug. 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 737,962 bales of lint and 394,487 of linters, compared with 973,542 and 398,580 on July 31 this year, and 653,087 and 288,807 on Aug. 1 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 9,120,291 bales, compared with 9,122,178 and 81,706 on July 31 this year, and 11,829,439 and 82,106 on Aug. 31 last year.

Cotton imported during August totaled 10,153 bales, compared with 18,254 during July this year, and 13,494 during August last year.

Exports of domestic cotton during August totaled 64,743 bales of lint and 4,210 of linters, compared with 120,388 and 4,746 during July this year and 214,541 and 33,017 during August last year.

Cotton spindles active during August numbered 22,078,162 compared with 21,916,700 during July this year, and 22,009,882 during August last year.

State Regulatory Groups Urged To Co-operate With SEC

DALLAS (AP)—Delegates to the National Association of Securities Commissioners convention were told that state regulatory bodies, to protect the public properly from securities frauds, must work hand in hand with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Robert E. Kline, Jr., Assistant General Counsel of the Commission, urged the Association to work for state laws as uniform and comprehensive as possible and to inform governors and legislators of the importance of aiding such a program.

He suggested wider use of injunctions in dealing with securities fraud and urged states without this method to seek its adoption.

Mr. Kline said the SEC was considering revisions to liberalize the conditions of exceptions for issuances up to $100,000, for the benefit of small business, and also was proposing a limitation on underwriting costs.

The American defense job will be done thoroughly by the initiative, experience, and brains of private industry and willing labor, Phillip W. Russell, a governor of the New York Stock Exchange, said in an interview.

Prices for Cattle In Chicago Reach Highest in 3 Years

CHICAGO (AP)—The high level of cattle prices in Chicago, virtually the best in three years, has slowed up activity in this branch of the livestock market, trade experts reported.

With cattle quoted near $14 per hundredweight for choicest animals, buyers are showing even more than normal caution in picking up supplies for each day's slaughter, government egents said. They attributed the high prices to diminished supplies of choice fed beef as well as to increased consumer demand.

Government agents who report sales and market trends said there is so much haggling in the cattle pens that transactions frequently have been delayed beyond the normal hour. This, they said, is delaying the reports which go out from the stockyards to livestock dealers and producers all over the country.

Cattle receipts here last week were the smallest since July. Federally inspected slaughter throughout the country in September was the smallest for the month since 1932.

The Chicago average price for choice and prime steers has risen about $2 per hundredweight in the past two months and now is more than $2 above levels a year ago and almost $3 above the 1940 low point reached in June. The average price of all slaughter steers in September was slightly over $11, compared with $10.23 in September last year.

Commercial Loans Resume Uptrend

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks resumed their upward trend last week after a one-week interruption.

The Federal Reserve Board said that the total of such loans reported by member banks in 101 leading cities had increased by $55,000,000 to $4,630,000,000, and were $379,000,000 greater than during the corresponding time a year ago.

New York led the gains with an increase of $14,000,000 and was followed by Chicago with an increase of $9,000,000, and Cleveland with an increase of $8,000,000.

Home Shortage Prevention Is Seen Big Need

NEW YORK (AP) — Warning against the danger of repetition of the housing shortage that hampered the nation's war effort in 1917-1918, the Twentieth Century Fund urged that all communities expedite construction under way and provide means to make the fullest possible use of existing housing facilities.

In an advance portion of a special report on the subject, the Fund, a research organization endowed by the late E. A. Filene, recommended the following steps:

1. Establishment of a registry service for vacant dwellings and for vacant rooms through the services of public and private local agencies;

2. Local campaigns through the same media to encourage householders to make vacant rooms available to the market;

3. Repair and conversion campaigns, utilizing the facilities of federal agencies, local lending institutions and municipal building departments in a co-ordinated endeavor;

4. Stimulation of the development of additional transit facilities to assure that full advantage may be taken of the widest possible commuting area.

Other suggestions by the Fund for meeting the housing needs of the defense program included revision of zone ordinances to make surplus lands designated for commercial or industrial use available for residential purposes and "land control regulations to facilitate the development of stable neighborhoods of low-cost dwellings."

On the question of rent control the report said:

"During the last war, sharp rental increases created serious problems of labor turnover and gave a strong impetus to wage demands. This factor was present in the first shipyard strike of the current crisis and it will undoubtedly appear again."

The chairman of the fund's housing committee is Henry E. Hoagland, professor of business finance at Ohio State University.

North Western Road Decides to Appeal Reorganization Plan

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago and North Western Railway Company's directors voted to appeal the reorganization plan of the road which has been approved by Federal District Court here.

The directors authorized continuation of the committee previously named to oppose the plan recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The committee is composed of Robert K. Stuart, Chicago; Robert E. Smith, New York; and Benjamin F. Kauffman, Des Moines, Iowa.

The plan, as approved by Judge Barnes of Federal District Court, wipes out the equity of preferred stockholders amounting to $22,395,120 and of common stockholders amounting to $158,444,725, both based upon par value of stocks. It reduces the capitalization of the road from $547,567,847 as of the end of 1938 to $449,974,309.

The committee was authorized to perfect an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals objecting to the plan for reorganization, providing that the cost of such action would be borne by the debtors' estate.

The action was taken upon the recommendation of Luther M. Walter, attorney for the directors of the company, who said that in his opinion the value of the North Western is ample to give to the common and preferred stockholders a common stock junior to that to be given the road's creditors under the reorganization plan.

Bank Clearings Are 13.6 P. C. Above '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Oct. 9 were 13.6 per cent more than in the 1939 comparable week but fell appreciably below the volume of the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total at 23 leading cities was $5,219,535,000, against $4,593,772,000 a year ago and $6,115,447,000 in the preceding week.

New York City accounted for $2,934,566,000, an amount 19.5 per cent greater than in the same week last year, while the aggregate at outside centers of $2,284,969,000 was 6.9 per cent ahead of the 1939 comparative.

Biggest gainers in the current week over a year ago were Pittsburgh, 13.5 per cent; Richmond, 21.3; Portland, Ore., 16.7, and Seattle, 12.

Clearings at Chicago dropped 0.9 of 1 per cent to $293,600,000 from $296,300,000 last year.

British Purchase of Dry Skimmed Milk Reported

CHICAGO (AP)—The Agricultural Marketing Service Bureau said the British Purchasing Commission was reported to be buying large quantities of dry skimmed milk for human consumption, possibly amounting to 40 or 50 carloads.

The marketing service has been sampling dry skimmed milk in Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia and will move into Wisconsin this week.

It was understood that the milk order, largest by the British to date here in this country, is to be rushed. A carload contains 40,000 pounds.

Re-elected

© Harris & Ewing

Russell T. Fisher

Re-elected President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Fisher Criticizes Government Secrecy In Defense Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Criticizing the Government for not taking the textile manufacturers into its confidence, Russell T. Fisher, re-elected President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers told members of the association at their eighty-sixth annual convention here that one of the factors lending so much uncertainty was the lack of accurate information.

"Not only are the plans of the belligerent nations unknown," he said, "but even in our own nation it appears that we are not taken into the confidence of the Administration until after the decisions are made."

Previously Arthur Besse, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, declared that no bottlenecks exist in the textile industry, so far as defense production is concerned. He warned, however, that the manufacturers should fight to keep Government textile contracts on a competitive basis. Tremendous pressure has been brought in Washington recently, he said, to place the contracts on a basis of negotiation.

"There will be still more pressure," he warned. "But, in my opinion, to change to a basis of direct negotiation with mills will be to open wide the door to favoritism and chicanery."

Discussing textile production possibilities, he said the Army was ahead of its schedule, and that "no hectic unplanned buying is likely, because the Army long ago planned on clothing a great many more men than it will have in training by Jan. 1."

He said there is ample machinery to take care of future defense needs and that, with the possible exception of wool, there is indication of an adequate supply of raw materials.

Mr. Fisher placed the association on record "as pledging its unqualified support to the country whether it is to be for defense only, as we hope, or for war if it should come."

"No serious difficulties have been experienced in obtaining the cotton textile requirements necessary for preparedness," he said, "and, aside from a few specialties, no great difficulty is anticipated."

Charles F. Broughton of New Bedford, Mass., and Ralph C. Perkins of Fall River, Mass., were re-elected vice-presidents of the association.

Chosen as new members of the board of directors for three-year terms were Amory Coolidge, Vice-President of the Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Boston; Percival S. Howe, Jr., American Thread Co., New York; Harry S. Newcombe, Vice-President, Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Providence; George E. Spofford, Treasurer of the Maine Group of Cotton Mills, Augusta, and Seabury Stanton, Treasurer, Hathaway Manufacturing Co., New Bedford.

England Acts To Get Trade In Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The British $2,000,000,000 railway investment, long considered frozen hard in Argentina, may be partially thawed by the purchase of meat and grain. It is believed that the railways, together with British-owned freezers, or government bonds may be offered in guarantee of £30 to £50,000,000 credits which London is seeking for the financing of more shipments of food to the United Kingdom.

The British have $2,000,000,000 in Argentine railways but in recent years they have been forced to write down their investment to at least one-third of this amount. A decade ago the railways were prosperous and steps taken to secure maintenance of control. That was when American syndicates were busy overseas buying up utilities.

Stocks' Values Drop

Since then depression, fixed rates and exchange control have brought down the stocks, so that today it would be difficult to negotiate them for dollars. It would be the next best thing, however, to mortgage them to insure the uninterrupted flow of meat and grain, when these cannot be paid for by direct exports.

Negotiation of this important operation is being conducted in the greatest secrecy. It is believed that transport of the food will be affected by former United States ships operating under Central American flags.

An influential British mission is now en route to South America. It includes two representatives of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, which proposes to set up an organization in Buenos Aires "to facilitate holding of adequate stocks of British goods which may be required." Similar organizations will be set up in all important centers, on the east and west coasts of this continent.

Britain, naturally, prefers to pay for its South American purchases, especially food from Argentina, with its own products. This is a better way than mortgaging capital. It is hoped to obtain port, customs and warehousing facilities to store British manufactures on this side of the Atlantic ocean. It has not escaped South American attention that this arrangement will ease conditions for British exporters if manufacturers can be sent immediately whether goods are sold or not. South Americans are not averse, because a pool of foreign manufactures is equivalent to an acquisition of capital.

To Open New Channels

The Corporation itself will not trade but use existing channels and assist in opening new ones. It is pointed out that 1,000,000 tons of British shipping are employed in the South American trade and this amount tends to increase as the lack of European selling competition becomes more pronounced.

It is believed the British mission will take up locally the problem of produce surpluses which are piling up in South American countries. Triangular co-operation is suggested with the British Empire and the United States who are faced with similar problems.

Many South American agriculturalists agree with the British contention that international co-operation is required on a great scale. It is felt that, with resolute action, the British and American governments, consulting Latin America, could work out a plan for dealing with surpluses not only during the war but permanently.

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M-3

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 445,660
1940 volume to date 158,190,295
1939 volume to date 207,545,388

Some Stocks Higher in A Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Buying sentiment revived moderately in today's stock market.

Leading industrials retrieved fractions to a point or so of recent losses in the forenoon. Extreme advances were reduced in most cases near the final hour and dealings, never fast, frequently came to a halt. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Propped in the curb were Bell Aircraft, American Cyanamid "B," Creole Petroleum and N. J. Zinc.

Bonds Irregular

Corporate bond prices followed irregular paths today, but plus signs were slightly in the majority toward the last hour.

The decline which followed Japan's enrollment with the Axis powers apparently had ended.

The better action of the list was attributed partly to a slight easing of Far Eastern tension, with the Japanese attempting to allay growing nervousness in the United States over strained relations with Nippon. Business developments at home were still good, although rifts were seen here and there. Continuance of the fierce Anglo-German air duels provided little speculative inspiration. Some buying was believed to have come in on the theory the market, having made no progress on average in the past six consecutive sessions, was due for a technical comeback.

Freight Carloadings Show Further Loss In October 5 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 805,986 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Oct. 5.

This was a decrease of 16,448 cars, or 2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 24,116, or 2.9 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 103,370, or 14.7 per cent, compared with 1938.

A big drop in coal loadings, about 31,000 cars below the previous week and 40,000 cars under the same week last year, was responsible for the decline in total carloadings.

The reduction in coal shipments was the result of a partial shutdown of production last week on the recommendation of the producers' advisory board because of warm weather and ample supplies on the market.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk	Incr Over — Last Wk	Yr Ago
Miscel freight	341,217	11,783	10,711
Less than carlot merchandise	159,636	1,602	†362
Coal	127,693	†30,791	†39,617
Grain and grain products	39,387	†5	†1,799
Livestock	19,599	2,082	†1,212
Forest products	40,728	60	3,904
Ore	66,005	†1,210	3,880
Coke	11,721	31	378

† Decrease.

Wheat Prices Lose Part of Early Gain

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Wheat prices were lifted more than a cent a bushel at one stage today to a level within fractions of the four-months peak established last week but much of the advance was lost before the close.

Buying inspired by the stronger tone of securities and by apparently routine milling trade activity stimulated the upturn while renewed profit taking as quotations held more than 2 cents above loan rates contributed to the setback. Substantial sales of cash grain to shippers for movement into eastern markets helped to strengthen all grain prices. Corn sales totaled almost 300,000 bushels while wheat and oats sales approached 100,000 bushels each.

Bonds Listed on Exchange Up in Value in September

NEW YORK (AP)—There were 1,340 bond issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange on Sept. 30 with a par value of $53,-913,474,257 and a market value of $49,643,200,867, the exchange reported. The average price was 92.08.

As of August 30 there were 1,348 issues with a par value of $53,913,969,826 and a market value of $49,238,728,732. The average price was 91.33.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Oct. 10

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables	$4.03¾	$4.04¼	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2320	.2319	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2383	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0075x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	**.1468
Finland—finm k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0046x	.0046x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2350	.2355	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.3060
Peru—sol‡	.0600	.0600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5729x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2337	.2337	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0612	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8650	.8650	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2085x	.2085x	¶

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

—1940— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	58¼	57½	58¼	+1¼
52½	34½	Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 9
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Oct 9
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	15	40⅜	40	40	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Oct 3
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 9
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	11	10⅜	10⅜	
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	3	21⅜	21½	21⅜	Oct 9
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (⅛e)	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	163	161½	163	+ ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Oct 8
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	5	70	69⅝	70	Oct 1
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	9	33	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅜
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	Oct 8
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 4
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	13⅜	13¼	13¼	Oct 8
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	42½	42½	42½	−1½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Oct 8
75	41¾	Am Airlines	11	58¾	58⅛	58¼	+ ¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	− ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	1	38½	37¼	37½	+ ½
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 9
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	96	96	96	−1
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	176¾	176½	176½	Oct 9
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	4	27¼	26⅜	26⅞	+ ½
56¼	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	2	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅞
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	− ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	124	124	124	−2⅞
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(⅛e)	3	7	7	7	Oct 9
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5½	5½	5½	− ¼
15¼	8	Am Crys S (⅛e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 8
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 27
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9½	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	13	13	13	Oct 5
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	2	14½	14	14	Oct 9
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅜
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	2	32	32	32	+1
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Oct 9
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	− ¼
37⅜	18⅜	Am Ice	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Oct 9
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	6	15½	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
76	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	9	71	69	69	
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 9
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	16	16	16	Oct 9
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Oct 1
4¼	2	Am Power & Lt	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
63½	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	2	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	2	44½	44¼	44¼	+ ¾
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	24	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	12	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6½	6½	6½	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 8
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	9	40½	40	40¼	+ ¾
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	56½	56⅛	56⅛	− ⅜
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	12	26	25¼	25¾	+ ¾
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	4	12½	12½	12½	Oct 9
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	2	13½	13¼	13½	− ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	73	73	73	
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅜
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	6	162¾	162⅛	162⅛	− ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	75	75	75	− ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	1	76½	76½	76½	−1
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150⅜	150⅛	150⅜	Oct 9
53¾	28⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	8	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	96	96	96	Oct 5
12	6	Am Woolen	4	9⅛	9	9	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	7	47½	46½	46½	+ ⅜
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	8	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	2	43⅞	42	43⅜	Sep 25
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	20	22½	22	22	− ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅜	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	6	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	Oct 4
15¾	8	Andes Cop (⅛e)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	Sep 25
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 5
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	− ⅞
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	4	106	105¾	106	
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (⅜e)	6	35⅜	35¼	35¼	Oct 9
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅛e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 3
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	5⅜	5½	5½	Oct 8
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	17	6¼	6¼	6¼	
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	4	81	80	80	Oct 8
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 7
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	12	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	51½	51½	51½	− ¾
28½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	4	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
22⅜	8¼	Atl G&W Indies	2	11	11	11	Oct 9
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	15	14½	15	Oct 9
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	5	21⅝	21½	21½	− ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109½	109½	109½	− ½
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	5	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48	48	48	
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 9
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 7
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	7	4½	4½	4½	
B							
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	6	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	4⅛	4	4	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 9
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	− ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 8
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	3	8	7¾	8	
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	27½	27½	27½	Oct 9
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24	23	23	Oct 7
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	118½	116⅜	116⅜	Oct 9
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Oct 9
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	6	31½	30⅞	31	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	3	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
56¾	48¼	Len Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53	53	53	Sep 27
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	6	30½	30⅛	30½	Oct 9
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	29	79⅞	79	79⅛	+ ⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	123	122½	123	+ ½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	24	24	24	Oct 8
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Oct 3
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 8
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	6	15⅞	15½	15½	
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24½	24½	24½	Oct 9
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	7	18½	18	18	− ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 8
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35	35	35	Oct 9
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ¼
13⅜	8	Bridgeport (½e)	12	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(1½e)	6	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Oct 2
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	12	44	43¾	44	−2
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	27	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116⅓	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	3	16	15¾	15¾	− ¼
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 2
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	6	22¾	22¼	22¼	
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	9	9	9	Oct 9
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
6¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	6	5¾	5½	5½	
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	2	32	32	32	+ ⅛
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	− ¼
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	18⅛	17½	17½	Oct 8
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 9
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19	19	19	Oct 8
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
13⅜	6⅜	Byers (AM) Co	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	12¾	12¼	12¼	− ¼
C							
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	− ¼
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 23
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	18	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	3½	3½	3½	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	37½	37	37½	+ ½
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4	4	4	Sep 27
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¼e)	1	31	30½	30½	− ⅞
3½	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	2	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	54	54	54	Oct 9
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	8	48½	47⅝	48⅜	+ ⅝
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	*4	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	6	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	17½	17½	17½	Oct 9
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 9
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 7
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 17
41½	22½	Cerro de P (4)	5	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅜
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	3	21½	21½	21½	
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	21	21	21	Oct 9
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	32	40⅜	40	40¼	+ ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	Oct 4
4⅞	3½	Ches Corp	4	3	3	3	− ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 7

—1940— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Oct 8
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9	4⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	8	12¼	11⅝	12	+ ⅝
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 8
50	41	C P T pf pf (2½)	1	46⅜	46¼	46¼	Oct 7
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 5
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 9
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¾e)	1	11	11	11	Oct 9
6⅜	1⅜	Ch'ids Co	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	39	78⅞	77⅜	77⅝	− ⅜
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	6	9¾	9½	9½	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 5
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	1	33	33	33	− ¼
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	1	34½	34½	34½	
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	3	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	+ ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	109	109	109	Oct 9
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¼	60½	60½	Oct 3
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅛)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	Oct 9
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	2	27	27	27	
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¾
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 5
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.30e)	15	5⅜	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	2	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	Oct 8
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	79	79	79	−4
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	2	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	+1
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	36¾	36	36¾	+ ¾
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Oct 9
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
1⅜	¾	Com'th & South	28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
73½	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
33	25⅞	Conde Nast	3	27⅞	3	3	Oct 4
6¼	2½	Congoleum (1)	3	18	17¾	17¾	Oct 9
24⅜	14	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 7
12⅛	10	Congress Cig pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 4
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	1	22	22	22	+ ½
19⅜	11	Consol Cig (⅜e)	2	10	10	10	Oct 9
50	41	Consol Cig pf (4⅜)	1	46⅜	46¼	46¼	Oct 7
23⅜	14	Consol Coal	1	16⅜	16	16	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	47	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107⅜	107	107	− ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 9
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 9
8⅛	5½	Cons Oil (.72½e)	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	4	1½	1½	1½	Oct 7
45⅜	21⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	33⅜	33¼	33¼	Oct 9
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	−2
104	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103¾	103	103	Oct 8
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅜
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 8
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	84	84	84	−1¼
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	12	40¼	38⅝	38⅝	−1
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¾
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 9
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
¾	¼	Cont Motors	2	3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Do U. S. Bond Prices Gauge Federal Credit?

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Allan M. Pope, President of the First Boston Corporation, advised 2,000 utility executives at the American Gas Association's convention not to assume the U. S. Government's credit rating was at its historic peak just because its bonds are selling at new highs.

"This fools the public," said Pope, "but not the student of economics.

"Whereas, the actual credit of our Government is a matter purely of opinion, it is the one security in this country in which the credit is not reflected in the price at all, except temporarily.

"The actual credit of this country has been continuously lowered for eight years, and the fact that the credit of other major countries is lower than that of the United States still does not raise our credit except by comparison."

Mr. Pope said the reason the Government's credit was not reflected in the prices of its bonds was that "Government can always pay."

"The Government may have to create printing press money to do it," he said, "and the currency may approach zero in value, but so does the currency in which obligations must be paid by the majority of Government security owners.

"The result is that the price of Government securities does not reflect the Government credit but merely the price of money. The Government bond market therefore says to us today that the price of money is extraordinarily easy, and the trend of Government bond prices says to us that it is going to remain easy."

The convention yesterday elected Thomas J. Stricker of Kansas City President, succeeding Walter C. Beckjord of New York.

N. Y. City Issue Of $60,000,000 Sold to Syndicate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York City has awarded $60,000,000 in serial bonds to a syndicate of 135 members headed by the National City Bank and the Chase National at a net interest cost to the city of 2.9735 per cent, Controller Joseph D. McGoldrick announced.

The issue, which will finance a large part of the Delaware water supply system, is dated Oct. 1, 1940, and will mature in equal installments of $2,000,000 on Oct. 1, 1941 to 1970. The successful and only bid for the issue was 100.41 for 3s.

The banks made an immediate reoffering at prices to yield from 0.30 to 3.10 per cent, according to maturity and, as far as the syndicate account was concerned, the entire issue had been placed late in the day.

The early maturities, ranging up to about 10 years, were taken by the banks for investment; the later maturities, ranging from 1966 through 1970, by insurance companies, while the remaining middle maturities were distributed widely throughout the country.

The sale was one of the largest conducted by the city on a similar maturity basis.

The last city financing was negotiated on Aug. 6, when $30,000,000 of serials were sold to a group headed by the Chase National Bank of a 2.6694 per cent interest cost basis.

The actual average maturity of yesterday's sale was 14 years, 6 months, against an actual average maturity on the August sale of nine years, eight months.

Because of the size of the issue the National City Bank and the Chase National Bank groups combined for a single all-or-none bid on the offering. Had the amount of the loan been below $50,000,000 the two groups probably would have entered competitive bids.

The consolidation, however, undoubtedly worked to the advantage of the city in affording an attractive bid and at the same time assuring quick distribution.

Commenting on the sale, Controller McGoldrick said:

"The rate is most satisfactory, particularly so in consideration of recent developments in the foreign situation. We now have behind us an important operation of major financing which will carry us well into next year, so that we will not have to issue any more long-term bonds before spring of 1941."

New U. S. Vessel Launched For South African Trade

BALTIMORE (AP) — The cargo vessel Robin Locksley, designed for the South African trade and built at an estimated cost of $2,500,000, was launched at the Sparrows Point shipbuilding yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The Robin Locksley is the first of six new vessels under construction at Sparrows Point for the Robin line of the Seas Shipping Company, New York.

A company announcement said the Robin Locksley would be the first new American vessel to enter South African trade in more than 11 years.

The vessel has an overall length of 479 feet, a dead-weight capacity of 9,700 tons, a displacement of 15,084 tons and a cargo space of about 600,000 cubic feet. It has accommodations for 15 officers, 27 crewmen and 12 passengers.

W. T. Grant Sales Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—W. T. Grant Co. reported September sales increased to $8,276,344 from $8,235,249 in September last year, a gain of .5 of 1 per cent. For the first 9 months sales of $70,222,924 represented an increase of 9.7 per cent over $64,444,256 in the comparable 1939 period.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 2¾s '47-43	109.10	109.10	109.10
9 3¼s '49-46	112.1	112.1	112.1
1 2s '47	105.26	105.26	105.26
3 2½s '53-49	106.17	106.17	106.17
1 2½s '52-50	106.23	106.23	106.23
1 2s '53-51	111.17	111.17	111.17
5 2¾s 60-55	108.31	108.29	108.29
4 2¾s '65-60	107.20	107.20	107.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	107.25	107.25	107.25

New York City Bond

34 3s '80	97½	97⅜	97⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	49	49	49
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	107½	107¼	107½
13 Alleghany cv 5s '44	93	92¾	92¾
6 Alleghany cv 5s '49	78	77¾	77¾
13 Alleghany 5s '50 st	50	49½	49½
5 Allegh Val 4½s '42	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
8 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100	100	100
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
12 Am & For P 5s 2030	49⅜	49	49⅜
3 Am T&T 5½s '43	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109	108⅞	108⅞
4 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
1 Am T Pdr cv '50	96	96	96
1 Am W D & E 6s '75	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104	104	104
5 Ann Arbor 4s '95	43	43	43
3 Arm Del 4s '57	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
22 Arm Del 4s '55	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
4 AT&SF 4s '95	105¼	105¼	105½
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	86½	86½	86½
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	86½	86½	86½
5 AT&SF T Stl 5s '48	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
4 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	99	99	99
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	68	67½	67½
3 A C Line cfl 4s '52	66½	66	66
4 A C Line 4½s '64	55½	55½	55½
2 A C Line 5s '45	67	67	67
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
39 B&O '95 st A	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜
3 B&O '95 st C	39	39	39
8 B&O 2000 st D	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
22 B&O '96 st F	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
17 B&O cv '60 st	14⅞	14½	14½
1 B&OPLE&WV4'51st	60	60	60
15 B&O S W '50 st	47	46⅞	47
9 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	113¾	113⅝	113¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	106½	106½	106½
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106½	106½	106½
12 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105½	105¼	105¼
8 Beth Stl 3s '60	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
12 Boston&Me 3s '67	71⅞	71⅜	71⅜
9 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	18½	18	18½
2 Curtis Pub 3s '55	100	100	100
1 Dayton P&L 3s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54⅛	53¾	54
3 D&RG 4s '36	7	7	7
5 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	1¾	1¼	1¼
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s '70	102¾	102⅝	102⅞
101 Erie rfg 5s '67	16	15½	15⅞
1 El Paso&W 5s '65	58	58	58
35 Erie rfg 5s '75	16	15⅝	15⅞
25 Erie 1st 4s '96	74	74	74
31 Erie gen lien 4s '96	34⅛	33¾	34
19 Erie cv 4s '53A	28⅜	28	28⅛
5 Erie cv 4s '53B	28½	28½	28½
10 Erie&Pr 4s '55	74½	73⅝	74⅜
1 FtStoneT&R 3½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	8	8
4 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	60¾	60½	60¾
3 Francis Sug 6s '56	35	35	35
4 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
31 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	84⅞	83¾	84⅝
2 Goodrich 4½s '56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	106½	106¼	106½
4 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93¾	93⅜	93¾
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93	92⅞	93
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107½	107½	107½
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
14 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98⅞	98¾	98¾
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111½	111½	111½
2 Ill Cent 5½s '52	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	45	45	45
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	41¾	41¾	41¾
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45½	45¼	45¼
6 Ill Cen 4½s '66	41½	41½	41½
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	52	52	52
1 IGt&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	45	44¾	44¾
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	68½	68½	68½
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	106	105⅞	106
10 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	99½	99½	99½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	90	90	90
7 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1	1	1
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	8½	8½	8½
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	54	53⅝	53⅝
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	67¼	67¼	67¼
7 Int Paper 6s '55	103	102⅝	103
1 Int Paper 5s '47	102	102	102
3 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	86	86	86
16 Int T&T 4½s '52	23⅝	23¼	23¼
19 Int T&T 5s '55	25½	24⅜	24¾
1 Jones&Laughlin4½s'61	101	101	101
1 K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
7 Lac Gas 6½s 53	55⅞	54⅜	55⅞
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	93¾	93⅝	93¾
5 Le & West 2nds 5s 41	95	95	95
2 L S & M S 3½s 97	89	89	89
8 Leh N Eng 4s 65A	93½	93½	93½
13 Leh & N Y 4s 45	37½	37½	37½
20 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	62	60⅝	62
10 Leh Val4½s 2003 asd	21½	21⅜	21⅝
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	20	20	20
22 Leh Cal 4s 2003 asd	20½	20½	20½
5 Lowes 3½s 46	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
5 Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	107⅞	107½	107⅞
1 Lorillard Co 5s'51	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
13 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84	84	84
5 LouisN 4½s 2003	96½	96½	96½
1 Louis & N 3½s A 50	104	104	104
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	80	80	80
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52	52	52
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	26½	26½	26½
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	26	26	26
1 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	11	11	11
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
29 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
22 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17¼	17¼	17¼
16 Mo Pac 5s '80H	17¼	17¼	17¼
27 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17½	17¼	17¼
11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13 Mob & Ohio 5s '38 ct	42	41⅞	41⅞
10 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
5 MonWPaPub5½'49-60	110	110	110
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
4 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35⅝	35½	35⅝
8 Mor&Essex3½s2000	42¼	42¼	42¼
3 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104½	104½	104½
7 Nt RRMex 4s '51asd	8	8	8
9 Nati Steel 3s '65	105	104⅞	105
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	65½	65½	65½
3 NO Term&M 5½s '54	35	35	35
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	32½	32½	32½
44 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	63¾	63⅝
33 NYC 4½s 2013 A	84½	84⅛	84⅜
9 NYC cn 4s '98	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
10 NYC 3½s '46	91¼	90½	91¼
1 NYC cv 3½s '52	61¼	61¼	61¼
8 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
2 NYCh&StL 4s '41	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
14 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	72	71¼	71½
38 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	59½	58⅝	59
11 NY Conn RR 4½s '53			
	106 7-32	106 7-32	106 7-32
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
19 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17⅞	17¼	17½
4 NYNH&H cll 6s '40	28½	28½	28½
7 NYNH&H 4s '67	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	14	14	14
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	107½	107¼	107½
6 Norfolk & So 5s '41	70	70	70
3 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	69	69	69
1 Norf & W 4s '96	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
1 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106½	106½	106½
40 Nor Pac 4s 2047	85⅞	85	85⅝
8 Nor Pac 4s 2047C	57⅝	56	56
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	56¼	56⅛	56¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	63¾	63⅜	63¾
14 Nor Pac 4s '97	72¾	72¼	72¾
19 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅞	43½	43⅞
5 Nor Sta Pow 3⅛s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	¼	¼	¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Or-Wash RR&N4s61	106½	106½	106½
4 Otis Steel 4½s62A	77¾	77½	77¾
3 Pac Gas&El 4s '84	112½	112½	112½
1 Pac Mo 2d 5s 38	75	75	75
1 Pac T&T 3¾s '66B	110	110	110
5 Pen Co 3½s '41B	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Pen Co 4s '52E	106½	106½	106½
7 Pen Co 4s '63	105	105	105
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	109	108⅝	109
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s'69	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
75 Pen RR gen 4¼s 'A1	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	100	100	100
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	92¾	92¾	92¾
16 Pen RR 3½s '52	89½	89⅛	89½
5 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64	64	64
3 Phila Co 5s '67	106½	106½	106½
7 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17½	17¼	17½
16 Phillips Pet 3s '48	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
9 PCC & StL 4½s'77	101½	101½	101½
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	101	101	101
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s'58A	59¼	59¼	59¼
8 Pitt &WVa 4½s'59B	59	58½	59
12 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	59	58¼	59
11 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	74¼	73¾	74¼
17 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	93	93	93
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
6 Readg 4½s 97 A	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝
1 Readg 4½s 97 B	75¼	75¼	75¼
6 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	100⅝	100	100⅝
7 Repub Stl 3½s 54	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
13 Republic Stl 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Repub Stl 4½s 56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7 Revere Cop&B 4½s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s66	87½	87½	87½
1 St J&G Isl 4s 47	110	110	110
15 St LIM&SEaRG 4s 33	64⅝	64¼	64⅝
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	68	68	68
1 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	40	40	40
2 St L S F 5s 50B	10	10	10
5 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 St L S F 4s 50 A	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 St L S F 5s 52	16¼	16¼	16¼
9 St L SW 1st 4s 89	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝
2 SA&A Pass 4s 43	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 San Diego G&E 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Seab A L cn 6s 45	4¼	4¼	4¼
8 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9½	9¼	9½
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Shell Un 2½s '54	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	45	45	45
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Skelly Oil 3s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Socony-Vac 3s '64	106	106	106
3 So Bell T & T 3s '79	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 So Col Pow 6s '47	104½	104½	104½
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
12 Sou Pac 4½s '68	41¼	41¼	41¼
8 Sou Pac 4½s '81	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
21 So Pac 4½s '69	41	40¼	40⅝
28 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59	58½	59
1 So Pac 3¾s '46	51⅜	50⅝	50⅝
1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46¼	46	46
3 South Ry 6½s '56	82⅝	82½	82⅝
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	93	93	93
16 Southn Ry gen 4s '56	57⅞	57¼	57½
1 So Ry 4s St L '31	73½	73½	73½
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	111	111	111
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
22 Tex Corp 3s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 TexP-MP Ter5½s '64	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Third Ave st 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
25 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18	17⅝	18
1 Third Ave 4s '60	56½	56½	56½
2 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112⅝	111¾	111¾
1 Un Pac 3½s '80	104⅛	104	104
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	99	99	99
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	70½	70½	70½
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	85½	85¼	85¼
2 Un Stckyds 4¼s '51	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 US Steel 1.05s '48	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 U S Steel1.90s '47	101½	101½	101½
3 US Steel 2.05s '49	102	102	102
2 US Steel 2.10s '49	102	102	102
2 Utah Pow&L 5s '44	103	103	103½
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107	107	107
1 Wabash 5s '80 D	5¼	5¼	5¼
4 Walwrth 4s '55	73	73	73
7 Warner Bros 6s '48	85	84	85
6 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	48⅛	48¼	48⅛
3 Westn Md 5½s'77A	94½	94½	94½
7 Westn Md 4s '52	90½	90½	90½
14 Western Un 5s '51	71	70	70½
5 Western Un 5s '60	70¼	70	70
2 Western Un 4½s'50	68	67⅞	68
13 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	105⅛	103	105⅛
12 Wis Cen 4s '49	27	27	27
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	27¼	27¼	27¼
12 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	110	110	110
2 Youngst S&T 4s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Young S&T Cv 4s '48	104¼	104	104

Foreign Bonds

2 Antwerp 5s '58	19¾	19¼	19¾
6 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	60½	60½	60½
2 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	60½	60½	60½
5 Argentine 4½s '71	65¼	65¼	65¼
3 Australia 5s '55	52	52	52
5 Australia 4½s '56	47½	47	47½
2 Belgium 6½s '49	47	47	47
8 Berlin City 6½s 50	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Brazil 8s 41	14	14	14
3 Brail 6½s 26-57	11	11	11
5 Budapest 6s 62	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Buen A 4½s 77	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
16 Canada 5s 52	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
11 Canada 4s 60	93½	93	93½
7 Canada 3s 68	81⅞	81½	81½
1 Canada 3s 67	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Denmark 4½s'62	31½	31½	31½
1 Dom 1st 5½s' '26-40	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Dom 2nd 5½s'69 ext	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 GerCAgrBk 6s 60 Jul	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 GerCAgBk 6s 60 Oct	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Ger Gov 5½s'65	14¼	14	14
23 Ger Govt 7s'49	18	17½	17⅞
5 Ger Govt 7s'049 unst	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 Ger Gen El 4s '75	37	37	37
3 Ger Gen El 6½s'40	42	42	42
1 Ger Gen El 6s '48	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
1 GtConElPJap 6½s'50	70	70	70
1 Haiti 6s'52	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
5 Iseder Stl 6s'48	35	35	35
41 Italy 7s 1951	39½	38¾	39¼
18 Jajan 6½s'54	60½	58½	60½
33 Japan 5½s'55	4 7	4 4⅞	47
5 Leipzig 7s'47	26	26	26
3 Mendoza Prov1 4s'54	70	70	70
2 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4 Mex 10 4s asd '45	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
8 Milan City 6½s '52	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
1 Minas Ger 6½s'58	7½	7½	7½
5 N Sou Wales 5s '58	58⅛	58	58⅛
5 Nuremberg 6s '52	26	26	26
31 Orient Dev 6s '53	41	39¼	40
10 Orient Dev 5½s '58	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
2 Peru 1st 6s '60	6½	6½	6½
2 Poland 8s '50	31½	31½	31½
6 Prussia 6s '52	26	25	26
1 Prussia 6½s'51	26	26	26
1 Rhine-Westph 7s '50	26	26	26
1 Rhine-Westph 6½ '52	26	26	26
1 Rhine-West 6s '53	25	25	25
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	10¼	10¼	10¼
29 Rome 6½s '52	28⅞	28½	28¼
5 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
11 Tokyo City 5½s 61	25	24¾	24¾
50 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	41⅜	40½	41⅛
27 Urug aj 3²₄s4s4¼s79	40½	40⅛	40½
2 Westph UnElP 6s53	26	26	26
8 Yokohama 6s61	44	42	42

Total bonds sales today (in dollars) 3,088,000. Previous day 5,942,450. Week ago 9,273,100. Year ago closed. Two years ago 9,068,000. Jan. 1 to date 1,207,464,450. Year ago 1,612,701,200 Two years ago 1,381,000,000.

Price of New Model Announced by Nash

DETROIT (AP)—Nash Motors announced that prices for the new model with which it plans to compete in the lower-price field will start at $731 for a business coupe delivered at the factory and with Federal excise taxes paid. Chevrolet's 1941 models start at $712 for a coupe at the factory, exclusive of taxes; Ford models start at $695 for a coupe at the factory, exclusive of taxes, and the Plymouth prices begin at $685 for a coupe model, with Federal taxes paid.

Nash plans to publicly introduce the new model at the National Automobile Show opening in New York Oct. 12.

Zinc Demand Cuts Stocks To Lowest Level Since '37

NEW YORK (AP)—Recent heavy demand for zinc cut stocks of the metal to the lowest level since August 1937, the American Zinc Institute said.

There were 30,965 tons on hand at the end of September against 44,670 at the end of August and 95,615 a year ago.

September exports of domestic origin zinc jumped to 4,023 tons, the highest since February, 1928. In August 2,935 tons were shipped. A year ago no exports were made.

Combined domestic and foreign shipments increased to 66,824 tons, largest in a year. This compared with 64,065 in August and 69,424 a year ago.

Domestic production of slab zinc stepped up to 53,119 tons from 49,939 in August, the highest since March this year.

Senate Would Let Banks Pay Foreign Funds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has passed a bill authorizing banks to deliver some $2,500,000,000 of foreign funds on deposit in this country to payees certified by accredited foreign representatives recognized by the State Department. The measure would bar any recourse to the courts by persons seeking to contest the payments.

Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York, sponsor of the bill, explained that $1,780,000,000 of earmarked gold and $826,000,000 in cash owned by central banks of foreign countries was held by the Federal Reserve banks, most of it in the account of banks in European countries which have been invaded, and Senator William King (D) of Utah said the measure would protect the funds from "the robbery, thievery and thuggery of the Nazis."

Eliminate Embarrassments

Senator Wagner declared that the Supreme Court had held "many, many times" that the government of a foreign country which was recognized by the State Department was the government entitled to the central bank's funds in such cases and that the bill merely would eliminate any legal "embarrassments" which might be thrown in the way of payment and expedite the delivery of funds when needed.

Senator John Danaher (R) of Connecticut protested that the denial of access to the courts in case of dispute was "not on the basis of justice but so that our Government can play foreign politics with the money" and that "the day will come when the United States will be called to account." He also held that it would "impugn the integrity of American banking institutions in the eyes of bankers throughout the world. Senator Danaher said it would "strengthen our hand" in the eventual peace conference, in which he anticipated the United States would participate, to sequester the funds until then.

French Gold

He declared that the measure would make it possible for the Administration arbitrarily to turn French gold here over to the "Free France" forces of General Charles de Gaulle in London to finance another Dakar expedition, for example, and that the Vichy Government, denied any standing in court, might hold this Government to account otherwise.

No dissenting votes were audible among the handful of Senators on the floor, however, when the bill passed on a voice vote. It now goes back to the House, which passed it June 22, for action on amendments. One amendment would extend the provisions to private banks as well as Federal Reserve banks, and another would make it applicable to the funds of all foreign countries, instead of only in cases of war or insurrection, as the House had provided.

Corporate Earnings Show Further Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports issued during the past week showing profits per common share included:

Quarter ended Sept. 30:	1940	1939
Industrial Rayon	$ .88	$ .68
Quarter ended Aug. 31:		
Mueller Brass	.68	.59
Thirty-six weeks ended Sept. 7:		
Hummel-Ross Fibre	1.34	.10
Nine months ended Aug. 31:		
Wayne Pump	2.51	2.30
Eight months ended Aug. 31:		
Union Pacific R. R.	1.77	1.56
Six months ended July 31:		
Outlet Co.	1.59	1.82
Year ended July 31:		
Royal Typewriter	7.90	5.17

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Singing Seaman

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter Two

After putting into Liverpool to refit, and then battling for three months against south-west winds, The Silver Star dropped anchor in San Francisco. And what a difference those three months had made to Jim Courage!

He was doing the job of ship's boy, The life suited him bravely. Though he had prided himself in Trewarthy on being hard as nails, yet the winds and the seas and all weathers had broadened his chest, and added to the sturdiness of his frame, and quick as a cat he had become in his movements, so that sometimes Captain Rammle would wag his red beard at him and, declaring that they would make an old salt of him yet, would send him aloft to lend a hand with the sails. How often when he was lying out on one of the yards and grappling in a shrieking wind with the canvas, did he wish that his friends in Trewarthy could see him.

He had made new friends aboard, and among them the man Abner Deane—"the singing seaman" Jim had secretly christened him—who had twisted his chanty so strangely on that first day. But it puzzled him that although he had tried more than once to sound the fellow about that mysterious tag, he had never gained more for his pains than a slow, vacant stare. A queer creature, Jim thought.

It was Captain Rammle himself who confirmed this impression. "If I were you, my hearty," the captain had warned him, "I wouldn't make a buddy of Abner Deane. He's as smart a man at his job as ever I've shipped, but he's not to be trusted too far, for he lets his mind wander. So hark'ee, friend Jim, you steer clear of him."

An Unflattering Comparison

"But he's always so cheerful," smiled Jim. "And he sings at his work!"

"So do hyenas," snapped Rammle.

It was soon after this that Jim, whose hammock was slung in the fo'c'sle, within arm's length of Abner's, found his sleeping quarters abruptly shifted to a cubbyhole adjoining the captain's own cabin.

"Ay, I'm keeping an eye on you, lad!" observed Rammle, jocosely.

A mightly close eye it was, and often, as Jim was to feel, a brooding eye that seemed to be taking his measure, till it made him so uncomfortable and restive that he made up his mind to have it out with the captain. Therefore, having gone into the cabin on an errand at eight bells one day, instead of departing at once, "Captain Rammle," he shot out, "why do you watch me so hard?"

Red Rammle wagged his great beard, and let out a laugh.

"And what would your brother say if I didn't take care of you?"

But that laugh sounded forced in Jim's ears, and after a moment, "I was hoping," he said, "that Mark had sent me a letter by you, sir?"

"A letter!" exclaimed Captain Rammle. "For sure, Mark gave me a letter which I've mislaid. But it can't have got far. We'll find it, laddie, we'll find it! In my ditty-box, ain't it? No? Then maybe it's with the ship's papers? But what is a scrap of writing between loyal shipmates?"

"Why, not so much, I suppose, sir," Jim replied dubiously. Then, without a pause, he clapped on. "Is this Mark's ship, sir?"

Uncharted Isles

"For sure she is," said Rammle, "from keelson to truck, though, as you'll understand, I'm a certified skipper and therefore qualified to sail her all the seas over. But when your brother's aboard, my lad, I ship as mate."

"And he'll come aboard, won't he, at San Francisco?"

The captain shook his head. "Our only business at 'Frisco is to refit again. There'll be stores to be taken aboard, and new sails to be bent, and all the standing and running gear to overhaul before we're in trim to shape our course for the islands."

"The islands!" ejaculated Jim, in sharp disappointment.

"Ay, the islands! Where your brother is on the lookout for us. Says you to me, 'What islands?' Says I, 'Con your map, lad, for the many islands dotted about the South Seas.'" Rammle dropped his voice to a hoarse whisper. "But there's others," he went on, "that you'll never find on your maps, nor on my chart neither! For why? Because their bearings have never been charted!"

Then the captain rose and fetched a chart from his locker. "Now see here!" said he, beckoning Jim to look over his shoulder while he spread the chart and stabbed at it with his forefinger. "See here! And here! E. D. What do those letters stand for?" He glanced up at Jim. "E. D., short for 'Existence Doubtful'; ay, that's what those two letters indicate. Meaning the possible position of some unknown island reported vaguely by some passing ship or another, but never verified, laddie. Lay on to that."

Startling News

This was no news to Jim, who had often heard tell of such islands. But news it was that Mark would not be at 'Frisco; news as staggering as a sudden blow in the face.

"Then I shan't see my brother," he gasped out, "for ages and ages!"

The captain shrugged. "And is that my fault?" he countered.

"I daresay not. But you might have told me before!"

"And so I might. But it's still tongues we want on this ship, lad!"

Jim looked troubled. The captain carefully rolled up the chart and as carefully put it away in its locker, then, after motioning Jim to slide the cabin door fast he resumed, in a slow, thoughtful voice, "Now I'll open your eyes, friend. The island to which we're bound is your brother's own island!"

He had made his word good. Jim's eyes were wide with excitement.

"You'd like to know its whereabouts," Rammle continued, "but that must wait till we've weighed from 'Frisco, my lad. But let me tell you this: it's chock full of copra, and copra's worth a mint of money these days. So there's your brother's fortune. His copra. And yours, lad!"

Jim's eyes were wider still now.

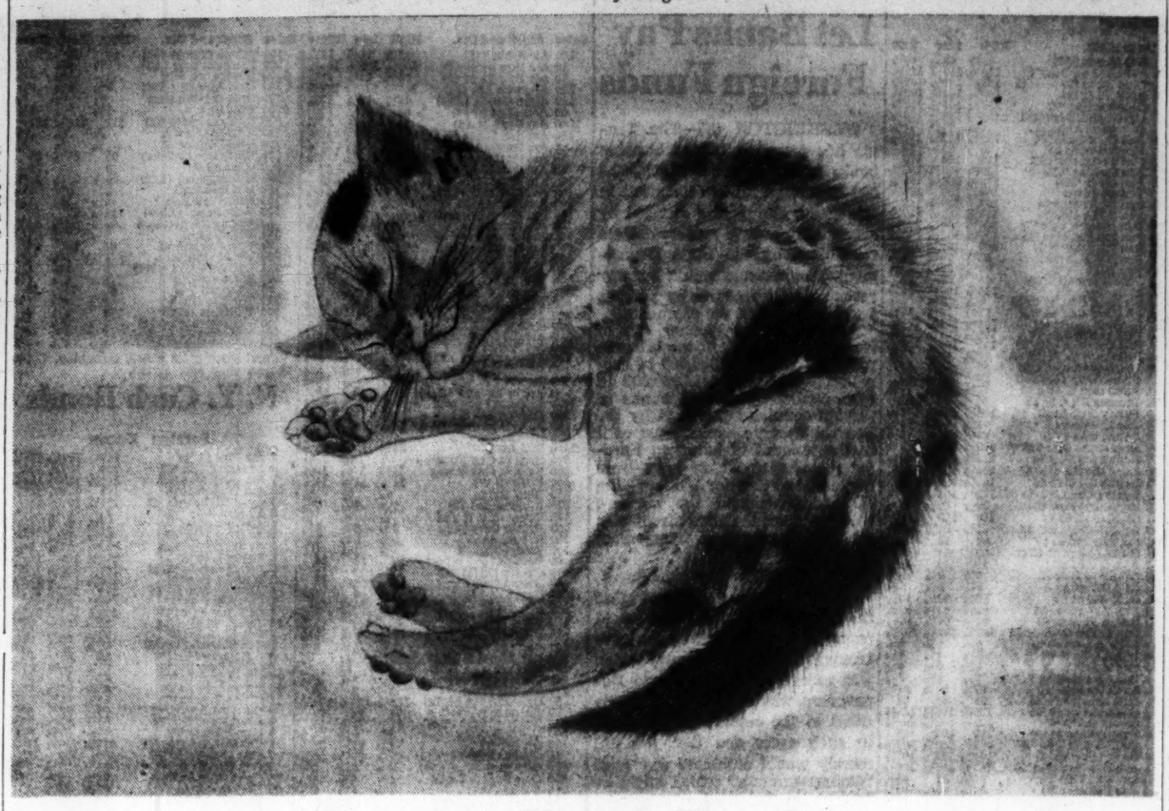
Then an odd smile touched the corner of Red Rammle's lips. "And didn't I promise to fetch you to share Mark's fortunes?" he said.

It was two or three days before they made San Francisco that this conversation took place in the cabin.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

The tiny village of Trewarthy, Cornwall, had been stirred by the arrival of a large, strange schooner, whose crew came ashore in the surf and shouted for "a lad named Courage." Jim Courage, whose brother had gone to sea years before, went on board with them to see their Captain Rammle, who told him that his brother had sent for him to join him in the Pacific. Jim went ashore for his kit and returned to the boat, The Silver Star, which sailed at once. Watching the deck hands at work Jim's attention was attracted to a young sailor with curiously yellow hair who sang as he worked. Noticing him, the sailor suddenly switched the lines of his song to include the words "Beware of treachery."



Pause in a Kitten's Busy Day

This "Cat," by Taugouharu Foujita, shows the artist's skillful handling of line, which has been compared with that of Italian painters, like Botticelli, or of the ancient decorators of Greek vases. Like them, he is capable of saying a great deal with a simple line. His drawing is delicate, gracious and sensitive. The line may be soft, or wiry, or trembling, as the detail requires. The line changes as the artist depicts the whiskers, the ears, the paws or the soft fur on the back.

Foujita understands and loves kittens. There is a whole book of cat and kitten portraits by him that will delight the heart of anyone who adores these little pets. He has portrayed them in every possible attitude, either relaxed and reposeful, like this one, or awake and aware.

Born in Tokyo in 1886, Foujita has spent a good part of his life in Paris, France, where he has felt very much at home among the modern French painters. While he was educated in Japan, his pictures do not have those qualities which we have come to expect in work by native Japanese. Foujita has some Oriental, some Occidental characteristics. . . . This "Cat," the original of which is in the San Francisco Museum of Art, shows the artist's great skill.

Letters That Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

Now that fall has come and girls and boys are finding more time for indoor pursuits, many of them are thinking again about making new friends through exchanging letters. We publish today a fine list of those who would like to hear from readers of this page. We have received some letters, too, telling us of the pleasant experiences some of them have already had through Mail Bag correspondence.

"Through the Mail Bag, I have gotten two pen-pals," writes Doris G. (18), of Vancouver, Washington, "one in Michigan and one in England. I enjoy them very much. My thanks to the Mail Bag for helping me to make these new friends.

"Will you please print my name in the Mail Bag again? I will be in college this fall. My hobbies are books, music, sewing, and sports. I should like to hear from girls in Australia, Hawaii and South America, but I will welcome letters from any part of the world. I can read and write some French and I should be glad to help some French girl who is learning English."

Doris's sister, Alice (14), writes that she has also gained interesting correspondents through the Mail Bag and would like to add to them. "I live on a farm, 10 miles from town," she writes. "I am very much interested in music, the study of nature, stamp collecting, cooking and sports. I should like especially to correspond with girls in the Gulf States or in the outlying possessions of the United States."

"The Mail Bag has helped me make many friends," writes Margery H. (16), of Lansing, Michigan. "I should like to have some more pen pals from any part of the world, but I should especially like to hear from girls in Central or South America or in the South Sea Islands.

"I am studying Spanish—my first year. I am interested in photography, interior decorating and fashion designing."

Lorraine M. of Glendale, California, would like to correspond with girls 13 and 14 years of age anywhere. She is interested in music, horseback riding and outdoor sports.

Betty P. (15) of Peekskill, New York, would like to make friends through the Mail Bag. She enjoys sports, music and photography.

Jill A. (12) of Hinsdale, Illinois, asks for correspondents her age who also enjoy gardening, sports, cats, housekeeping.

Mary Louise F. (17) of Ellisport, Washington, is a Junior in High School, and collects movie star photographs and airplane pictures. She would like especially to hear from girls in the United States, Canada and Hawaii.

Wanda D. (14) of Compton, California, is a Sophomore in High School, and her hobby is collecting souvenirs from interesting places. She welcomes friends anywhere, whether or not they are interested in different hobbies:

Leo C. (17) of Cushing, Oklahoma, would like to correspond with boys, especially those living outside the United States. His chief hobby is collecting stamps.

Virginia J. (13) of Rosebush, Michigan, asks for a Scotch or Egyptian correspondent. Her ambition is to sing and act, but she is very much interested in sports, especially in skating and riding a bicycle.

Alice O. (15) of Ashland, Oregon, enjoys among her main hobbies music, reading, photography, hiking and bicycling. She is a sophomore in high school and would like to hear from girls in the far corners of the globe, and especially those in Alaska.

Jane L. (15) of Jamaica, New York, wants to gain many friends through the Mail Bag, especially girls in Europe, Asia, South America, Hawaii and Central America. She enjoys collecting stamps and postmarks, miniature animals, and is especially interested in drawing, reading, and history.

Raymir B. (14) of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, plays the violin, swims, reads and enjoys doing various kinds of handiwork. She invites girls living anywhere in the world to write to her. She is in the tenth grade.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses: we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country: you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Good News of Prizes

By Peter White

Among the interesting features of our contest are the letters and entries that come from girls and boys on the other side of the Atlantic. Some of the prizes find their way across the ocean too. Here is a letter that we enjoyed especially from a prize-winner in England. It is from Jean Parker, of Swindon, Wiltshire.

"I am writing to thank you for the book you awarded me in the April competition," she wrote. "As I was then preparing for the Matriculation examination, I was unable to read it immediately.

"I have now finished it, however, and am not only delighted with the story but very interested in the writer's style. You see, it is the first modern American book I have read.

"I hope the competitions will continue, as I so much enjoy reading the published essays and I shall certainly enter again myself."

Jean's book was "Runaway 'Prentice," by Ethel Parton. We are delighted to know that she enjoyed it so much, and we hope she will write for the contest soon again.

The awards for the third quarter go to: Dorothy E. Clark, 16, of Cazenovia, New York, for a fine essay on "A Cat and a Coach," by Ethel Parton; Vera Twilbeck, 16, of Galena Park, Texas, for an interesting paper on "Searching Prairies for Lincoln"; Dorothy Weihrauch, 16, of Toledo, Ohio, for a good paper on "The Discoverer of Australia"; Ruth Johnstone, 12, of Hollis, New York, for a good review of "Three Tunes for a Flute," by Rose McLaughlin Sackett; and Kathryn Jones, 15, of Collbran, Colorado, for a short essay on "A Cat and a Coach," by Ethel Parton.

The prizes are as follows: Dorothy E. Clark, "Lock Her Through," by Erick Berry, a thrilling tale of the days when the Erie Canal was an important sinew of commerce and Sabrina Parrott, daughter of an innkeeper near the canal, was wide awake to all that was going on; Vera Twilbeck, "Marcia's Farmhouse," by Margaret Widdemer, a fine tale of two girls who refused to be daunted by unexpected difficulties and ran into most entertaining experiences in proving their resourcefulness; Dorothy Weihrauch, "Shadow Cove Mystery," by Mary Constance Du Bois, in which an impetuous young heroine initiates a series of bewildering surprises for herself and the friends whose guest she was at a mountain resort; Ruth Johnstone, "The Cuckoo Calls," by Nora Burglon, a story of Jukka and Vandla, twin brother and sister in Finland, whose eager work on their plan for a museum in the grain-house loft leads to many interesting experiences; and Kathryn Jones, "Dirk's Dog, Bello," by Meindert DeJong, a tale of children in Holland and of Dirk's efforts to keep his Great Dane.

Three of the winning essays are published below. The other two will be published next Thursday.

Old Newburyport

I hope all Monitor readers did not fail to read Ethel Parton's charming story of New England children in the days following the War of 1812—"A Cat and a Coach."

Adults, particularly maiden aunts, were apt to disapprove of many harmless actions which are so much taken for granted now. So the Misses Williamina, Aurelia, and Matilda Pettiboy were extremely grateful when Livvy Datcham did not climb the ladder to rescue a kitten from an ice-covered tree, but allowed her brother to do so. Even this performance was viewed with quite some alarm, as there was no firm footing for the ladder on the slippery snow.

Success, unfortunately, did not crown Hilary's valiant efforts. Only when resourceful Livvy had an idea, was there hope of this. In the nearby house, a window opened upon that part of the tree where the kitten was marooned. With a broom as a platform, and a mackerel and much coaxing and inducements the kitten was finally brought to safety.

All these proceedings however, had been witnessed with eager interest by a delighted Minty, aged five, and her twelve year old sister, children of Major Marrender, who was seeking a lodging for his daughters.

Then Susan Dobie's dream—she was a widow—of being able to "mother" a little girl came true when the Major placed his children in her lovely home while he went away to attend to his duties.

Certainly no story has ever caught in such a beautiful manner the atmosphere of those times, as this one by Ethel Parton.

Dorothy E. Clark

On Creative Writing

Recently there was published on The Young Folks' Page of the Monitor, an article called "Searching Prairies for Lincoln," which was intensely interesting, for it made me realize how much time and work it takes to write a piece of creative work.

This article deals with the travels of Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire, who were gathering material on Lincoln.

They planned to travel to Springfield, Lincoln's home, and gather information. On the way there, they were to go only by way of mud roads and sleep in a tent by night, so that the surroundings would give them ideas about Lincoln's life. This would enable them to write a better biography.

This idea of living in a tent and traveling on mud roads was carried out perfectly, except in one instance.

Truly they did get a picture of Lincoln's life while living in his prairie country. Each night held within its grasp a new thrill for them; sometimes pitching their tent beneath over-hanging branches of stately trees, many times during the night thunder storms would pass their way and the flashes of lightning lighted their tent as if it was day.

After these exciting nights were over, morning would dawn in all of her glory; birds would sing their happy little songs, the sun would send out its bright warm beams to light their world, and they would awaken each morning with a new inspiration for their biography.

Finally, after many thrilling experiences, they reached Springfield. Here they found many friends who helped them find bundles of valued material.

Thus are the preparations for a piece of creative work. Through this article I have been made to realize and appreciate even the shortest articles of good literature.

Vera Twilbeck

Discoverer of a Continent

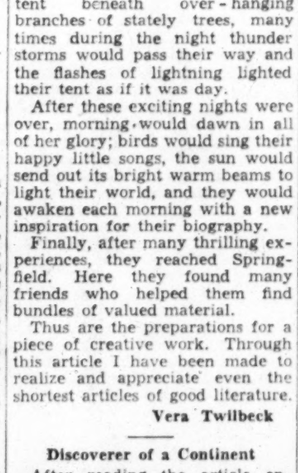
After reading the article entitled "The Discoverer of Australia," on the Young Folks' Page of the Monitor, I have added the title of another book to the list of those which I intend to read soon. The book is "The Boy Who Loved the Sea" by Mary Hazelton Wade, from which the material for the article was taken.

"The Boy Who Loved the Sea" was James Cook and the article concerns his boyhood in Yorkshire. His father worked for William Walker, a wealthy yeoman, and before James was eight years old he was running errands and otherwise helping his father. The Cooks had few comforts in life and although their home was somewhat better than the two-room hut in which James was born, it was very poor compared to the Walker farmhouse.

When James was eight the family moved five miles away to the village of Great Ayton, much larger than Marton, the only home James had ever known. Here Mr. Cook worked for a Mr. Skottowe, the lord of the manor, who took as great an interest in young James as Mistress Walker had in Marton. He even paid the boy's tuition at the village school, which James attended for about four years. Then he was sent to Staithes to work for a shopkeeper and so learn trading. The shop was almost at the water's edge and so James learned to love the sea and to hear it calling him.

Here the account ends, leaving one with the desire to follow further the adventures of James Cook and to see how he was led to become the "real discoverer of Australia."

Dorothy Weihrauch



Hold the chart above your head and look for its counterpart in the sky

On Swiss Farms

Mobilization in Switzerland has led to a great shortage of farm workers. Scouts of the Fribourg Canton have therefore undertaken the organization of a labor corps composed of young people between the ages of 15 and 20, both Scouts and non-Scouts. They have established an office in Fribourg in order that the distribution of this work can be properly carried out and have sent the following open letter to all farmers:

"The help given to you is of a voluntary nature and is therefore free of charge. Those of you who accept this help will only be asked to supply food and housing. You may have volunteers for as long a period as you wish—a day, two days, a week, a fortnight, etc. We shall do our best to see that you are only sent trustworthy and hardworking helpers. It goes without saying that most of them are townspeople, little versed in country matters. It is up to you, therefore, to direct them with understanding, so that you can make the best use of their goodwill and thus receive efficient help. For many of these youngsters it will be their first close contact with country people; first get their sympathy and so let them have happy memories when they return to their own homes. We have only one aim: to be useful to the farmers who are in need and thus to live up to our old Confederation motto, 'One for all, all for one.'"

Seven Families in One Tree

There is a little spinney not very far from London guarded by an ancient oak. Part of the gnarled trunk of the tree is hollow, but the entrance is screened by a cluster of bronze-green leaves from an overhanging branch. In the old oak many families are happily housed.

In the ivy, clustering round the trunk, a perky Jenny Wren proudly watches over her nursery, a domed cradle which to the casual glance seems simply to be a part of the brown trunk, but Jenny destroys all idea of keeping her home a secret. She is so happy that her little whirring song constantly bursts forth, suddenly and excitedly, a rippling sound that seems to catch and echo the rippling of the near-by stream as it swirls over the pebbles.

Much more demure is the hedge-sparrow. She moves shyly, and is seldom seen, but her three infants are thriving, and their proud father sings gaily in the early mornings—that charming song which has earned for him the name of hedge accentor.

Where a Woodpecker Pecked

A little cave, once pecked out by a woodpecker, is the home of the tits. They are the most detached members of the old oak's community, and if any of the other tenants fly too near the tits instantly proclaim their indignation by a great hissing and twittering. These sounds are really much more noisy than frightening, but they serve their purpose. Rather than rouse such a storm of protest, the other birds seldom trespass on the twig sprouting near the entrance of the cave. So the tits remain completely self-contained!

In the fork of a large bough some gawky young birds sprawl on an untidy bed of straw and wood chips. They look most uncomfortable but do not seem to mind. Like their parents, the young starlings are careless, happy-go-lucky birds. As long as they have somewhere in which to eat, sleep, and squabble they do not care at all about their surroundings.

Feathers and Fur

Not far from this strange nursery a pair of robins have a lovely nest. Its walls are woven of leaves and moss and grass-blades, and its cradle is lined with hair and wool. There the speckled younglings are constantly demanding food, and more food, and both Father and Mother hurry to get supplies. In those rare moments when Father can rest on a slender branch, his crimson breast swells with pride and his song expresses great contentment.

At the top of the old oak, the thrushes have their lofty home. Their dwelling is hidden from the ground, but they, too, spend a great deal of time fetching worms and grubs for their babes. Life for them is strenuous, but they thrive on the energy it demands.

There is a little hole in the mossy knoll from which the tree springs. The hole is hidden by an overhanging root. This is the tiny doorway leading to the subterranean chamber where a shrew mouse is rearing her offspring. At the coming of dusk you can see her slipping through the maze of oak roots and grasses in search of a meal for herself and her tinies.

The old oak is a sanctuary for both furred and feathered folk—in summer and in winter.

I. S. R.

March of the Stars

By Astrophil

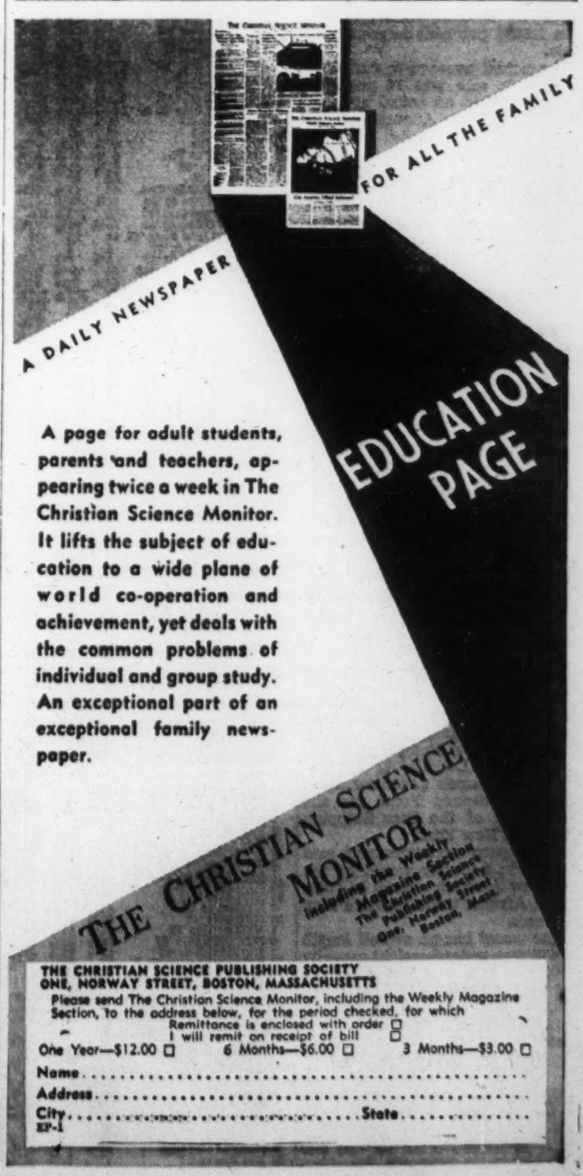
Notice how the appearance of the sky has changed in the last month. Thirty days ago, Bootes was a big landmark in the west. Nega was shining crisply overhead. Aquilos, marked by Altair, was high, Cygnus was on the meridian. Now the heavens have changed. The sky as we knew it throughout the summer has disappeared and a new set of stars are visible.

Up in the northeast the Pleiades are showing. They are the compact group that are now just above the northeast horizon. A new first magnitude star is visible, also, in the east. This star is called Aldebaran. It is the star that may be seen just a trifle south of the Pleiades. Overhead the constellations of Cepheus and Pegasus are on the meridian, Cepheus up near Polaris, Pegasus further down the sky.

For observation: The constellations of Cepheus and Pegasus, and the planet Jupiter.

Cepheus is a rather small group of stars which can be seen half way between the Milky Way and the North Star. To find the constellation first locate Cassiopeia, then move your eyes westward as far as the meridian and follow that line toward the North Star. Cepheus is not bright but ybu will see it if you carefully memorize its shape as shown in the chart.

Pegasus, on the other hand, is a large constellation. Locate it by looking nearly overhead for the large square of stars. This square is called the Great Square of Pegasus. The two stars that are closest to the meridian point directly toward Polaris, and it is from these two stars that the arms branch out, two from the northerly star, one from the southerly.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Symphony's Sixtieth Season Opens Tomorrow—Art Exhibitions

'A London Symphony' Listed; First Time From Koussevitzky

By L. A. Sloper

As the symphony season opens, interesting revivals are foreshadowed for the first two programs. This week, Dr. Koussevitzky is directing for the first time Vaughan Williams' "A London Symphony." Next week he will pay a similar honor to Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony.

Both these works were introduced to Boston by Richard Burgin, the assistant conductor. Neither of the composers has seemed hitherto to enjoy the favorable notice of Dr. Koussevitzky. At least he has seldom listed any of their works, and the musical public has deduced from this fact that he was not sympathetic to their art.

But Dr. Koussevitzky has always been exceptionally catholic in his tastes, and he appears to be growing more so. Presumably he has devoted further study to these two composers, and quite possibly has discovered unsuspected beauties in their work. At all events, he is giving evidence of his high sense of responsibility as guide of musical taste in the community by presenting his interpretation of these two works.

* * *

No doubt the timeliness of a tribute to the defense of the British capital was in Dr. Koussevitzky's thought when he decided to produce "A London Symphony." The conductor is keenly aware of world problems. His sympathy with the cause of the democracies is well known. What more appropriate than to begin the sixtieth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, whose first conductor was Georg Henschel, naturalized British subject, with this musical portrait of London?

From a musical viewpoint, too, the opportunity to hear the "London" Symphony from Dr. Koussevitzky is welcome. Vaughan Williams is a distinguished and a representative British composer. By many he is considered the foremost living composer of Great Britain. The "London" Symphony is one of his most important works, containing, it would seem, endless opportunities for the exercise of Dr. Koussevitzky's interpretive genius.

The symphony is dedicated to the memory of George Butterworth, a young composer of promise, who was killed on Aug. 5, 1916, "after successfully taking an enemy trench at the head of a bombing party." Albert Coates, who introduced the symphony to the United States, wrote a detailed description of the work, which was published in the bulletin of the Symphony Society of New York. According to this account, the music depicts variously the Thames, the Strand, the Adelphi, Bloomsbury, the Temple Embankment, a march of unemployed, finally again the Thames flowing ceaselessly. "Big Ben" and street cries are among the familiar London sounds heard in the symphony.

* * *

Mr. Coates' description apparently has not received the approval of the composer, who has been quoted as saying: "The title might run, 'A Symphony by a Londoner,' that is to say, various sights and sounds of London may have influenced the composer, but it would not be helpful to describe these. The work must succeed or fail as music, and in no other way. Therefore, if the hearers recognize a few suggestions of such things as the Westminster chimes, or the lavender cry, these must be treated as accidents and not essentials of the music."

If Dr. Koussevitzky has evidenced little sympathy for the music of Vaughan Williams, he has displayed less for that of the Soviet composers. Before Shostakovich wrote the Fifth Symphony, he had been both exalted and disgraced by the Stalin Government. Finally he was reinstated in favor.

At the time Mr. Burgin introduced this symphony to Boston (Jan. 22, 1939) the present writer commented as follows on Shostakovich and his work: "Both his talent and the effect of governmental restriction on it are evident in his Fifth Symphony. . . . In this score pages of great beauty stand side by side with pages of rubbish. It is as if Shostakovich had written for a time under the guidance of his own imagination, then suddenly remembered that if he was going to write at all, or at least if his music was to be heard at all, he must celebrate the virtues of communism; whereupon he put in a cheap military march, or a bombastic coda in the manner of Liszt. And he had his reward in the form of official approbation."

But a rehearing of this music under Dr. Koussevitzky's baton may give us quite another impression of it. That has happened to us before, and it would not surprise us if it happened again. It is one of the virtues of Dr. Koussevitzky that he never allows us to sink into fixed conceptions of music.

Maurice Seymour

Members of the Graff Ballet

As tramps dancing through the fields in "Singing Earth," item of the repertory to be presented by the company in a fall tour.

Graff Ballet on Tour

The Graff Ballet, scheduled to open their fall tour at Amherst, Mass., Wednesday night, will appear in Detroit on Oct. 12. After visiting approximately 30 cities in the Middle West, they will give a New York performance late in November. They are also listed for the Saturday Evening Students' Dance Recital Series at Washington Irving High School, New York, on Jan. 11.

Other engagements arranged for the 1940-41 season are in the All-Star Series at the University of Illinois; Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.; Hippodrome Theater, Terre Haute, Ind.; Nebraska State Teachers' Conventions, Omaha and Lincoln; Celebrity Series, Springfield, Mo.; State College, Mankato, Minnesota, and a return engagement (five days) in the Art Institute Dance Series, Goodman Theater, Chicago.

The touring program includes "Preface," "Con Vivo," "Garden Party," "Romance," "Ode to the Living," "Renaissance," "Vintage—1912," and "Singing Earth."

The company of 12 members, headed by Grace and Kurt Graff, have been preparing for the season at their summer headquarters, Fieldstone, in Newfane, Vt., a large estate, with a studio-theater which has been converted from an old barn.

It's Happening On Ice

Catherine Littlefield is staging the dances for "It Happens on Ice," the new extravaganza to open at the Center Theater, New York, tonight.

Miss Littlefield, having put ballet on bicycles in the World's Fair "American Jubilee," is now putting ballet on skates. Thus "Swan Lake" will become an ice ballet. Other items will be a Polonaise, a Currier & Ives print brought to life, a swing ballet, a jazz number—"So What Goes"—and a Negro spiritual—all danced on skates.

Kamin Dance Gallery

Photos by Constantine—of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo—will be on display at the Kamin Dance Gallery, 15 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, during the company's engagement at the Fifty-first Street Theater, beginning Oct. 14. The exhibit will open on Oct. 12.

Ballet Theater

The Ballet Theater will soon head west for the six-weeks season with the Chicago Opera Company, beginning Nov. 2, in which they will give separate evenings of ballet performances, including some of the season's novelties, in addition to taking part in the opera ballets.

For the New York season, to open in January according to present plans, new works and revivals are in prospect. Among them, Eugene Loring's "The Man From Midian" (scenario by Winthrop Bushnell Palmer, scenery and costumes by Nicholas de Molas) to music especially composed by Darius Milhaud; Anton Dolin's "Italian Suite," his arrangement of the last act of Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker," and a re-creation of the famous pas de quatre originally danced by Taglioni, Grisi, Grahn, and Cerito, in 1845.

Antony Tudor will re-setage his "Gala Performance" (to Prokofieff's piano concerto), first given in London in 1938, and offer a new ballet to Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht." Agnes de Mille will re-stage her "Black Ritual," and offer a new work called "Three Virgins and a Devil." Balanchine will compose a ballet to Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture, and Bronislava Nijinska will provide at least two, possibly three, new works.

Loring's "Billy the Kid" has been added to the repertoire, courtesy of Lincoln Kirstein, for whose American Ballet Caravan it was first produced; and Loring will revise his "Great American Goof."

M. L.

Growth at Fogg Museum Rapid in Recent Years

By Dorothy Adlow

Beneath the calm which prevails at the Fogg Art Museum is the glowing warmth that is identified with creative art. This museum is small in architectural dimensions as museums go, but it houses a surprising stock of treasure. Its growth in the past dozen years has been rapid and the observant spectator never crosses its threshold but he sees new and admirable acquisitions, or generously supplied loans. Modestly, without heralding or fanfare, the accessions find their place among the permanent exhibits. Other changes are noticeable. For example, certain paintings have been cleaned; some, after being subjected to most rigorous scrutiny, have been reattributed. A question mark may have been added to one attribution while its neighbor has been elevated a notch or two in status after the revelations of laboratory examination.

A Persian display is shown on the first floor. There is a case filled with lustered ceramics of the Rhages type. The Persians of the thirteenth century were enterprising, and their little bowls and vases after being neatly and delicately shaped by the potter were richly decorated with figures and flowers and ornamental motives. Several manuscript leaves are exhibited. They reveal the delicate hand of the calligrapher whose lettering is a delight to the eye, and who supplemented his poetic texts with beautiful miniature illustrations. The latter are very expressive, portraying scenes of battle, episodes of heroism, legends, and daily activities.

* * *

In the Chinese gallery are some interesting pieces of Chinese stone sculpture, and a group of early bronzes which had decorated articles of utility. There are some handsome Chinese terra cottas, and potteries and bronzes in the permanent collection which are worth lingering over.

The Fogg Museum has always made a point of its collection of drawings by old masters. A great many of the most precious specimens hang at present in the special exhibition galleries on the first floor. Most of these small pen, pencil, or crayon pictures are no mere cursory sketches, but studies carried through to completeness. There was a time when these informal pictures were looked upon as casual efforts and they were evaluated accordingly. Today we feel differently about them and prize the drawings as little masterpieces.

There are drawings from the hands of Raphael, Mantegna, and Pollaiuolo, each showing the varying temperaments of the masters. There are early German drawings revealing the resourcefulness and patience of the old German graphic artist. Rembrandt's pen-and-wash drawings have an amazing completeness of realization through a seemingly casual tracery of lines. How beautifully he represented space, form, movement, atmosphere in those meaningful scribbles. Watteau's elegant ladies come alive in the sanguine-and-black crayon studies, many of which are happily extant today. Degas' kinship with the masters is apparent when he withstands the test of being exhibited with them. Pencil in hand restless Delacroix becomes becalmed; romantic Picasso becomes heroic. Those who discredit the latter for his vagaries with the paintbrush, cannot deny his merit as a graphic artist.

* * *

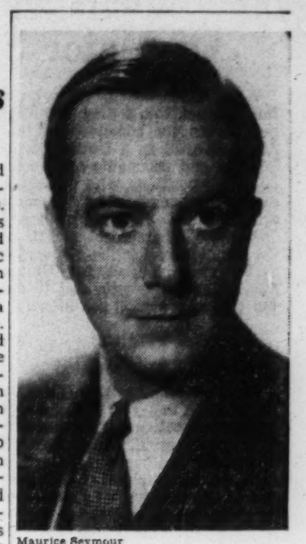
Upstairs there is to be seen a Botticelli, "Mother and Child," which is on loan, A Poussin "Annunciation" is worth comparing with the El Greco "Christ on the Mount of Olives" near by. One artist is dominated by intellectual considerations, by pendantic preoccupation with form and design, the other is motivated by dramatic emotionalism. One composition resolves itself into horizontals and verticals, while the other zigzags its way obliquely across the agitated canvas.

Perhaps the most stirring picture on loan is the "Piétà" lent by Miss Helen Clay Frick. It is a French Primitive, School of Avignon. It possesses that reserve of tragic emotion which medieval artists expressed without resorting to exaggeration or histrionics. Extreme sobriety is enhanced by the great beauty of design and color.

Stage News

"A Man From the Band" will be the first production offered by the Theater of the Fifteen at the Peabody Playhouse, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 22. The play, which is by Martha Pittenger, was produced in Osterville last July. Larry Sothern and Mary Greene will have the leading roles.

Among plays contemplated by the group are "Mr. and Mrs. Phipps," by John Hamilton; "Give My Regards to Broadway," by Charles H. Faber; "Never to Return," by Miss Pittenger; "Echo of Drums," by Anne Murray, and "Argosy at Forty," by DeWitt Bodeen.



Maurice Seymour

Maurice Evans

To play Malvolio in the Theater Guild production of 'Twelfth Night' coming to the Colonial Theater on Oct. 21

Ten New Singers For Metropolitan

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Edward Johnson, general director of the Metropolitan Opera, announced tonight the names of 10 new artists and said that the "Met" would conduct its season "as if there were no war."

Four are Americans; none is German. The Americans are Emery Darcy, tenor; Arthur Kent and Francesco Valentino, baritones, and Eleanor Steber, soprano.

Another acquisition is Germaine Lubin, French dramatic soprano, whose repertoire includes heroic roles such as Elektra. Stella Roman, Rumanian soprano; Elza Zebranska, Latvian mezzo-soprano; Joel Berglund, Swedish baritone; Alexander Sved, Hungarian baritone, and Salvatore Baccaloni, basso buffo from Italy, complete the list as announced.

Bruno Walter, Viennese conductor, will be guest for three operas, and Italo Montemezzi will conduct his own "Love of Three Kings."

"Fidelio" is the only German opera to be revived among nine chosen thus far. The season opens with a revival, Verdi's "Masked Ball." Early operas will include "The Daughter of the Regiment" by Donizetti, especially for Lily Pons.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Lady in Waiting," starring Gladys George. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Revue

Shubert—
"Panama Hattie," starring Ethel Merman. Presented by B. G. De Sylva. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Pier 13," with Lynn Bari and Lloyd Nolan. 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "I Love You Again," starring William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Fenway—
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"They Knew What They Wanted," with Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:08, 10:18. "The Great Profile," with John Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "The March of Time." 12:25, 5:36, 6:45, 10.

Kenmore—
"Come and Get It," Edward Arnold. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "Pennies from Heaven," Bing Crosby. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche, Betty Grable and Carmen Miranda. 1, 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:36. "Sky Murder," with Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:30. "Captain Caution," with Victor Mature and Louise Platt. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Diamond Frontier," with Victor McLaglen. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40 1:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12, 3, 6, 9:05.

Scollay—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Captain Caution," with Victor Mature and Louise Platt. 10:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Eskimo Trails," picture made by the Rev. Barnard R. Hubbard, S. J.; "Exposing Defense." "Movie Dog Stars." "Laurel and Hardy," latest war news and other subjects.

State—
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 2, 5:25, 8:45.

Telepix—
"Crime Does Not Pay," "Death Valley as Vacation Land," "Pinky Tomlin and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Before I Hang," with Boris Karloff. 9:35 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Maryland," Walter Brennan. "Boys from Syracuse." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Money and the Woman," Jeffry Lynn. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. "One Million B. C." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Zanzibar." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. "Turnabout," Adolph Menjou and Carole Landis. 1:45 and 7.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. "Mystery Sea Raider." 1:50 and 8.
Brookline Village: "Ladies Must Live." Deb. No. 1," with George Murphy. 2, 5:15, 8:30. "Captain Caution," with Victor Mature and Louise Platt. 3:30, 6:45, 10.
Brookline Village: "Ladies Myst Live," Wayne Morris and Rosemary Lane. 4:23, 7:12, 10:01. "Lucky Cisco Kid," Cesar Romero. 2:09, 5:30, 8:19.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns and Una Merkel. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Maryland," Walter Brennan. "Light of the Western Stars." 2 and 7:45.
University "The Way of All Flesh," with Gladys George and Akim Tamiroff. 3:05, 6:10, 9:25. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 1:45, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Island of Doomed Men," Peter Lorre. 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. 2:23, 9:20. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Beyond Tomorrow," Charles Winninger. "Orphans of the North." 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3, 9:23. "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Flowing Gold." 3:08, 9:23. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. "South of Karanga," Charles Bickford. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "My Love Came Back." 3:02, 7, 9:45. "Lucky Cisco Kid." 1:47, 8:32.
Park: "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. "My Favorite Wife." 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Turnabout," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. 3:17, 9:17. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 1:54, 7:54.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:30, 8:18. "Lucky Cisco Kid." 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 1:55, 5:15, 9:05. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 3, 7:50.
Mystic: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Turnabout," Adolphe Menjou. 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Maplewood: "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. "March of Time." 1:45 and 7.
Orpheum: "Manhattan Heartbreak," Virgina Gilmore. "Pop Always Pays," Leon Errol. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "The Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 8. "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. 3:10, 9:25.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Maryland," Walter Brennan. "Queen of the Mob." 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," Raymond Massey. "Gambling on the High Seas." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Pier 13," Lynn Bari and Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Pride and Prejudice" Greer Garson. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Return of Frank James." "Sailor's Lady." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. "The Lady in Question," Brian Ahearne and Rita Hayworth.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. "Passport to Alcatraz," Jack Holt and Noah Beery.
Strand: "Lucky Partners," Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern and Lee Bowman.

REVERE — Boulevard: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Jackie Cooper. 2:08, 8:08. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 3:46, 9:48.
Revere: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Jackie Cooper. 3:36, 9:36. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "I Was an Adventuress," Zorina and Richard Greene. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love." 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "The Great McGinty," Tom Brown's School Days." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Grapes of Wrath," Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. "Honeymoon Deferred." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Four Sons," Don Ameche. "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," Tom Brown and Constance Moore. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris and R. Lane. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "The Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. "Sailor's Lady." 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Citadel," Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. "She Married Her Boss." 1:45 and 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Untamed," Ray Milland. 3:25, 9:10. "Lucky Cisco Kid." 2:09, 7:54.
Princess—"Busan and God," Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 2:39, 8:23.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Primrose Path," Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Opened by Mistake," Charles Ruggles. "Double Alibi," Wayne Morris and Margaret Lindsay. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLY — Strand: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Tom Brown's School Days," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Twenty Mule Team." Wallace Beery. 3:44, 8:14. "Opened by Mistake." 2:27, 6:50, 9:58.

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Extra Features appearing during this period

Managing Your Income—12 articles on Today's Woman Page, beginning Oct. 2

The Singing Seaman—Serial in 10 chapters on Young Folks' Page, beginning Oct. 3

Help Yourself to Easy English—52 articles on Education Page, beginning Oct. 12

Europe in Transition—13 articles, beginning Oct. 26, through Nov. 9

Chimney Farm Stories—5 stories on Children's Page, beginning Oct. 28

6 weeks for $1.00

Massachusetts State and Congressional Posts Bring Sharp Contests

Thumbnail Sketches Given Of Major State Candidates

When Massachusetts voters go to the polls on Nov. 5 they will elect the State's six constitutional officers, as well as a United States Senator and occupants of numerous other positions, who will serve during perhaps one of the most critical periods in State history.

A short biographical sketch of the candidates for the six major State positions and for United States Senator is provided to aid the voter in making selections:

Governor

Republican

Leverett Saltonstall, Newton: Following a two-year Gubernatorial administration in which economy was stressed, Mr. Saltonstall is seeking another term. Descendant of Sir Richard Saltonstall, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Governor has been in politics 20 years. In 1920 he was elected to the Newton Board of Aldermen, after which he became Assistant District Attorney. His long service in the Massachusetts House of Representatives started in 1923 and was completed in 1936. From 1929 to 1936 he was Speaker of the House. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1914 and from Harvard Law School in 1917.

Democratic

Paul A. Dever, Cambridge: For six years Mr. Dever has been Attorney General, the youngest man to hold the office. After starting accounting studies at Northeastern University evening school he transferred to Boston University Law School, graduating in 1926. He entered the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1929, serving through 1934.

Communist

Otis Archer Hood, Boston: He is making his third Gubernatorial bid. State Chairman of the Communist Party since 1936, Mr. Hood is a 1922 graduate of Massachusetts Normal Art School. He is a sculptor.

Prohibition

The Rev. E. Talmadge Root, Somerville: For 26 years he was Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, retiring in 1930. From 1903 to 1913 he served in a similar capacity in Rhode Island, holding both posts from 1904 to 1913. Since his graduation from Yale University, 1887, and Yale Theological School, 1890, he has held several Congregational pastorates.

Socialist

Jeffrey W. Campbell, Boston: At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Campbell was in England studying at the London School of Economics. He stayed to do child refugee work. His associates fear he may have been on the refugee ship recently sunk. He is New England organizer of the Socialist Party of America. A graduate of St. Lawrence University and St. Lawrence School of Theology, he is President of the International Young People's Organization of the Universalist and Unitarian Churches. In 1938 he was also the party candidate for Governor.

Socialist-Labor

Henning A. Blomen, Cambridge: Employed in a chemical plant, Mr. Blomen has never held public office. Two years ago he was the party's nominee for Governor, in 1936 the nominee for Lieutenant Governor and six years ago was the Socialist-Labor choice for State Auditor. He was national organizer for the party in 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Lieutenant Governor

Republican

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Braintree: Like many other major state office holders, Mr. Cahill followed the Legislative trail, starting as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1929. In 1938, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, after completing his 10-year House service with a two-year term as Speaker. He was graduated from Tufts College and Northeastern University Law School.

Democratic

Owen A. Gallagher, Boston: Since 1926 Mr. Gallagher has been a practicing attorney. From 1927 to 1932 he was a State Representative and in 1933 and 1934 he was a State Senator. Under Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield he was Chairman of the Boston Board of Street Commissioners from 1934 to 1937. He graduated from Boston College in 1923 and from Boston University Law School in 1926.

Communist

Hugh De Gregory, Springfield: In 1938, Mr. De Gregory was the party's nominee for Secretary of State. He is Secretary of the Springfield City Committee of the party.

Prohibition

Guy S. Williams, Worcester: Clerk in the American Steel and Wire Company, Mr. Williams has been active in the Christian Endeavor movement for 25 years. He is former vice president of the State Baptist Young People's Union.

Socialist

Walter S. Hutchins, Greenfield: After serving 50 years as a locomotive engineer on the Boston and Maine Railroad, Mr. Hutchins retired in 1937. He is still a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is Chairman of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, and has been member of the State Executive Committee since 1909. In 1914, 1915, 1916, 1922 and 1924 he was the party's nominee for Governor.

Socialist-Labor

George L. McGlynn, Springfield: Graduate of Boston University, Mr. McGlynn studied to be a teacher, but he has now taken up pattern making.

Secretary of State

Republican

Frederic W. Cook, Somerville: He is completing his 20th year as Secretary of State. Perhaps his greatest political feat was his victory in 1934 in the face of the Democratic sweep of the other five major State positions. From 1900 to 1905 he was Assistant City Clerk of Somerville, graduating to the City Clerk's position in 1905 where he remained until first elected Secretary of State in 1920.

Democratic

Mrs. Katherine A. Foley, Lawrence: In 1938 Mrs. Foley, a widow, was the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State. From 1935 to 1938 she was a member of the House of Representatives. She is now Director of the State Division on Minimum Wages.

Communist

Thomas F. P. O'Dea, Boston: A graduate of Wentworth Institute, Mr. O'Dea is President of the Young Communist League of Massachusetts.

Socialist

Peter Wartiainen, Jr., Fitchburg: A graduate of Brookwood Labor College, 1937, he has held several offices in Socialist Party organizations, including Secretary of the Young Peoples' Socialist League of Massachusetts. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the party in Massachusetts. He has been Secretary, Chairman and Editor of the New England Federation of Co-op Clubs.

Socialist-Labor

Modestino Torra, Boston: For 21 years Mr. Torra has been a custom upholsterer. He has just completed a course establishing him as an interior decorator. Mr. Torra served as Secretary to the 1940 State Convention of his party.

State Treasurer

Republican

William E. Hurley, Boston: For four years Mr. Hurley has been State Treasurer. The law restricts him to only one more term. Prior to his first election in 1936, Mr. Hurley was a career man in the postal service, advancing from substitute letter carrier to Postmaster of Boston during his 37 years in the Post Office Department. He became Postmaster in 1931. Failure of President Roosevelt to reappoint Mr. Hurley in 1936 made the latter a major G. O. P. political figure.

Democratic

John J. Donahue, Somerville: Since Jan. 1, 1938, he has been City Treasurer of Somerville. From 1935 to 1938, he was a State Representative.

Communist

Henry Grossman, Worcester: He was a candidate for the Worcester City Council last year. Secretary of the party's City Committee in Worcester, Mr. Grossman is running for State-wide office for the first time.

Prohibition

Thomas Hamilton, Lynn: Mr. Hamilton is paying and receiving teller at the Webster & Atlas National Bank of Boston. For 18 years he has been engaged in the banking business.

Socialist

Andrew Swenson, Greenfield: A member of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, Mr. Swenson is also a member of the Carpenters Union (A. F. of L.)

Socialist-Labor

Malcolm T. Rowe, Lynn: Mr. Rowe is a welder by trade.

State Auditor

Republican

Russell A. Wood: He is now completing his first term as Auditor. After graduating from Harvard University in 1903, he was elected to the Cambridge Common Council, serving for three years. From 1909 to 1911 he was a State Representative and from 1916 to 1919, was Assistant Secretary to Gov. Samuel W. McCall. In 1919 he was appointed to the State Income Tax Division, remaining there for nearly 20 years.

Democratic

Thomas J. Buckley, Boston: He is the "mystery" candidate whose nomination observers attribute to the similarity between his name and that of Thomas H. Buckley, former State Auditor. An accountant and auditor, Mr. Buckley formerly worked in the Work Projects Administration finance division.

Communist

Arthur R. Buckley, Boston: In 1932 Mr. Buckley graduated from Boston College. Later he received his Master of Education at Boston University School of Education. He is Secretary of the Boston City Committee of the Communist Party.

Prohibition

The Rev. Dr. Harry W. Kimball, Needham: Until two years ago, Dr. Kimball was pastor of the Needham Congregational Church, retiring after 16 years' service. He has held several other pastorates. He graduated from Bowdoin College, 1892, from Andover Theological School, 1895, and received his Doctor of Divinity degree from Northland College in 1931. During the first eight years of the Massachusetts savings bank life insurance system, he served as Secretary to the Trustees.

Socialist

Charles H. Daniels, North Adams: He has been a member of the Socialist Party since 1910. For more than 25 years he has been a Chief Electrician for such concerns as the Strong Hewat Co. of North Adams, Southbridge Print Yorks and Arnold Print Works.

Socialist-Labor

Bernard G. Kelly, Springfield: Hard work as a boy plus industrial unrest in his home town, Dundee, Scotland, started Mr. Kelly as a Socialist. In 1920 he came to Springfield. Now engaged in maintenance work, Mr. Kelly joined the Socialist-Labor Party in 1934 and is at present Chairman of the Propaganda Committee of Section Hampden County, of the party.

Attorney General

Republican

Robert T. Bushnell, Newton: Since his service as District Attorney of Middlesex County from 1927 to 1930, Mr. Bushnell has not held public office. For four years prior to 1927 he was Assistant District Attorney. Since 1930 he has served on several G. O. P. organizations, including the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of which he was President. A graduate of Harvard University, 1919, and Harvard Law School, 1921, he is a prominent attorney.

Democratic

James H. Brennan, Boston: Two years ago, Mr. Brennan was the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor. In 1911 and 1912 he was a State Representative and in 1913 and 1914 he served in the Senate. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention and in 1931 started a two-year term in the Executive Council. Since 1922, he has practiced law, having been graduated from Suffolk Law School the year before.

Communist

Joseph C. Figueiredo, New Bedford: He is a textile worker and is not a lawyer. He has been a member of the State Committee of the Party for several years.

Prohibition

Austin H. Fittz, Natick: Mr. Fittz has been director of the division of finance of Babson Institute, Wellesley Hills, since 1919. He is a graduate of Brown University, 1900, and Harvard Law School, 1906. Between 1900 and 1916 he served as principal or superintendent of several New Hampshire and Massachusetts schools. From 1927 to 1929, he was President of Webber College, Babson Park, Fla.

Socialist

Charles R. Hill, Brookline: Organizer for the Boston Central Branch of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, Mr. Hill in 1938 was a candidate for Sheriff of Worcester County on a platform calling for abolition of the office. He is a former organizer of the United Shoe Workers of America, United Automobile Workers of America, Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the Socialist Party of Massachusetts.

Socialist-Labor

Fred E. Oelcher, Peabody: Mr. Oelcher is a farmer. A member of the Socialist-Labor party for 52 years, he is one of the oldest members in the country.

United States Senator

Republican

Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston: His political career started when he went to the Boston City Council in 1926 where he stayed until 1929 when he graduated to the State Senate. He remained a Senator until 1936. To date, his political peak was reached when he swung Boston Republicans to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in the 1937 city election. He served as Boston Corporation Counsel from 1938 until early this year. He is a graduate of Harvard University, 1915, and Northeastern University Law School (evening).

Democratic

Senator David I. Walsh, Clinton: The Senior Senator's political career is long. In 1899 and 1900 he was a State Representative. In 1913 he was Lieutenant Governor, while in 1914 and 1915 he served as Governor. Mr. Walsh first went to the United States Senate in 1918, was defeated for re-election in 1924. He returned in 1926 to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr. He was re-elected in 1928 and 1934. He graduated from Holy Cross College, 1893, and from Boston University Law School, 1897.

Communist

Philip Frankfeld, Boston: Since 1935 Mr. Frankfeld has been Secretary of the Communist Party in Massachusetts, appearing officially for the party at various legislative hearings. From 1932 to 1935 he was Secretary of the Unemployed Council in Western Pennsylvania. He has written several pamphlets on international subjects.

Prohibition

The Rev. George L. Thompson, Randolph: Since retiring as pastor of the Dighton Unitarian Church four years ago, the Rev. Mr. Thompson has been engaged in writing, having published several books. He is a graduate of the Tufts Theological School, 1897. He was the party nominee for Governor two years ago.

Socialist

The Rev. George Lyman Paine, Cambridge: Now special preacher at St. James Church, North Cambridge, the Rev. Mr. Paine has served several churches in New York, Dorchester, New Haven and Cambridge. He is a graduate of Harvard University and of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, and is a direct descendent of Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Socialist-Labor

Horace I. Hillis: Mr. Hillis has been Secretary of the Socialist-Labor Party in Massachusetts for several years. He is a typographical architect.

List of Candidates in Boston by Wards

Ward 1

Representative in Congress, eleventh district, Benjamin J. Green (R); Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D); Councilor fourth district, Hugh Morrison Brown (R); Daniel H. Coakley, Councilor (D); State Senator, second Suffolk, Henry W. Austin, Jr. (R); Robert L. Lee (D); State Representative (2), first Suffolk, Bernard C. Gallo (R); William P. Morse (R); Representative Enrico Cappucci (D); Representative Susan K. Donovan (D).

Ward 2

Representative in Congress, eleventh district, same as Ward 1; Councilor, fourth district, same as Ward 1; State Senator, second Suffolk, Henry W. Austin, Jr. (R); Robert L. Lee (D); State Representative, second Suffolk, (2) no Republican nomination; Representative James P. McDevitt (D); Michael Leo Kinsella (D).

Ward 3

Representative in Congress, eleventh district, same as Ward 1; Councilor, fourth district, same as Ward 1; State Senator, second Suffolk, Henry W. Austin, Jr. (R); Robert L. Lee (D); State Representative, third Suffolk (2), James P. Garrigan (R); James I. Yoffa (R); Edmund E. Capodilupo (D); George T. Lanigan (D).

Ward 4

Representative in Congress, tenth district, Representative George Holden Tinkham (R); State Representative, David M. Owens (D); Councilor, third district, Frank A. Brooks, Concord (R), William E. Bennett, Jr. (D); State Senator, third Suffolk, Senator Laurence Curtis (R); no Democratic nomination; State Representative, fourth Suffolk (2), Representative Charles J. Innes (R); City Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase (R); John A. Cronin (D); Rita M. Moylan (D).

Ward 5

Representative in Congress, tenth district, same as ward 4; Councillor, third district, same as ward 4; State Senator, third Suffolk, Senator Laurence Curtis (R); no Democratic nomination; State Representative, fifth Suffolk (2), Representative Christian A. Herter (R); Representative George A. Parker (R); John J. Connors (D); George L. Pasqua (D).

Ward 6

Representative in Congress, twelfth district, Henry J. Allen (R); Representative John W. McCormack (D); Councillor, fourth district, same as ward 1; State Senator, fourth Suffolk, Elliott Greenwood Jollimore (R); Representative Leo J. Sullivan (D); State Representative, sixth Suffolk, (2); William J. Wiederhold (R); Representative John E. Powers (D); John E. Flaherty (D).

Ward 7

Representative in Congress, twelfth district, same as ward 6; Councillor, fourth district, same as ward 1; State Senator, fourth Suffolk, Elliott Greenwood Jollimore (R); Representative Leo J. Sullivan (D); State Representative, seventh Suffolk, (2); no Republican nomination; Richard A. Kelly (D), Patrick J. McDonough (D), Joseph Alecks (Ind.).

Ward 8

Representative in Congress, precincts 1 to 9, eleventh district, same as ward 1; precincts 10 to 14, twelfth district, same as ward 6; Councilor, fourth district, same as ward 1; State Senator, fourth Suffolk, Elliott Greenwood Jollimore (R); Representative Leo J. Sullivan (D); State Representative, eighth Suffolk (1), John F. Donahue (R); Theodore A. Glynn, Jr. (D).

Ward 9

Representative in Congress, tenth district, same as ward 4; Councillor, fourth district, same as ward 1; State Senator, fifth Suffolk, Malcolm L. Weymouth (R); Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr. (D); State Representative, ninth district (1), Laurence Banks (R); Francis W. Nyhan (D).

Ward 10

Representative in Congress, tenth district, same as ward 4; Councillor, fourth district, same as ward 1; State Senator, fifth Suffolk, Malcolm L. Weymouth (R); Senator Chester A. Dolan (D); State Representative, tenth Suffolk (1), Paul B. Judge (R); Vincent Mannering (D).

Ward 11

Representative in Congress, tenth district, same as ward 4; Councilor, fourth district, same as ward 1; State Senator, fifth Suffolk, Malcolm L. Weymouth (R), Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr. (D); State Representative, eleventh Suffolk (1), Harold I. Sawyer (R); Representative Thomas F. McCready (D).

Ward 12

Representative in Congress, tenth district, same as ward 4; Councillor, second district, Clayton L. Havey, Councillor (R); Louis Shindler (D); State Senator, sixth Suffolk, Senator David M. Brackman (R) (also won Democratic nomination); State Representative, twelfth Suffolk (2), Hyman J. Cohen (R); George Greene (R); Representative Harry Kalus (D); Milton Cook (D).

Ward 13

Representative in Congress, twelfth district, same as ward 6; Councillor, fourth district, same as ward 1; State Senator, fourth Suffolk, Elliott Greenwood Jollimore (R); Representative Leo J. Sullivan (D); State Representative, thirteenth Suffolk (2), William C. O'Brien (R); Representative Thomas F. Coyne (D); Gerald F. Scally (D).

Ward 14

Representative in Congress, twelfth district, same as ward 6; Councillor, second district, same as ward 12; State Senator, sixth Suffolk (2), Senator David M. Brackman (R) (also won Democratic nomination); State Representative, fourteenth Suffolk (2), Wilfred S. Mirsky (R); Abraham Spigel (R); Representative Charles Kaplan (D); Charles Miller (D); Samuel Kofman (Ind.).

Ward 15

Representative in Congress, twelfth district, same as Ward 6; Councilor, fourth district, same as Ward 1; State Senator, seventh Suffolk, Harry Gulesian (R); Senator Joseph L. Murphy (D); State Representative, fifteenth Suffolk (2), Arthur B. Ellenwood (R); John Henry Carroll (D); George H. Mitchell, Jr. (D).

Ward 16

Representative in Congress, twelfth district, same as Ward 6; Councilor, fourth district, same as Ward 1; State Senator, seventh Suffolk, Harry Gulesian (R); Senator Joseph L. Murphy (D); State Representative, sixteenth Suffolk (2), Ernest L. Schultz (R); Dorothy Worrell (R); Representative Philip McMorrow (D); Robert S. Tobin (D).

Ward 17

Representative in Congress, twelfth district, same as Ward 6; Councilor, fourth district, same as ward 1; State Senator, seventh Suffolk, Harry Gulesian (R); Senator Joseph L. Murphy (D); State Representative, seventeenth Suffolk (2), Walter A. Bennett (R); Thomas Emmet Martin (R); Representative Patrick Gilbert Sullivan (D); Representative John E. Troy, Jr. (D).

Ward 18

Representative in Congress, twelfth district, same as Ward 6; Councilor, second district, same as Ward 12; State Senator, sixth Suffolk, Senator David M. Brackman (R) (also won Democratic nomination); State Representative, eighteenth Suffolk (2), Abner Gray Messinger (R); Herbert G. White (R); Representative Michael Paul Feeney (D); John T. Padden (D).

Ward 19

Representative in Congress, tenth district, same as ward 4; Councillor, fourth district, same as ward 1; State Senator, fifth Suffolk, Malcolm L. Weymouth (R); Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr. (D); State Representative, nineteenth Suffolk (2), F. Gardner Hopkins (R); Arthur W. Stedman (R); Representative Lawrence P. McHugh (D); Paul J. McCarty (D).

Ward 20

Representative in Congress, tenth district, same as ward 4; Councillor, second district, same as ward 12; State Senator, Norfolk and Suffolk, Richard S. Bowers, Brookline (R); Theodore F. Lyons (D); State Representative, twentieth Suffolk (3), Representative Eric A. Nelson (R); J. Donald Sutherland (R); Donald G. Stone (R); Representative James L. Vallely (D); Edmond J. Donlan (D); William F. Sullivan (D).

Ward 21

Representative in Congress, tenth district, same as ward 4; Councillor, third district, same as ward 4; State Senator, third Suffolk, Senator Laurence Curtis (R); no Democratic nomination; State Representative, twenty-first Suffolk (2), William F. Dwyer (R); Louis Lobel (R); Charles D. Driscoll (D); James D. McNally (D).

Ward 22

Representative in Congress, ninth district, Representative Robert Luce, Waltham (R); Thomas H. Eliot, Cambridge (D); Councilor, third district, same as Ward 4; State Senator, Middlesex and Suffolk, Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R), Newton; Thomas E. Morahan (D), Newton; State Representative, twenty-second Suffolk (2), Charles R. Chaplin (R); John Doherty (R); Representative Jeremiah D. W. Crowley (D); Charles J. Artesani (D).

Numbers in parentheses indicate number of Representatives to be elected.

Bay State's 15 Congressmen All Seeking Re-Election

Massachusetts' 15 Representatives in Congress are all seeking re-election. Perhaps the most interesting contest is that between Representative Robert Luce (R) of Waltham and Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge.

A list of the nominees and their qualifications follows:

First District

Republican—Representative Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge.

For 28 years Representative Treadway has served in the United States House. In the year 1904 Mr. Treadway was a State Representative. From 1908 to 1911 he was a State Senator.

Democratic — Clifford J. Akey, Greenfield.

Since 1924 Mr. Akey has operated his own insurance business. In 1922 he graduated from Dartmouth College. He is a member of the Greenfield Finance Committee.

Second District

Republican — Representative Charles R. Clason, Springfield.

Mr. Clason is now completing his second two-year term in the United States House of Representatives. Prior to his Washington service, Mr. Clason was District Attorney of the Western District from 1927 to 1930. A lawyer by profession, he was graduated from Bates College, 1911, Georgetown University Law School, 1914, and Oxford University, England, 1917.

Democratic—Patrick A. Doyle, Springfield.

Vice-Chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee, Mr. Doyle is a member of the Springfield Licensing Commission. He was graduated from Holy Cross University and Boston University Law School.

Third District

Republican—Edward T. Simoneau of Marlboro.

Since 1929 Mr. Simoneau has been Special Justice in the Marlboro District Court. He has practiced law since 1919, following his graduation from Suffolk Law School. Mr. Simoneau was Mayor of Marlboro in 1922 and 1923. From 1926 to 1928 he was Marlboro City Solicitor, in 1927 and 1928 a State Senator. From 1928 to 1934 he served as Assistant Attorney General.

Democratic — Representative Joseph E. Casey of Clinton.

Mr. Casey has held this post since 1935. A graduate of Boston University Law School, he has practiced law for several years.

Fourth District

Republican — Representative Pehr G. Holmes, Worcester.

Since 1931 Mr. Holmes has been a member of the United States House of Representatives. Prior to going to Washington his political career included service as Mayor of Worcester, 1917 to 1919, member of the Executive Council from 1925 through 1928 and on the Worcester Common Council, 1908 to 1911, and Board of Aldermen, 1913 to 1916.

Democratic—Frank J. McGrail of Worcester.

For the past six years Mr. McGrail has been practicing law. He graduated from Northeastern University Law School in 1930. He is now counsel for Worcester A. F. of L. labor unions. Two years ago he lost his party nomination.

Prohibition—Mrs. Helen P. Nylen, Hopkinton.

Mrs. Nylen is a 1923 graduate of Stephens Junior College, Columbus, Mo.

Fifth District

Republican—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell

Mrs. Rogers has been a prominent member of the United States House of Representatives since 1925. She is a graduate of Madame Julien's School, Paris, France.

Democratic—Francis J. Roane, of Lowell.

Mr. Roane was also the Democratic nominee in 1938.

Sixth District

Republican — Representative George J. Bates, Salem.

Prior to becoming a member of the United States House of Representatives in 1937, Mr. Bates served as Mayor of Salem from 1924 to 1937, achieving considerable success. From 1918 to 1924 he was State Representative.

Democratic—James D. Burns of Salem.

Mr. Burns captured the Democratic nomination two years ago.

Seventh District

Republican — State Representative William Henry Haskell of Lynnfield.

A graduate of Hebron Academy and the University of Alabama, Mr. Haskell has been State Representative since 1937.

Democratic—Representative Lawrence J. Connery, Lynn.

In 1937 Mr. Connery succeeded his brother, the late William P. Connery, Jr., whom he served as secretary. He is a graduate of St. Mary's College, Kansas, and Georgetown University School of Law.

Prohibition—Thaxter Eaton, Andover:

Mr. Eaton, a graduate of Harvard University in 1908, has been Treasurer of the Town of Andover for the past 12 years.

Eighth District

Republican — John J. Irwin of Medford.

From 1934 to 1937 Mr. Irwin was Mayor of Medford, being inducted into office in the eighth year of his service as State Representative. Following his mayoral term, Mr. Irwin served one year as Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County. A practicing attorney, he graduated from Suffolk Law School in 1926.

Democratic — Representative Arthur D. Healey, Somerville.

Representative Healey has been a member of the United States House since 1933. He attended Dartmouth College and is a graduate of Boston University Law School.

Ninth District

Republican — Representative Robert Luce, Waltham.

Long an authority on legislative procedure and problems Mr. Luce was graduated in 1882 from Harvard University. Mr. Luce is a lawyer. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1899 to 1908, was Lieutenant Governor in 1912, went to the United States House of Representatives in 1921 where he served until 1934. In 1937 he returned to Congress.

Democratic — Thomas H. Eliot, Cambridge.

Mr. Eliot lost to Representative Luce two years ago by only 1,800 votes. He was graduated from Harvard University and Harvard Law School. For nearly two years he was General Counsel to the Social Security Board. Previously he served as Solicitor in the United States Department of Labor.

Tenth District

Republican — Representative Geo. Holden Tinkham, Boston.

Mr. Tinkham first went to Washington in 1915 and has served continuously since. He is a graduate of Harvard University. In 1897 and 1898 he was a member of the Boston Common Council, from 1900 to 1902 a member of the Board of Aldermen, and from 1910 to 1912 a State Representative.

Democratic—State Representative David M. Owens, Boston.

A Boston lawyer, Mr. Owens is a graduate of Harvard University and Boston University Law School. Since 1937 he has been a member of the Massachusetts House.

Eleventh District

Republican—Benjamin J. Green, Boston.

For 20 years Mr. Green has owned and operated the Beacon Hill Realty Company. He has held no public office.

Democratic—Representative Thos. A. Flaherty, Boston.

Mr. Flaherty attended Northeastern University Law School. He first went to Washington in 1938 as successor to John P. Higgins, who was appointed Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court. From 1935 to 1937 he served as a State Representative.

Twelfth District

Republican—Henry J. Allen, Boston.

Mr. Allen is chairman of the Boston Republican City Committee. Now engaged in the practice of law, he is a graduate of Suffolk Law School.

Democratic—Representative John W. McCormack, Boston.

Mr. McCormack is the Dean of the Massachusetts Democratic Representatives in Congress, having served since 1927. He is Majority Leader in the Lower Branch. He is a lawyer. He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1917 and 1919, of the Massachusetts House from 1920 to 1922, and of the Massachusetts Senate from 1923 to 1926.

Thirteenth District

Republican—Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton.

Mr. Wigglesworth started his service as a Representative in Congress in 1928. He is a graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School. He served in the office of the Agent General for Reparations Payments as Assistant to the Agent General, in Berlin, from 1924 to 1927. In 1927 and 1928 he was Paris representative and Counsel General for organizations under the Dawes Plan.

Democratic—Francis G. O'Neill, Milton.

Mr. O'Neill has never held public office, being an unsuccessful Democratic nominee for State Representative two years ago. He is a graduate of Bates College and Boston University Law School and is now practicing law.

Prohibition—Freeman Putney, Jr., Weymouth: In 1934 Mr. Putney retired as Vice-President of Poor's Publishing Co. From 1910 to 1932 he was editor of Poor's (formerly Moody's) Manuals and Financial Services. He graduated from Brown University in 1899.

Fourteenth District

Republican—Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., North Attleboro

Member of the House since 1925, Representative Martin emerged as a national figure through his service as Minority Leader during 1939 and 1940. From 1912 to 1914 he was a State Representative and from 1915 to 1917 a member of the State Senate. He is Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Democratic—Harold E. Cole, Taunton.

After graduating from Northeastern University Evening Law School in 1922 Mr. Cole became a patent attorney. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1931 to 1934 as a Republican and was Republican nominee for State Senator in 1934.

Fifteenth District

Republican—Representative Chas. L. Gifford, Barnstable.

Since 1921 Mr. Gifford has been a member of the national House. A product of public schools he was a State Representative in 1912 and 1913 and a State Senator from 1914 to 1919.

Democratic — George F. Backus, New Bedford.

After 35 years service, Mr. Backus retired from the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. He had held various official positions.

State Constitution Outlines Duties of Its Chief Officers

Duties of the State's six constitutional officers elected biennially are fairly well outlined in the State Constitution and in subsequent statutes. Brief summaries of these duties include:

Governor

As administrator of State affairs, the Governor controls State finances through submission of a State budget to the Legislature, and exercise of his veto power over all legislative measures. He presents a legislative program to the General Court. With the advice and consent of the Executive Council, he appoints judges and other major and minor State officials, and grants pardons. He may order advisory opinions from the Supreme Judicial Court, and has the power of extradition. He is Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard. His salary is $10,000 a year.

Lieutenant Governor

He acts as President of the Executive Council, a body handling all State warrants for State business. When the Governor is out of the State he serves as Acting Governor. His salary is $4,000 annually. Usually he holds important committee positions in the Council.

Secretary of State

The Secretary of State supervises preparation of all ballots for State primaries and elections, as well as nomination papers for candidates. The department is the chief information source of the State, maintaining vital statistics. It issues charters to all corporations, realizing $500,000 in revenue from this annually. It cares for all Massachusetts historical records and supervises care of all public records in cities and towns. It engrosses all bills adopted by the Legislature and issues all commissions to gubernatorial appointees. The $7,000 a year Secretary supervises all these activities.

State Treasurer

No incumbent of this office can serve more than six years. The Treasurer controls payments from the Treasury, handles the deposit and investment of State funds, and has the custody of bonds, notes and deeds belonging to the State. He issues notes on money borrowed in anticipation of taxes. He is treasurer and custodian of the unemployment trust fund, now totaling $76,000,000, and is custodian of other funds totaling approximately $100,000,000. The Treasurer acts as Chairman of the State Board of Retirement, member of the State Emergency Board and in other positions. His salary as Treasurer is $6,000 annually, but he also receives up to $2,000 in addition for service on the State Emergency Finance Board.

State Auditor

The accounts of all State departments are audited by the Auditor's department. A total of 118 audits are made annually covering approximately $80,000,000. His statutory powers are broad, but prosecution resulting from his findings is carried on by other departments. The Auditor receives $6,000 a year.

Attorney General

He is the Chief Law Officer of the Commonwealth. Although he has the authority to prosecute criminal matters and to go into any county to perform duties ordinarily performed by the District Attorney, he is not primarily a prosecuting officer. He advises all State department heads on questions of law and renders advisory opinions on matters of law upon the request of the Legislature. It is his duty to appear in court on all civil matters as representative of the Commonwealth, State departments and commissions. He prosecutes all civil suits brought by the State and its officers, and enforces proper application of all funds given to public charities. It is his duty to prosecute unlawful combinations in restraint of trade. He receives $8,000 annually.

Information for Voters

Boston voters may obtain information regarding their ward, precinct, polling place, and whether they are registered, at the Boston League of Women Voters, 31 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston. Telephone is Cap. 9429.

Other Massachusetts voters, as well as those in Boston, may also gain such data from their local municipal clerks or election commissions.

The Boston League of Women Voters, which also will supply information on questions appearing on the November ballot and on candidates' views concerning public questions, is a non-partisan organization founded 21 years ago to promote responsible participation of women in government.

Between Oct. 22 and Nov. 5 the League will operate a voters' information booth on Boston Common.

Bay State Contest for United States Senator Stresses War Issues

U.S. Senate Candidates Give Views

In order that Massachusetts voters may have a wider basis on which to choose between Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican nominee for United States Senator, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters submitted a comprehensive questionnaire to the two candidates, regarding foreign and domestic affairs.

The League also sent the questionnaire to the minor party candidates, after the parties were returned to the ballot, but time has not been sufficient to receive all the answers.

The questions and answers of the major candidates, as well as the League's stated position on the points in question, are:

Foreign Policy:

1. "The league has recognized for many years that the power and importance of the United States make it a factor in world affairs and that world conditions affect the well being of the United States.

"The League has, therefore, urged that the influence of the United States be used to promote peaceful relations among countries and to discourage aggression. Before and after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe it supported legislation to permit aid to the Allies as the victims of aggression. . . . It has worked for legislation to promote a freer flow of international trade. It has supported efforts to promote close co-operation among the Americas. It has supported the efforts of the Administration to stop Japanese aggression in China. The League continues to support the principles underlying these specific actions."

Question: If you agree with these principles, how would you apply them in the present world situation?

Answers:

Senator Walsh: "I am in general accord with the views of the League of Women Voters on the question of foreign policy. I would, however, object to official aid to the Allies, though I have no objection to individuals, or private industry giving aid to the Allies. It seems we should try to maintain official neutrality toward all wars now raging in Europe and Asia. I have supported international trade agreements and efforts to promote closer co-operation among the American Republics. I am also in sympathy with your views in opposition to Japanese aggression in China."

Mr. Parkman: "I agree in general with the principles stated above. I approve the legislation to repeal the embargo, and I am in favor of such other legislation as may be proposed from time to time, consistent with our neutral status, as will permit the rendering of all possible aid to the Allies. On Sunday, Sept. 1, in a radio address, I openly advocated the transfer of out-dated destroyers to England. I approved the recent action ly the Administration by which this was accomplished and we received certain defense bases in this hemisphere. As Senator, I will vote to carry out these principles. I am generally in favor of a freer flow of international trade provided that it is promoted without discrimination against New England and New England industries. When elected I will support all efforts to promote close cooperation among the Americas. I am opposed to Japanese aggression in China, and will support all efforts on the part of the next Administration to stop it."

2. "The League recognizes that the Constitution places upon the Executive a greater share of responsibility for conduct of foreign affairs than of domestic affairs."

Question: In your judgment what are the responsibilities of the Congress and the Executive in the field of foreign affairs?

Answers:

Senator Walsh: "In my opinion, responsibility for the conduct of foreign affairs should be as the Constitution provides; the Executive taking the initiative and all treaties being ratified by the Senate."

Mr. Parkman: I believe that the Executive has the primary responsibility of formulating the foreign policy of this country on the basis of the special knowledge available to him through the State Department and other branches of the executive. He further has the responsibility of translating that policy into the terms of a treaty, where a treaty is required. Under the Constitution, of course, the Senate has the responsibility of approving treaties submitted to it and Congress as a whole the responsibility of providing such appropriations as may be necessary to carry out the commitments made in the treaties."

Government Administration:

1. Personnel.

"The League has worked for many years to eliminate the patronage system of selecting Government personnel and to establish a personnel system which will attract to and keep in the public service persons of outstanding ability."

Question: What is your position on the relation of patronage to the public service?

Answers:

Senator Walsh: "I have always been opposed to the patronage system and have strongly supported the merit system."

Mr. Parkman: "My record in the city and state service will show that I have consistently supported the principle of Civil Service and the merit system in public employment. I am of the same opinion today."

Question: What suggestions do you have for enabling political parties to function without patronage?

Answers:

Senator Walsh: "There is no reason why political parties cannot function without patronage. Political parties out of power have to do it and those in power should be forbidden to do it."

Mr. Parkman: "I believe that political parties can function perfectly well without patronage at their disposal. I believe the time will come when we should seriously consider whether or not political parties are so essential a part of the democratic process that the people as a whole, through governmental appropriations, might well provide the funds essential in any political campaign if the public is to be informed of the issues and the qualifications of the candidates."

Question: What exemptions, if any, do you think should be made from the Federal merit system?

Answers:

Senator Walsh: "I would exempt only policy-making executives."

Mr. Parkman: "In general the only exemptions to be made in a merit system would be in the case of judges and other officials of similar rank in the judicial system, the members of boards, commissions, heads of departments, and experts and technical men for the selection of whom no examination would be suitable."

Question: In what ways do you believe the merit system might be improved?

Answers:

Senator Walsh: "By extending the system to all governmental employees."

Mr. Parkman: . . . "by bringing into it all others not now within its scope and by further elimination of political considerations in its administration at the present time. The greatest single need of the governmental service at the present day is its transformation to a real career basis in which a person may enlist at the bottom with expectation of advancement to the top on the basis of work done and capacity for the higher posts. Nothing will so quickly ruin and stagnate the public service as the lack of opportunity to better one's self with the passage of time and the gaining of experience. Many administrative posts now filled by amateurs or by purely political appointees would and should in a real career service be filled by professionally trained persons who climbed the ladder of opportunity by demonstrating special ability."

2. Administration organization:

"The League through experience has reached the conclusion that administrative agencies whose duties are for the most part administrative are best managed if directed by a single individual rather than by boards or commissions. Where such an agency has quasi-legislative or quasi-judicial functions, a board may be necessary in addition to the administrator but their respective duties should be clearly defined."

3. Administrative procedures:

"In recent years agencies in the executive branch of the government have been dealing more and more with matters that are of immediate concern to private individuals and to business. There has been much discussion of the procedures followed by these agencies in relation both to their efficiency and to the protection of individuals from possible arbitrary action. One proposal that has received considerable support would require all administrative agencies, no matter what the nature of their functions, to follow the same procedures, and would make it possible to secure a review by the courts of many more actions of these agencies than at present. Opinions brought forward in opposition to this proposal advocate the avoidance of a blanket law for all agencies alike. They propose correcting whatever evils exist in each type of agency after taking into account its nature and purpose. They would avoid court review so extensive that it would hamper the effectiveness of the agencies."

Question: Will you express your views on administrative organization and procedure and acquaint us with your solution for the weaknesses you find?

Answers:

Senator Walsh: "I believe, in general, in a single, individual administrator rather than boards or commissions except where there are to be promulgated rules and regulations having the force of law. I believe in court review of the decisions of government bureaus in all important matters affecting the civil and property rights of individuals."

Mr. Parkman: "In general, I believe in a single administrative head, or in certain cases a board of not more than three. Administrative action must be prompt, direct and decisive. Court review should take place only in important cases where substantial constitutional rights are involved. In my opinion no blanket law would be suitable for all agencies alike."

Government Finance:

"Tax conflicts between the Federal Government and the states have long been a pressing problem. The situation will become more acute with increasing federal taxation."

Question: Would you favor the appointment of an expert commission to study Federal-state tax relations and make recommendations for the greater co-ordination of Federal and state tax structures?

Answers:

Senator Walsh: "Yes."

Mr. Parkman: "Yes. I have long supported the creation of such a commission and some years ago served myself as a member of the Commission on Conflicting Taxation set up by the Council of State Governments. As a member of the Board of Managers of that Council I have indorsed and now support the appointment of an expert commission to be drawn from Federal, state and professional fields to make a thorough-going study of Federal-state tax relations with a view of their better co-ordination."

Question: Would you agree that the tax system should be based on the principle of ability to pay?

Answers:

Senator Walsh: "Yes."
Mr. Parkman: "Yes."

Social Services:

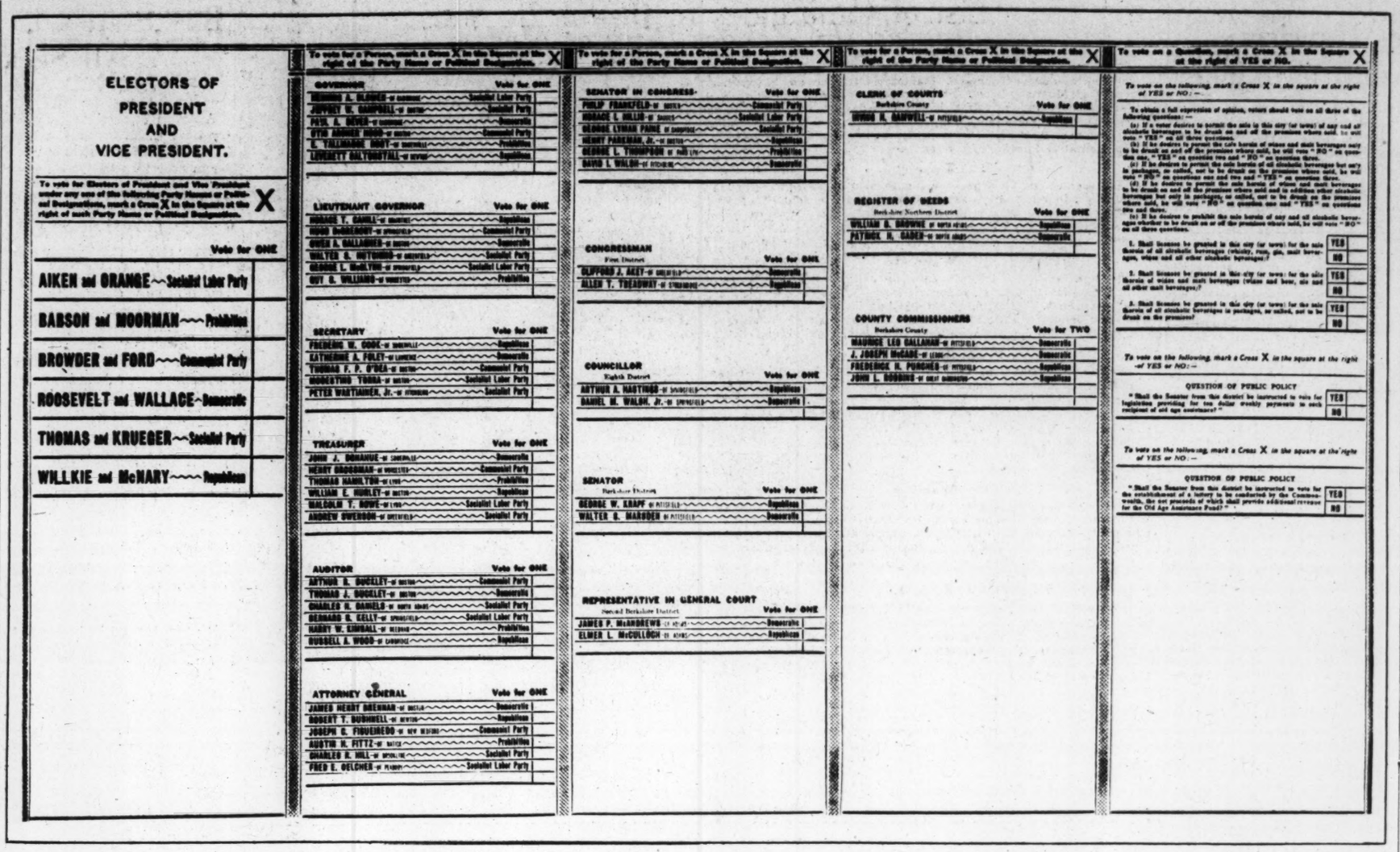
"The League supports the principle of Federal aid for relief. It supports unemployment insurance, old-age assistance and insurance, child health and welfare protection, and has concerned itself for 20 years with adequate financing and efficient administration of such services. The League recognizes that at a time when military defense makes emergency demands upon a government, social progress is jeopardized and may to some degree be halted. Social progress is none the less essential to the very democracy we are aiming to protect. It would seem wise, therefore, to scrutinize with more than usual discrimination any diversion of funds from social services to military defense. Each specific service must be evaluated if cuts in appropriations are to be based upon the comparative value of each service. Horizontal cuts in appropriations leave no room for such evaluation."

Question: Will you tell what your policies would be on this subject?

Answers:

Senator Walsh: "I am in general accord with the views of the League of Women Voters."

Mr. Parkman: "The League of Women Voters has so well stated my own feelings on this question that I do not believe I can add anything to my answer by a different statement."



ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

To vote for Electors of President and Vice President under any one of the following Party Names or Political Designations, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of such Party Name or Political Designation. X

Vote for ONE

AIKEN and ORANGE—Socialist Labor Party
BABSON and MOORMAN—Prohibition
BROWDER and FORD—Communist Party
ROOSEVELT and WALLACE—Democratic
THOMAS and KRUEGER—Socialist Party
WILLKIE and McNARY—Republican

To vote for a Person, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of the Party Name or Political Designation. X

GOVERNOR — Vote for ONE
BENJAMIN A. BLANCO — Socialist Labor Party
JEREMY W. CAMPBELL — Socialist Party
PAUL A. DEVER — Democratic
OTIS ARCHER HOOD — Communist Party
E. TILLINGHAST HOOT — Prohibition
LIBERTY BALTZOFFELL — Republican

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR — Vote for ONE
HORACE T. CAHILL — Republican
HYMAN BARSHAY — Communist Party
OWEN A. GALLAGHER — Democratic
WALTER S. HOTCHKISS — Socialist Party
GEORGE L. McKAY — Socialist Labor Party
GUY S. WILLIAMS — Prohibition

SECRETARY — Vote for ONE
FREDERIC W. COOK — Republican
KATHERINE A. FOLEY — Democratic
THOMAS F. P. O'DEA — Communist Party
HOGGETTS TORRA — Socialist Labor Party
PETER WARTHANER, Jr. — Socialist Party

TREASURER — Vote for ONE
JOHN J. DONAHUE — Democratic
HENRY GROSSMAN — Communist Party
THOMAS HAMILTON — Prohibition
WILLIAM E. HURLEY — Republican
MALCOLM T. ROWE — Socialist Labor Party
ANDREW SWERDLOW — Socialist Party

AUDITOR — Vote for ONE
ARTHUR E. BUCELEY — Communist Party
THOMAS J. BUCELEY — Democratic
CHARLES H. DANIELS — Socialist Party
BERNARD S. KELLY — Socialist Labor Party
HARRY W. KIMBALL — Prohibition
RUSSELL A. WOOD — Republican

ATTORNEY GENERAL — Vote for ONE
JAMES HENRY BREWNAR — Democratic
ROBERT T. BUSHNELL — Republican
JOSEPH G. FIGUEIREDO — Communist Party
AUSTIN H. FITTZ — Prohibition
CHARLES R. HILL — Socialist Party
FRED E. OELCHER — Socialist Labor Party

To vote for a Person, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of the Party Name or Political Designation. X

SENATOR IN CONGRESS — Vote for ONE
PHILIP FRANKFELD — Communist Party
HORACE I. HILLIS — Socialist Labor Party
GEORGE LYMAN PAINE — Socialist Party
HENRY PARKMAN, Jr. — Republican
GEORGE L. THOMPSON — Prohibition
DAVID I. WALSH — Democratic

CONGRESSMAN, First District — Vote for ONE
CLIFFORD J. AKEY — Democratic
ALLEN T. TREADWAY — Republican

COUNCILLOR, Eighth District — Vote for ONE
ARTHUR A. HASTINGS — Republican
DANIEL H. WALSH, Jr. — Democratic

SENATOR, Berkshire District — Vote for ONE
GEORGE W. KRAPF — Republican
WALTER E. MARSDEN — Democratic

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT, Second Berkshire District — Vote for ONE
JAMES P. McANDREWS — Democratic
ELMER L. McCULLOCH — Republican

To vote for a Person, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of the Party Name or Political Designation. X

CLERK OF COURTS, Berkshire County — Vote for ONE
WYMAN R. GARFIELD — Republican

REGISTER OF DEEDS, Berkshire Northern District — Vote for ONE
WILLIAM S. BROWNE — Republican
PATRICK H. GABER — Democratic

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Berkshire County — Vote for TWO
MAURICE LEO CALLAHAN — Democratic
J. JOSEPH McCABE — Democratic
FREDERICK H. PORCHER — Republican
JOHN L. ROBBINS — Republican

To vote on a Question, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of YES or NO. X

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

(a) If a voter desires to permit the sale in this city (or town) of any and all alcoholic beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "YES" on all three questions.

(b) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages only to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on question one, "YES" on question two and "NO" on question three.

(c) If he desires to permit the sale herein of all alcoholic beverages but only in packages, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on questions one and two and "YES" on question three.

(d) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold and in addition other alcoholic beverages but only in packages, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on questions one and "YES" on questions two and three.

(e) If he desires to prohibit the sale herein of any and all alcoholic beverages whether to be drunk on or off the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on all three questions.

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whisky, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)? YES / NO

2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)? YES / NO

3. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, to be sold, not to be drunk on the premises? YES / NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY

"Shall the Senator from this district be instructed to vote for legislation providing for two dollar weekly payments to each recipient of old age assistance?" YES / NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY

"Shall the Senator from this district be instructed to vote for the establishment of a lottery to be conducted by the Commonwealth, the net proceeds of which shall provide additional revenue for the Old Age Assistance Fund?" YES / NO

Photostatic Copy of Massachusetts Ballot to Be Used at Polls on Nov. 5 Election Day

Many Major County Posts To Be Filled on Election Day

Voters of Suffolk, Middlesex and Norfolk counties will elect men to important county positions. Several incumbents are running without opposition, such as Frederick R. Sullivan, Sheriff of Suffolk County, Charles S. O'Connor, Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, and W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Suffolk County Register of Deeds.

Suffolk County

Most spectacular office listed on the ballot is that of sheriff. Importance of this position was emphasized last year when John F. Dowd, then sheriff, was indicted for extortion and accepting bribes. Frederick R. Sullivan, the present incumbent and Democratic nominee, was appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to replace Mr. Dowd when he resigned. Mr. Sullivan's election Nov. 5 will entitle him to complete the remainder of Mr. Dowd's six-year term, which lasts another four years.

The sheriff is the chief law officer of Suffolk County; sole manager of the Charles Street Jail; powerful member of the three-man board controlling the new Suffolk County Court House; and a leading political figure. His salary is $4,000, plus a house and living expenses.

Clerk to Be Chosen

Also to be formally chosen is a Clerk of the Superior Civil Court who receives $6,800 annually. Thomas Dorgan, former legislative agent of the City of Boston, won the Democratic nomination to fill out the remaining four years of John Patrick Connolly's unexpired six-year term. Mr. Dorgan is not a lawyer.

He is opposed by George Demeter, former legislator, and a lawyer.

The Clerk is administrator of court business. He records court procedure and keeps the records; arranges for appearance of witnesses and jurors; and decides certain semi-legal and legal questions having to do with the application of court rulings.

Others to Be Selected

Also to be chosen is a Clerk for the Superior Criminal Court, whose duties parallel those of the Civil Clerk. The incumbent is William Michael Prendible. His Republican opponent is Howard V. Redgate, Boston attorney. The position pays $6,800 annually for a six-year term.

The Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, Charles S. O'Connor, seeks another term as Democratic nominee. He is unopposed. He receives $5,400 annually for six years.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Democratic Register of Deeds, has held this position for nearly 34 years. He is unopposed. His duties involve recording all deeds and transfers of title in the County.

Middlesex County

Republican candidates for the two $4,200-a-year County Commissioner posts are Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Framingham, present Chairman of the Commission, and Archibald R. Giroux, Chairman of the Lexington Board of Selectmen. The Democratic nominees are Francis J. Kelley, Lowell, and Thomas E. Brennan, Medford.

The contestants for the $6,300-a-year County Treasurer position are Charles P. Howard, Reading GOP incumbent and former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and Raymond H. Hurley, Lowell, Democratic nominee.

Thomas Leighton, Belmont, Republican Register of Deeds (Southern District) for 27 years, is seeking re-election. His Democratic opponent is John P. Clair, Somerville Clerk of Committees. The annual salary is $7,054.93.

The contestants for Register of Deeds (Northern District) are Rep. Wilfred J. Achin (R) of Lowell, and Daniel F. Moriarty, former Lowell Democratic Representative.

Frederic L. Putnam, Republican Clerk of Courts, is seeking re-election to his $7,300-a-year post against J. Gordon Duffy, Cambridge, Democratic nominee.

Norfolk County

Edward W. Hunt, Weymouth, and Russell T. Bates, Republican County Commissioners, are unopposed for the two $3,000 positions.

Robert B. Worthington, G. O. P. Clerk of Courts since 1918, is standing for re-election against Romeo Assetta, Franklin attorney. The salary is $5,400.

The $6,255 Register of Deeds position is sought by Walter W. Chambers, Republican incumbent since 1917, and John T. Kenney, Democratic Needham lawyer.

Norfolk, Middlesex Counties' Candidates for Legislature

A list of Republican and Democratic candidates for State Senate and State Representative positions in Middlesex and Norfolk Counties follows:

State Senator

First Middlesex
Senator Joseph F. Montminy (R) of Lowell.
Jeremiah J. O'Sullivan (D) of Lowell.

Second Middlesex
Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge.
A. Frank Reel (D) of Cambridge.

Third Middlesex
Ernest Brenner (R) of Somerville.
Senator Eugene H. Giroux (D) of Somerville.

Fourth Middlesex
Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, unopposed.

Fifth Middlesex
Albert W. Bullock (R) of Waltham.
Senator Louis B. Connors (D) of Waltham.

Sixth Middlesex
Senator Harris S. Richardson (R) of Winchester, unopposed.

Seventh Middlesex
Rep. Arthur W. Coolidge (R) of Reading
William D. Dacey (D) of Lowell.

Middlesex and Norfolk
Rep. Charles W. Olson (R) of Ashland.
Leo A. Gosselin (D) of Bellingham.

Middlesex and Suffolk
Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton.
Thomas E. Morahan (D) of Newton.

First Norfolk
Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy.
Arno Fabrizio (D) of Quincy.

Second Norfolk
Senator Mason Sears (R) of Dedham unopposed.

Norfolk and Plymouth
Senator Newland H. Holmes (R) of Weymouth.
Helen L. Buckley (D) of Abington.

Norfolk and Suffolk
Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline.
Theodore F. Lyons (D) of Boston.

State Representative

First Middlesex District (2)
Albert M. Pasquariello (R) of Cambridge
Rep. Michael J. Neville (D) of Cambridge
Rep. John T. Sullivan (D) of Cambridge

Second Middlesex District (3)
Dana T. Gallup (R) of Cambridge
Haven Parker (R) of Cambridge
Henry D. Winslow (R) of Cambridge
Michael A. Sullivan (D) of Cambridge
Thomas J. Sullivan (D) of Cambridge
Francis J. Walsh (D) of Cambridge

Third Middlesex District (2)
James Coutts (R) of Watertown
Auguste J. Pelletier (R) of Cambridge
Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., (D) of Cambridge
Rep. Jeremiah J. Sullivan (D) of Cambridge

Fourth Middlesex District (2)
Clarence C. Colby (R) of Newton
Loomis Patrick (R) of Newton
John J. Maguire (D) of Newton
Thomas Francis Watera (D) of Newton

Fifth Middlesex District (2)
Rep. Douglass B. Francis (R) of Newton
Margaret L. Spear (R) of Newton
No Democratic nomination

Sixth Middlesex District (1)
Rep. E. Edward Snow (R) of Natick
William P. Morrisey (D) of Natick

Seventh Middlesex District (3)
Rep. George Chauncey Cousens (R) of Waltham
Rep. Richard I. Furbush (R) of Waltham
Charles E. Ferguson (R) of Lexington
John B. Jenney (D) of Waltham
Joseph D. McCarthy (D) of Waltham
Robert S. Ward (D) of Waltham

Eighth Middlesex District (2)
Rep. Charles H. Roberts, Jr. (R) of Framingham
Carl A. Sheridan (R) of Framingham
James W. Brennan (D) of Framingham
Mary J. S. Walsh (D) of Framingham

Ninth Middlesex District (1)
No Republican nomination
Rep. John F. Manning (D) of Marlboro

Tenth Middlesex District (1)
Rep. Avery W. Steele (R) of Boxboro
Louis P. Drinkwine (D) of Hudson

Eleventh Middlesex District (1)
Rep. John H. Valentine (R) of Chelmsford, unopposed.

Twelfth Middlesex District (1)
Rep. Fred Carpenter (R) of Groton, unopposed

Thirteenth Middlesex District (1)
Rep. Otis M. Whitney (R) of Concord, unopposed

Fourteenth Middlesex District (3)
Rep. Albert Bergeron (R) of Lowell
Rep. Frank E. MacLean (R) of Lowell
John B. Caddell (R) of Lowell
Thomas J. Ahearn (D) of Lowell
Joseph J. Sweeney (D) of Lowell
George T. Walsh (D) of Lowell

Fifteenth Middlesex District (1)
Charles A. Dube (R) of Lowell
Cornelius Desmond, Jr. (D) of Lowell.

Sixteenth Middlesex District (1)
Arthur E. DeLong (R) of Lowell
George James Callahan (D) of Lowell

Seventeenth Middlesex District (1)
Joseph Elzear Dionne (R) of Lowell
Daniel F. Sullivan (D) of Lowell

Eighteenth Middlesex District (2)
Newell H. Morton (R) of Reading
Herman P. Peterson (R) of Woburn
Joseph L. Ring (D) of Wilmington

Nineteenth Middlesex District (1)
Sam G. Pillsbury (R) of Dracut
Thomas F. Murphy (D) of Billerica

Twentieth District (2)
Rep. Lawrence H. Davis (R) of Everett
Sumner G. Whittier (R) of Everett
Ambrose T. English (D) of Everett
Edward L. Morris (D) of Everett

Twenty-First Middlesex District (3)
Rep. William R. Gilman (R) of Malden
Rep. John V. Kimball (R) of Malden
Vernon C. Newman (R) of Malden
Francis Callahan (D) of Malden

Twenty-Second Middlesex District (3)
Rep. Theodore P. Hollis (R) of Stoneham
Rep Joseph A. Milano (R) of Melrose
Howard R. True (R) of Melrose
Fred V. P. Elliott (D) of Wakefield

Twenty-Third Middlesex District (2)
Rep. John W. Vaughan (R) of Belmont
Clark B. Partridge (R) of Watertown
Edmund L. Roche (D) of Watertown
John P. Sullivan (D) of Belmont

Twenty-Fourth Middlesex District (3)
Philip J. Beyer, Jr., (R) of Somerville
David H. Fulton, Jr., (R) of Somerville
Ralph T. Nazzaro (R) of Somerville
Rep. Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville
Rep. Walter J. Moran (D) of Somerville
Catherine E. Falvey (D) of Somerville

Twenty-Fifth Middlesex District (2)
Rep. Hiram N. Dearborn (R) of Somerville
John F. Foster (R) of Somerville
Walter Leo Avery (D) of Somerville
Henry J. McKenzie (D) of Somerville

Twenty-Sixth Middlesex District (3)
Rep. Robert P. Campbell (R) of Medford
Rep. Walter E. Lawrence (R) of Medford.
Rep. Arthur L. Youngman (R) of Medford.
Robert M. Fitzgerald (D) of Medford.
James P. Higgins (D) of Medford.
Frederick T. McDermott (D) of Medford.

Twenty-Seventh Middlesex District (1)
William A. Porter (R) of Medford.
Michael F. Skerry (D) of Medford.

Twenty-Eighth Middlesex District (2)
Rep. Nelson B. Crosby (R) of Arlington.
Rep. Hollis M. Gott (R) of Arlington:
Joseph J. Delaney (D) of Arlington.
Frank H. Lansing (D) of Arlington.

Twenty-Ninth Middlesex District (1)
Rep. William Eben Ramsdell (R) of Winchester, no opposition.

Thirtieth Middlesex District (1)
Edward C. Hall (R) of Watertown.
Charles P. Colligan (D) of Watertown.

First Norfolk District (3)
Rep. Arthur I. Burgess (R) of Quincy.
Rep. Charles W. Hedges (R) of Quincy.
Myron N. Lane (R) of Quincy.
Robert A. Zottoli (D) of Quincy.

Second Norfolk District (1)
Rep. Joseph L. Whiton (R) of Quincy.
George M. Leary (D) of Quincy.

Third Norfolk District (3)
Rep. Ralph P. Palmer (R) of Braintree.
Everett E. Callahan (R-D) of Weymouth.
Daniel L. O'Donnell (R) of Weymouth.
Joseph P. Barrett (D) of Braintree.
William E. Kezar (D) of Weymouth.

Fourth Norfolk District (2)
Rep. Josiah Babcock (R) of Milton.
Allan E. Gifford (R) of Milton.
Theodore S. Luddington (D) of Randolph.
Charles H. McGrath (D) of Randolph

Fifth Norfolk District (1)
Rep. Roger Dennett (R) of Sharon, no opposition.

Sixth Norfolk District (2)
Rep. Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham.
Charles K. Endicott (R) of Canton.
Clarence A. Black (D) of Dedham.

Seventh Norfolk District (2)
Rep. Charles F. Holman (R) of Norwood.
Rep. James Austin Peckham (R) of Wellesley.
Joseph A. Fitzgibbons (D) of Dover.

Eighth Norfolk District (1)
Rep. Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis
Richard H. Kannally (D) of Walpole

Ninth Norfolk District (1)
Clarence F. Telford (R) of Plainville
William N. Connolly (D) of Franklin
Robert E. Hill (Progressive) of Plainville

Tenth Norfolk District (3)
Rep. Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline
Samuel G. Atkinson (R) of Brookline
Hibbard Richter (R) of Brookline
Joseph W. Ford (D) of Brookline

Numbers in parentheses indicate number of Representatives to be elected.

Executive Council Has Much Power

Although members of the Executive Council receive but $1,000 annually and usually meet only once a week, the powers of the Council are extensive, including approval of gubernatorial appointments and pardons and of state warrants. Biographical data on candidates follows:

First District

Republican: Edgar S. Lindsay, Brockton:

For four years Mr. Lindsay has been a member of the Council. A member of the Brockton Common Council and Board of Aldermen for 10 years, serving as President from 1934 to 1936, Mr. Lindsay is Vice-President of the Weymouth Art Leather Company.

Democratic: Joseph P. Clark, Jr., Fall River:

He is Secretary of the Fall River Democratic City Committee and is one of the founders of the Bristol County Democratic Association. He has been engaged in the optical profession for 22 years.

Second District

Republican: Clayton L. Havey, Boston.

Mr. Havey is now completing his first two-year term in the Council. From 1933 to 1936 he was a State Representative. He is a residential builder.

Democratic: Louis Shindler, Boston:

Mr. Shindler has been a wholesale grocer for 25 years. He has never held public office.

Third District

Republican: Frank A. Brooks, Concord:

For approximately 20 years Mr. Brooks served as Chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board. Since 1935 he has been a Councillor.

Democratic: William E. Bennett, Jr., Boston.

Boston Assistant Corporation Counsel, he is a graduate of Boston College, 1932, Boston College Law School, 1935.

Fourth District

Republican: Hugh Morrison Brown, Revere:

Mr. Brown is making his first attempt at public office. He is a 1930 graduate of Boston University College of Business Administration. He is engaged in the stationery business.

Democratic: Daniel H. Coakley, Boston:

Since 1933 Mr. Coakley has been in Council. From 1892 to 1894 he was a State Representative, In 1922 he was disbarred from the practice of law on charges of perjury and conspiracy to secure commission of a crime. Since his service in the Council he has been under critical fire repeatedly.

Fifth District

Republican: William J. MacInnis, Glouster:

Mayor of Gloucester in 1923 and 1924, Mr. MacInnis is a 1912 graduate of Northeastern University Law School. He has been practicing law ever since. From 1916 to 1923 he was a member of the Gloucester School Board. Since 1926 he has been a member of the Gloucester Planning Board, being chairman since 1930. In 1937 he retired as Vice-President of the Linen Thread Co.

Democratic: James A. Donovan, Lawrence:

Mr. Donovan has been a Special Justice in the Lawrence District Court since 1937. In 1913 he graduated from Harvard University and in 1915 from the Boston University Law School. In 1914 he was receiving teller in the State Treasurer's office. In 1915 and 1916 he served on the State Board of Labor and Industries.

Sixth District

Republican: Councillor Eugene A. F. Burtnett, Somerville:

A member of the Council in 1933 and 1934 and from 1937 to 1940, Mr. Burtnett is President and Treasurer of Wellington and Buck Co. (Coal) of Somerville. From 1927 to 1930 he served on the Somerville Zoning Boad of Appeals. He was a member of the Somerville Board of Aldermen from 1930 to 1933.

Democratic: James J. Brennan, Somerville:

Mr. Brennan is a former member of the Executive Council, serving in 1935 and 1936 during the James M. Curley gubernatorial administration. He is an office manager.

Seventh District

Republican: George E. Nelson, Worcester:

A dentist by profession, Mr. Nelson is a graduate of Tufts Dental School. For 12 years he was a member of the Worcester School Committee. He is serving his first Council term.

Democratic: Edmund Burke, Worcester:

Mr. Burke is a practicing attorney, having graduated from Suffolk Law School in 1935. Two years ago he made an unsuccessful campaign for the nomination.

Eighth District

Republican: Arthur W. Hastings, Springfield:

Mr. Hastings entered the Council in 1939. He is treasurer of the Hastings Paint Company.

Democratic: Daniel M. Walsh, Jr., Springfield:

Mr. Walsh never has held public office. A graduate of Holy Cross College, 1930, and Northeastern University Law School, 1935, Mr. Walsh is engaged in the insurance business.

Norwood Junior's Performance in Tufts Backfield Calls Forth Praise of Coach

Manly Compares Harrison To Roger Keith as Kicker

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lew Manly, the taciturn coach of this year's highly successful Tufts eleven, is never one to hand out compliments lightly. He is quick to praise where praise is due, but that praise must be fully earned before it is forthcoming.

Therefore, when Lew declared yesterday that he had a punter on his squad who was the equal of Roger Keith, the remark told volumes, for Roger was one of the best in Jumbo history.

Those familiar with Tufts gridiron history can remember back to the season of 1934 when Roger kicked out of bounds three times in succession on the five-yard line against Bowdoin, setting the Jumbos up for the touchdown which defeated the Polar Bears and enabled the Medford team to continue through the season undefeated. They can also remember in that year when Keith, then only a sophomore, stood on his own goal line and punted out of bounds on Williams' 12-yard line. They can search their memory further, if they wish, to see if they can recall a time when Roger had a kick blocked. Manly couldn't.

Lew, of course, remembers all that well, and his eyes grew dreamy yesterday as he thought back to those days. "Yes," he declared in the field house just before practice, "Roger Keith was one of the best. But, believe me, Art Harrison of this year's team is right up with him. The only thing Art lacks that Roger had is distance, and there is not too much of that. Both are extremely accurate."

Fulfills Promise

Harrison, 22-year-old junior from Norwood, has blossomed forth this year into the promise he gave as a freshman. As a sophomore last year, great things were expected of him, but a leg injury early in the season kept him from playing any better than an average game. As it was, it was fortunate that he played at all.

In the two games the Jumbos have played this fall, Art has easily been the star. Against Bowdoin he got off a 50-yard punt in the first quarter which went out of bounds on the Bears' 11-yard line. Bowdoin's return punt was brought back by Harrison to the 29-yard line, from which after a couple of running plays he pitched a touchdown pass to Capt. Jack West. Earlier in the game he intercepted a pass and raced 85 yards for a score.

Scored Four Times

Against Middlebury last Saturday, Art was even more spectacular. He scored four touchdowns himself in one of the greatest exhibitions of broken field running since Fred "Fish" Ellis performed at the Oval. In addition his kicking was as outstanding as his running and on one ocasion he got off a quick-kick that traveled 71 yards.

Harrison fully deserves the success he is having with his kicking, and he is quick to credit Johnny Dixon, who played for Boston College a decade ago and earned national recognition for his punting. "For the past two summers Johnny has been working with me out in Norwood," Art declared, "and he certainly showed me a thing or two about placement kicking."

All-Around Athlete

The Norwood boy is one of the few all-around athletes to enroll at Tufts, a school which could always use a few more. Art earned nine letters in high school, three each in football, basketball, and baseball, captured two more in football at Exeter, won three more as a freshman on the Hill, and last year got his varsity awards in football and baseball. He would have received a varsity basketball letter but for the fact that his football injury kept him from playing more than a few games.

Besides giving credit to Dixon for his kicking, Harrison modestly credits his teammates for their blocking, without which he says he could not get very far.

And in that statement is probably contained much of the reason for Tufts' success so far this fall. Good blocking means good teamwork, and good teamwork results from good spirit, without which no team has ever made headway.

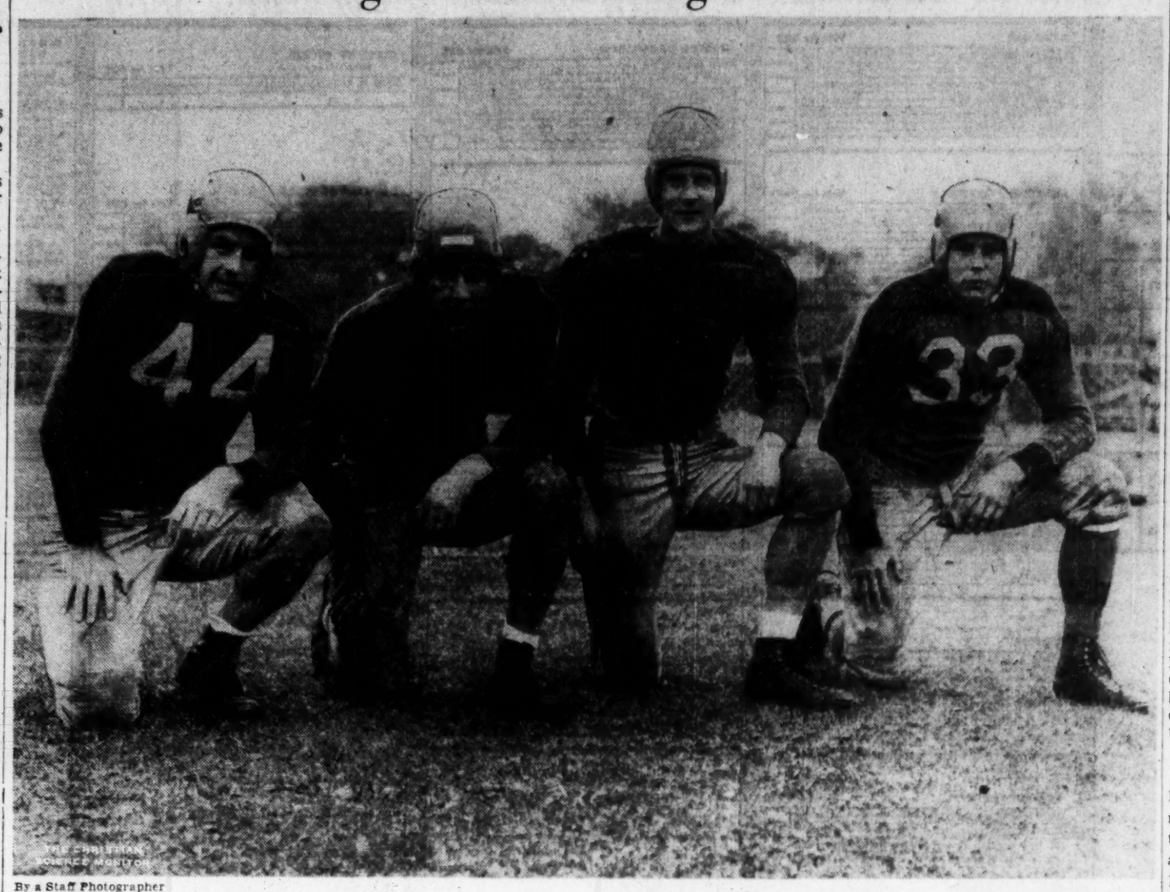
* * *

Despite winning his first two games, Manly is not too optimistic regarding Saturday's contest with Bates at the Oval. "Bates has a good ball club despite their 27-6 defeat at New Hampshire last week," he declared. "Besides we are going to miss Murray Kenney at center, for he was a bulwark on defense. I think the game will be close and can go either way."

* * *

Murray's absence means that Elwood Richardson will shift from guard to center, a position he played on the freshman team last year, and that Dave Pittman will move up to a first-string guard job to pair with the veteran Burch Lorett. George Bournazos will definitely be at left tackle, with right tackle being fought for by George Mernick and Ira Rowlson. Mark Hanabury and Hump Hosmer will hold down the ends, while Harrison, Bob Rutter, Bob Patterson, and Captain West will form the backfield.

Making the Echoes Ring at Medford



By a Staff Photographer

These four men have been largely instrumental in carrying Tufts to two victories over Bowdoin and Middlebury this season, contributing outstanding backfield performances behind a line which has been just as outstanding. From left to right: Capt. Jack West, Bob Patterson, Bob Rutter, and Art Harrison.

Ivy League Formation Nears Closer Bond of Co-operation

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The "Ivy League," an informal but influential group of eastern colleges that has been playing football longer and often better than any other in America, appears closer than ever to becoming a regular circuit.

Although seven of the 10 schools that are generally considered to belong in this group are members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football and Baseball leagues, they always have fought shy of forming an iron-bound football circuit. They come as close as conditions permit to having the same scholastic standards and eligibility requirements and they can escape a lot of the dangers of "high pressure" football because their ancient prestige attracts boys who can play well and still measure up to other standards.

Closer Corporation

Now the schedules show that Army, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Navy, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale have just about formed a closed corporation to play among themselves.

This week, for example, only two of them are playing outside the "league," while the others pair off this way: Cornell vs. Army, Yale vs. Penn, Dartmouth vs. Columbia, and Princeton vs. Navy.

Cornell and Penn, at least, rank among the best teams in the East this year and Princeton and Navy both have very good prospects. The other games Saturday send Harvard against Michigan, an institution of equal stature in the Middle West, and Brown against one of its oldest rivals, Colgate.

Schedules Reveal

The schedules reveal that only Columbia has fewer than five "league" games scheduled, while Yale tops the list with seven. The Elis lost to Virginia last week in their season opener and won't meet any other outside rivals. Columbia plays only Dartmouth, Cornell, Navy, and Brown while facing two teams from other sections, Georgia and Wisconsin, and a pair of old eastern rivals, Colgate and Syracuse.

Cornell also meets this pair of big upstate New York colleges and Ohio State in addition to five league rivals. Brown and Navy each has five league games listed with the Midshipmen meeting Notre Dame and three lesser intersectional opponents. Army, which used to go in heavily for intersectional games, appears to have escaped the "pressure" that used to influence its schedule and meets six "Ivy" rivals, Notre Dame, Williams, and Lafayette.

Harvard and Penn both meet Michigan this year, Princeton opened against Vanderbilt last week, and Dartmouth plays Sewanee. Otherwise they play strictly in home territory, each meeting six "Ivy League" opponents.

Art Ross and Cooney Weiland Starting for Canada Tonight

Manager Arthur H. Ross and Coach Cooney Weiland of the Bruins hockey team will leave Boston tonight for Toronto to make necessary arrangements with the Canadian Government for Bruins players to cross the border.

Ross will meet the officials of the Canadian Government tomorrow. At that time all the Bruins players' passports and visas will be checked and Ross will post bonds on behalf of the National Hockey League which will guarantee the return of all these players to Canada in six months. It will take two days to make final arrangements for the players to come into the United States and Saturday night the full squad of Bruins regulars and amateurs will leave Toronto for Hershey.

The squad will arrive in Hershey on Sunday morning where Trainer Win Green and his assistants Walter Randall and Hammy Moore will have all the Bruins' equipment ready. The players will get their equipment fitted on Sunday and will start practice at Hershey on Monday. They face three exhibition games with the Hershey Bears before they open the National Hockey League schedule on November 2 at Montreal against Les Canadiens.

Ross on the eve of the opening of the Bruins pre-season practice is most optimistic as regards the coming season, and particularly is he enthusiastic about the strength of the Bruins squad. There are many things to be settled at the Hershey camp. It is assumed that the Kitchener Kids, Bobby Bauer, Woody Dumart and Milt Schmidt, will play together as a line again. The makeup of the second and third lines though, is something for the Hershey practice to straighten out.

Ross will not commit himself on his plans for Flash Hollett or Red Hamill, both of whom a year ago played both on defense and in the forward line. Terry Reardon who played so brilliantly in the final game of the Rangers series a year ago will make a great bid for a Bruins regular position this season. Hugh Little and Gordon Bruce will be lively contenders for positions. It promises to be one of the most interesting pre-season practices the Bruins have had in years because of the battle for positions.

Terrier Harriers Possess Better Balance This Year

A Boston University cross country team which Coach Win Marling says has fewer stars but better balance than last year's group will open its season tomorrow against Harvard in Cambridge.

"Our top men are not quite as good as those of the past few years," Win declared during a practice session at Nickerson Field the other day, "but the bottom men are so much better that the team should be up to standard."

Nucleus

The Terrier team this year is built around a nucleus of four lettermen, including Capt. Jack Fredriksen of Arlington, George Byrom of Hartford, Conn., Lennie Harris of Hartland, Maine, and Howard Gibson of Canton. Beyond these men, Marling is banking on a number of sophomores who have shown up surprisingly well in practice.

Foremost among the second-year men is John McPartlin of Winchester, who as a freshman last year was promising. This year he has improved tremendously, and has reached the point where he is running even with Fredriksen. Next to McPartlin is Warren Goodie of Quincy, who is having his first experience over hill and dale. Last year he was a miler for the freshmen.

Third Sophomore

Still a third sophomore is Ed Henley of Weymouth, who is primarily a sprinter but who is so enthusiastic about track that Win is afraid he might try the B. A. A. Marathon next April. He, like Goodie, is trying cross country running for the first time and is impressing Coach Marling more each day. After only a few days' practice, for instance, he placed fifth in the intrasquad meet last Friday, a meet which resulted in a tie between Fredriksen and McPartlin.

Fredriksen, McPartlin, Harris, Goodie, and Henley should be the B. U. scorers against Harvard tomorrow, Win feels, although he will name two others to complete the seven-man team. The other two men will probably be Dick Hayes, a junior from Somerville, and Jim Carter of Quincy, although one may drop out if George Byrom is able to run. Byrom has missed practice recently because of illness.

Igo Not Back

Chief blow to B. U. hopes for an outstanding team this year came when Jimmy Igo was unable to return to school. Igo, who was only a sophomore, was No. 1 man on the team, and his loss is bound to be felt.

Besides the meet with Harvard tomorrow, the Terriers will run Newton Y. M. C. A. at Weston Oct. 19; Connecticut and Tufts at Weston Oct. 26; Worcester Tech Nov. 2, and take part in the New England championships at Franklin Park Nov. 11. Other cross country meets over B. U.'s Weston course include the State schoolboy championships in the morning of Nov. 2, and the New England schoolboy championships Nov. 9.

Practice Games Would Furnish Aid to Green

During recent weeks whenever Coach Blaik has discussed the prospects of his 1940 football team he has pointed out that it will be apparent in the early games that the Dartmouth opposition will be more advanced than his own players because Dartmouth is so situated that it is impossible for the Indians to find practice games with other colleges and gain the experience that these contests afford.

That Coach Blaik hit the nail on the head was only too obvious in the Franklin and Marshall defeat. One team was at its peak of co-ordination and the other was in the early season process of improvement. When the material is on a par there is little or no question that the handicap is a big one. Without attempting to lessen the glory of the F and M victory, which was hard-fought and deserved, in another two or three weeks when the Green has developed to the degree that the Diplomats found in frequent inter-college scrimmages, both in spring and fall practice, the Indians would put up a far different battle.

Against Columbia on Saturday it may be true that the Lions will be further along than the Indians because of the ease with which Columbia can find opposition to meet in and around New York.

There is no answer to the problem except that it is Dartmouth's misfortune. However, it is only just to point out that it is ridiculous to give up on the 1940 Big Green team until it has had a true chance to prove itself in the next two weeks when the Green will have leveled off in the matter of playing experience.

Reds-Red Sox Again

CINCINNATI (AP)—For the fifth successive year, the Reds will travel north with the Boston Red Sox next spring after leaving their training base, at Tampa, Florida.

Football Shorts

Blaik Makes His Biggest Shake-Up

Dartmouth's Earl Blaik evidently wasn't fooling this week as he attempted to iron out mistakes which cost the Green the game with Franklin and Marshall last Saturday. Following practice last night, he announced his new varsity eleven, and the changes in the line-up amounted to the biggest shake-up since the former Army coach took up the reins at Hanover six years ago.

Only two men who started last Saturday's game remained in the line, while three retained their positions in the backfield. Bob O'Brien at left tackle and Capt. Lou Young at left guard escaped the shuffle, and were joined in the new order by Harry Gerber and Johnny Kelley at end, Bob Hickey at right tackle, John Highmark at right guard, and Maurice Dampier at center. The men replaced included Bob Krieger and Joe Crowley, ends; Stu May, right tackle; Dan Dacey, right guard, and Stubby Pearson, center.

The backfield men remaining in position included Don Norton, Ed Kast and Roy Wolfe, while Ted Arico took over Johnny Krol's place at fullback. Yesterday's practice session featured a scrimmage against Columbia plays and a workout on pass defense.

* * *

On their way to New York today for their meeting with Manhattan at the Polo Grounds tomorrow night were 32 Boston University football players under the charge of Coach Pat Hanley and his assistants. Because of the numerous injuries which have hit his squad, Hanley has not had any contact work at all this week. Instead he worked the boys until 9 p. m. in an effort to polish his offense. Hanley hopes to score, and score more than the Jaspers. It is expected that about 800 undergraduates will be on hand in New York to see the game.

* * *

Coach Frank Leahy welcomed his huge center, Chet Gladchuck, back to the Boston College practice sessions yesterday, but indicated he might not use the towering Pole against Temple Saturday. Chet has been out for two weeks, and Leahy wants to make certain he is ready before inserting him in the line-up.

* * *

Coach Dick Harlow was scheduled to put on his thinking cap this evening and announce his starting Harvard backfield for the Michigan game. Last night he came up with his starting line, which included Loren MacKinney and Joe Koufman at end, Pete Elser and Tom Gardiner at tackle, Chub Peabody and Don Lowry at guard, and Sheldon Dietz at center. Lowry, who replaced Koufman at guard, is the only new man in the line-up. The backfield will be settled when Harlow makes up his mind as to whether Capt. Joe Gardella or Charlie Spreyer will get the left halfback assignment, and whether Mort Waldstein or Bill Brown will start at fullback. Fran Lee will probably start at right half, although Harlow declared that George Heiden at blocking back is the only secondary assured of a starting assignment.

* * *

Northeastern's forces were strengthened for the Springfield game yesterday when Donald Moore of Wollaston, freshman substitute center last year, reported to Coach Jimmy Dunn. The Huskies plan to leave for Springfield tomorrow afternoon to avoid a rush from the train to the field Saturday.

* * *

Coach Joe Sheeketski yesterday announced his starting backfield—Frank Saba, John Bezemes, Ed Tyksinski, and Tom Sullivan—for the game with Carnegie Tech at Worcester Saturday. In addition he also said that Walter Roberts and Ed Murphy would hold down the end spots. Other starting possibilities, he said, included Capt. John Kellar or Joe Potenza at left tackle, John Fitzgerald at right tackle, Joe Zena at left guard, Tom Alberghini or Steve Conroy at right guard, and Paul Dorrington or Tom Lynch at center.

* * *

Billy Bell, 155-pound back from Alexandria, Va., has been nominated by Coach Ducky Pond of Yale to take the place of Hovey Seymour against Penn in case the latter is unable to start. At practice yesterday Ray Anderson reported for the first time since the Virginia game, although his status as a starter remains in doubt because of his injury. If Anderson is unable to start, his place will be taken by either Henry Ellis or Ted Harrison.

Varsity Club Dinner

The Harvard Varsity Club will hold its annual dinner tomorrow night at the Club House in Cambridge, with special honor due to be paid Fielding H. "Hurry-Up" Yost, Athletic Director at the University of Michigan. Other speakers will include Bill Bingham, Athletic Director at Harvard, Fritz Crisler and Dick Harlow, Michigan and Harvard head football coaches, and Bill Cunningham, local columnist.

Rivals

Paul Hiemenz, Northwestern's center, and Gene Schmidt, Syracuse's sophomore pivot, were again on opposing teams Oct. 5. As high school players in Buffalo, their home town, they were rivals.

Splitting the Fairways

The Massachusetts Golf Association will hold its annual meeting and dinner tonight at Woodland Golf Club in Auburndale, with the election of officers for next year the major event on the docket. The nominating committee will present the following list for officers: Melville P. Merritt of Tedesco, President; William Prince Smith of Pittsfield and William O. Blaney of Brae Burn, Vice-Presidents: A. O. Barker of Cohasset, Secretary-Treasurer, and Franklin King of Woods Hole, Counsel. Presentation of the names is tantamount to election.

* * *

Arthur Wedgeworth, Chairman of the N. E. P. G. A. Tournament Committee, announces that the pro-pro championship, scheduled to be held at Winchester next Monday, will be at 27 holes instead of 36 as originally announced. Early darkness forces this change and members are urged to start not later than 9:45 a. m. The tournament will be a four-ball best-ball affair. Wedgeworth also announces that the pro-greenkeeper event scheduled to be held Oct. 21 at Brae Burn has been canceled.

* * *

Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River, former State and eastern champion, yesterday defeated Deborah Verry of Tatnuck, present State titleholder, in a nine-hole play-off to retain the Endicott Cup at her home club. The two golfers had previously tied with 36-hole totals of 158, and in the play-off Mrs. Beard scored a 42 to Miss Verry's 45.

* * *

Major honors in the New England Furniture Men's Golf Association's annual tournament at Wollaston yesterday went to James Sanborn of Rochester, N. H., and Maurice Meeker of Melrose. Sanborn, who scored a 92-68 won possession of the Frank D. Houlihan Memorial Trophy for one year and the H. Warren Beard Trophy outright, while Meeker won the New England Furniture News Trophy with a card of 79-74.

To Honor Eagles With Showing Of Tulane Pictures

In honor of the Eagles' varsity squad and their recent victory over Tulane, this evening's performance at Loew's State Theater is designated as "Boston College Night," the affair having been arranged by John Curley, Graduate Manager of Athletics at Boston College, and Fred Greenway, manager of the theater.

The occasion will be marked by the showing of a special film, scheduled to be screened about 8:30 p. m., unfolding about 1,000 feet of pictures revealing many of the spectacular plays of the game. These exclusive "shots" will be shown at this evening's performance only and witnessed by members of the squad, a large portion of the student body and alumni.

Charley O'Rourke, Henry Toczylowski, and Chet Gladchuk will be introduced from the stage.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Yanks overpowered Giants 4-2 with extra base hits, to take second-straight World Series, 4 games to 1. Lefty Gomez pitched second victory, equaling Series mark with five wins and no defeats.

Five Years Ago

Gov. Martin Davey asserted "most" of Ohio State grid stars on State's pay roll, but list not revealed; statement made during controversy over appropriations for university.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Friday, Oct. 11

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—The Christian Science Monitor Views the News.
(WRUW Shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—"Understanding Music."
9:45 p. m.—"Wake Up, America."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Music Hath Charms.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Old Regiment Marches and New Soldier Songs. DJZ, 11.80 meg.
Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Immortal Melodies. DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Military March. "Great Phantasy for Pianoforte and Orchestra," by Liszt. Imre Stefanical and the Orchestra of the Opera; Hungarian Folk songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Marches. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
London—8:20 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Grand Opera; Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; News Commentary by Vernon Bartlett. M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:20 p. m.—BBC Military Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—From Italian Operas. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Four Ink Spots	Novachord solos
3:15	Piano soloist	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	"Women World Wide"	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	The Manhatters; music	"Melody Mart"
3:45	C. Hector's Orch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	The Manhatters; music	"Cmonie Capers"
4:00	"Portia Blake"; sk	"Mother of Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"Hits and Encores"	Columbus Day talk
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Zeke Manner's Orch	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Zeke Manner's Orch	Junior Fire Fighters
4:45	"Kate Hopkins," sk.	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Harold Turner, pianist	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Rev. D. J. Owen	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"About Us"	Musical program	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Newsroom of the Air"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalists	Soprano; violin; organ "Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures" Harry James' Orchestra	"Let's Dance" E. Oettinger, soprano
7:45					
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Fanny Brice, Dick Powell; orchestra	W. Williams, comment "Moonlight Sonata"	"Fireside Time" The Bandwagon
8:15	"Strange As It Seems"; news	"Canadian Holiday"; dramatized travelogue	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	"In Chicago Tonight"; variety program	Sports Program "The Quintones"
8:30					
8:45					
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Mastersingers "Aloha Land"	Music Hall: Bob Burns; Betty Brewer; Herbert Marshall; Wingy Manone; Dusolina Giannini	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Political talk	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	News; Concert music... Concert Music		Sports Writers' Quiz... Sports Writers' Quiz...	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Great Fires of History"	Rudy Valle Variety program	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Earl Browder	Vaughn Monroe's Orch		News Service	The Majestics' Orch
10:30	"Master Works of Music"	Vaughn Monroe's Orch "Novatime"; records	"Musical Americana"; Raymond Paige's Orch	Chicago Symphony Orchestra; Dr. Frederick	Bob Hardy's Orchestra Nick Cochrane's Orch
10:45					
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Stock, director	Sports Program
11:15	"Swing Club"	Concert Hall	Local news; Weather	Defense talk	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	"Swing Club"	Religious program	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Religious program	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Duke Daley's Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1300kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Double V Ranch	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Talk; vocal trio	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News; reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Shopping talk	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Love's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	
8:45	Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Women's program	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Bachelor's Children	Don McNeill, m. c.; orchestra; soloists	"Alice Blair"; sketch "Julia Blake"; sketch	Frank Gallucci's Radio "Merry-Go-Round"	Review
9:45					
10:00	K. Norris, drama	"Georgia Mae"	"This Small Town"	"New England Cupboard"	"Organesque"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Hits and Encores	Church in the Wildwood	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio speaker
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	"Waltz Time"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Drama; music	"The Road of Life"	"Highlights, Halftones"	Lost and Found
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
12:15	Serial drama	Food talk	Dramatic sketch	"Is Anybody Home?"	"Musical Mailbox"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Johnson Family"	"Alexander Thiede Conducts"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	Jack Dalton, songs	The Cheer Up Gang	
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	News Service	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
1:15	Serial drama	Dramatic sketch	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
1:45	"Road of Life"	Jack Dalton, songs	The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Preview of NBC Music Appreciation	Betty Crocker	News Service	Front Page Drama
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"		"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Studio speaker
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Norsemen Quartet	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Radio Garden Club	Joan Harper, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	Dance Music	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	The Four Ink Spots	Fire Prevention talk
3:15	Popular songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Kok's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Scrapbook Stories"	"Melody Mart"
3:45	C. Hector's Orch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	John Kiley, organist
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother of Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Vocalist; orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Freddy" Johnson Entertains"; musicale	Junior Fire Fighters
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Studio program	"Superman"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Voice and organ	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Alpineers
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Popular music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"The Kickoff"	"Newsroom of the Air"	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce, Arlie Auerbach; orch.	Alec Templeton Time; piano; vocalists; orch.	"Inside of Sports" Walter Kidder, songs	"The Lone Ranger" dramatic sketch	Speakers; music Speakers; music
7:45					
8:00	Kate Smith Hour; Don Ameche; Charlotte Greenwood; music; com.	Address by Wendell Willkie, Boston	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra	Wendell L. Willkie	Wendell L. Willkie
8:15				Wendell L. Willkie	Wendell L. Willkie
8:30		"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	"The Yankee Swapper" "The Yankee Swapper"	Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	Sports Program Tenor and piano
8:45					
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"Grand Central Station"; drama	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Everyman's Theater"	"Sports Guide"	
9:30		News; music "Tropical Moods"	"Arch Obsler Plays	"Command Performance"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				"Command Performance"	
10:00	Robert L. Ripley; vocalist; orch.	"Frontline Headlines"	"Wings of Destiny"; dramatic sketch	Raymond Gram Swing News Service	News Service
10:15		Vaughn Monroe's Orch.			Billy McDonald's Orch.
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Concert Music	Eddie Oliver's Orchestra	Swinging Strings
10:45	News of the War	"Mastersingers"	Concert Music	Eddie Oliver's Orchestra	Studio program
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Sports Program
11:15	News; music	"The Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	"California Melodies"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30	Swing Club	"The Music You Want"	Portland, Ore., Salutes the Byrd Expedition	vocalist; orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Swing Club	"The Music You Want"		The Proft Trio	News Service

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Old Regiment Marches and New Soldier Songs. DJZ, 11.80 meg.
Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Immortal Melodies. DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Military March. "Great Phantasy for Pianoforte and Orchestra," by Liszt. Imre Stefanical and the Orchestra of the Opera; Hungarian Folk songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Marches. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
London—8:20 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Grand Opera; Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; News Commentary by Vernon Bartlett. M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:20 p. m.—BBC Military Band. GSC, 9

Baylor, Rice, Texas Aggies, and Texas Longhorns Bring Joy to Conference Fans

Southwest Boys Make Good In Intersectional Clashes

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Southwest Conference fans are happy, for last week four intersectional games were played and the local boys made good in each game. Baylor defeated Denver University by a lopsided score. Rice Institute won over the Centenary Gentlemen from Louisiana 25-0. The Texas Aggies walloped Tulsa U. 41-6, and the Texas Longhorns pulled an upset by defeating Indiana by the close score of 13-6. It was said that for a week before the game the Longhorns had for a theme song, "I can't get Indiana off my mind."

Texas Christian U. and Arkansas opened the conference race last Saturday with Gillespie and Bagley leading the T. C. U. outfit to a convincing 20-to-0 victory. Kyle Gillespie was responsible for one T. C. U. score in just three plays. Coming into the game during the third period, he shot two 10-yard passes in succession to Roach, then passed to Nolan Sparks for 25 yards and a touchdown. A 67-yard punt was another feature by Gillespie.

Baylor defeated Denver U. at the latter's home ground but the victory cost them dearly for Jack Wilson is out of the game. Baylor depended a lot on Wilson and his loss put a big blow into any title hopes the Bruins might have had.

Sophomores Score

All of Rice Institute's scoring against Centenary was done by sophomores. Weems, Keel, Prichard, and Ellis each made a touchdown. The Rice Owls were a bit jittery and fumbled during their first game of the year before 15,000 people, but showed a good running attack.

Southern Methodist U. ran and pitched its way to victory over the little North Texas Teachers College. The teachers showed that their great battle against Baylor last week was no fluke by making S. M. U. hustle for every point made, and coming back in the fourth quarter to score a touchdown for herself.

The mighty Texas Aggies showed that they were no one-man club last Saturday when in defeating Tulsa, six Aggies crossed the goal line. San Antonio was the playing field for the Aggies' victory, and it was the first time in many years that a Southwest conference team has played there.

Freshman Games

After next week the head coaches of the different schools will get a chance to see how their freshman players will look. The conference rules prohibit any freshman practice until after the opening day of school and limit them to three games a year. Next week the Rice Slimes will open the freshman schedule by battling Lamar Junior College.

Six games in five states constitute the Southwest Conference schedule for next Saturday. It will be the third successive week end in which six contests have been booked, but it will be the last.

After next week, the conference elevens begin to battle among themselves more and more, and four contests will soon be the maximum for any Saturday afternoon.

One conference tilt will be played next Saturday—Baylor vs. Arkansas at Fayetteville. It has been four years since the Razorbacks defeated the Bears. Arkansas at home is never easy, but Baylor will be favored in many quarters.

Most interest will center on the Texas A. & M.-U. C. L. A. clash in Los Angeles. The Aggies and S. M. U. are still listed by most fans as the best prospects to take the Southwest flag. Some indication as to comparative strength may come from the Los Angeles affair, since the Mustangs already have a 9-to-6 victory over the Uclans. Fan philosophy in the Southwest seems to be, "If the Methodists can beat them, the Aggies can."

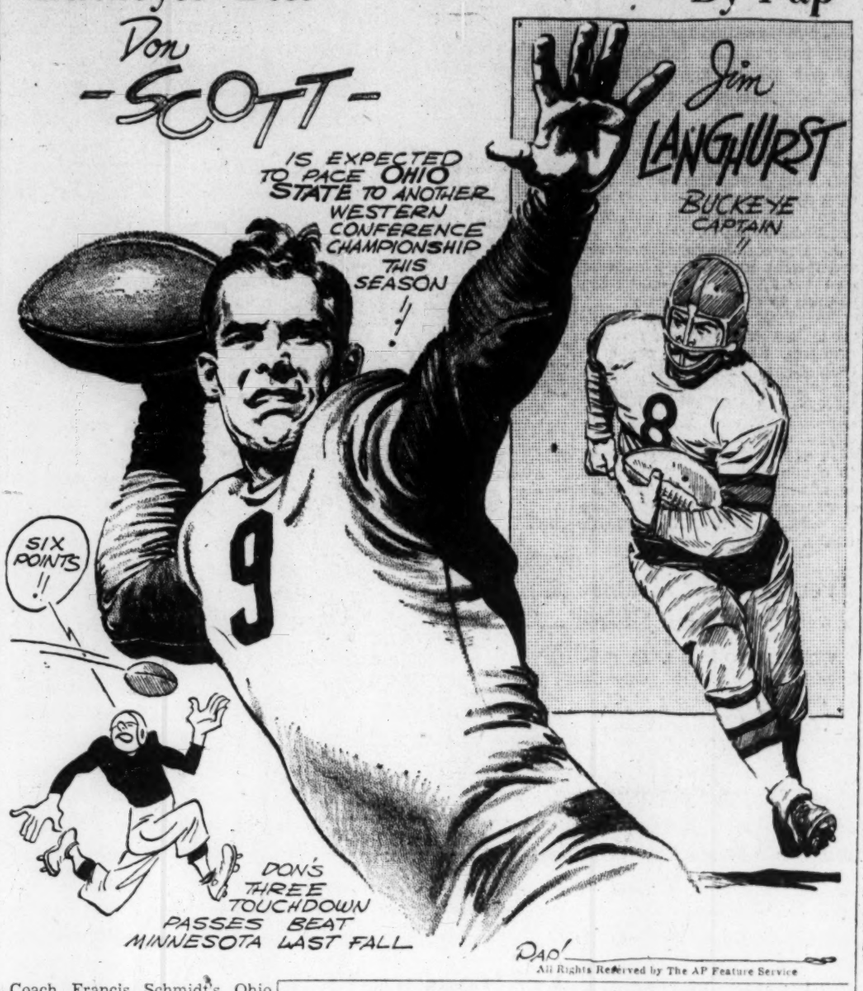
T. C. U. at Chapel Hill

Texas Christian goes to Chapel Hill, N. C., to meet the University of North Carolina Tar Heels, coached by Ray ("Bear") Wolf, former T. C. U. line coach, and Johnny Vaught, captain of the 1932 championship Horned Frog eleven and all-America guard that year. You could flip a coin on this one and have only one chance of being wrong.

Incidentally, the Aggies return from their jaunt to the Pacific Coast and the Frogs from theirs to the Atlantic, to meet each other in College Station one week later, on Oct. 19.

Coach Matty Bell takes his Southern Methodist eleven to Pittsburgh. Pitt routed the Mustangs 34 to 7 when the two elevens met in Pittsburgh two years ago. The Panthers this year, though, aren't up to the class of '38 and the Methodists have improved. Looks like sweet revenge.

'Buckeyes' Best' —By Pap'


Don
-SCOTT-
IS EXPECTED TO PACE OHIO STATE TO ANOTHER WESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP THIS SEASON !!
Jim
LANGHURST
BUCKEYE CAPTAIN
SIX POINTS !!
DON'S THREE TOUCHDOWN PASSES BEAT MINNESOTA LAST FALL
DAP!
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Coach Francis Schmidt's Ohio State gridders appear capable of successfully defending the Western Conference championship they won last year by winning all their Conference games with the exception of the finale with Michigan which they dropped 21-14. The only other game the 1939 team lost was to Cornell.

For the most part the Ohio State team of this season is a veteran one. Three-quarters of the great backfield of last year is back in uniform although Jimmy Strausburgh, one of the best "game-breakers" in the mid-West, is temporarily missing from the left halfback spot. Don Scott, the brilliant young giant, is at his accustomed spot, quarterback, and Capt. Jimmy Langhurst will be in there cracking enemy lines from the fullback post.

Scott was a standout all last season and is looked upon as the man to pace the Buckeyes this year. He selects the plays for the team and does most of the passing. It was his tossing of forwards and general all-around play that was responsible for Ohio State's victory over Minnesota a year ago. Don completed seven of the nine passes he pitched, three of them going for touchdowns. What's more, he kicked two-points-after-touchdown to help beat the Golden Gophers 23-20.

Don is a big fellow, weighing about 210 pounds and standing well over six feet. He did not get all the credit due him last year because many of the experts were too busy watching Tommy Harmon, the Michigan ace, to notice what the other players in the Big Ten were doing.

Ohio State is three deep in tackles—real tackles starting with Jim Daniell and Charlie Magg, a pair of young streamlined giants who fit well into Coach Schmidt's style of play. Behind them Schmidt has Thorton Dixon, 220 pounds; Jim Piccini, 240 pounds; Carl Gustavson, 228 pounds, and Jack Stevenson, a 230-pounder. These, too, are streamlined and fast, no mere line-fillers.

The entire forward wall is experienced since the Buckeyes lost only Esco Sarkkinen, an end, through graduation.

Ohio State .In Second Title Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 10—Ohio State goes after its second Conference victory Saturday as the young Big Ten season takes form. The Buckeyes, who opened the Conference season last week with a 17-to-14 win from Purdue, play at Northwestern while Wisconsin goes to Iowa in a second Big Ten encounter.

Non-Conference games indicate the return of Big Ten teams to old-time heights, having prevailed in 10 of 11 early season games with outside competition, scoring 308 points to 74. In other non-Conference engagements this week Illinois will entertain Southern California, Indiana will go to Nebraska, Michigan to Harvard and Purdue to Michigan State.

Nearly Upset

A spirited Purdue team almost upset Ohio State's defending champions last week, but a brilliant last-minute field goal by tackle Charlie Maag prevailed for the Buckeyes. The Boilermakers gained 218 yards to 263 for Ohio State as the Buckeyes featured a running attack paced by Dick Fisher and Tom Kinkade, each of whom averaged about six yards a try from scrimmage. Don Scott completed three of seven passes for 57 yards but it was Purdue, with Mike Byelene and John Galvin pitching, that did its heavy gaining via air.

In non-Conference games Tom Harmon of Michigan pointed himself for scoring honors with a two-game total of 49 points, although for his team he shares ground-gaining honors with fullback Bob Westfall.

Passing Stars

Indiana's passing ace, Harold Hursh, completed eight of 18 aerials last week for 100 yards, but it was not enough to prevail against Texas. Illinois also took to the air against Bradley as John Worban hit five out of 10 for 101 yards and Cliff Peterson completed five of eight for 106 yards.

Sophomore Hadley Hoskins of Wisconsin was the day's rifle shot in passing however, with a mark of six for six in downing Marquette, and he further distinguished himself with a 9.2 yards rushing average. Iowa, defeating South Dakota, 46 to 0, showed a variety of offensive threats while Bill DeCorrevont and Don Clawson of Northwestern were leading a drive through Syracuse, 40 to 0. Sophomore Bill Daley stood out with George Franck in Minnesota's conquest of Nebraska.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

World Series Chatter

Lobby gossip at the World Series . . . Billy Evans, who "resigned" as general manager of the Red Sox, may buy a minor league ball club . . . Every available baseball man in the country has been mentioned as a possible successor to Oscar Vitt at Cleveland, except Judge Landis . . . Perhaps they think the Judge too young for the job . . . But in the end, Mickey Cochrane will probably get the contract . . . Mike will be happy back in the majors and the majors will welcome him . . . Jimmy Dykes will spend the winter trying to get Mickey Heath for the White Sox outfield . . . If Jim succeeds, and also picks up a second baseman, watch the Chicago club next season.

Ideal weather prevailed all through the series . . . Although it rained several nights, the sun always managed to break through before game time . . . Incidentally, only one classic contest has been postponed in the last nine years—the second engagement of the 1936 Yankee-Giant struggle at the Polo Grounds . . . Joe Beggs, Cincinnati's bull pen ace, who did not get into this series, holds an honorary post with the Cincy fire department . . . Scribes are calling Beggs and Al Benton of the Tigers the forgotten men of the series . . . Both were outstanding relief hurlers during the regular campaign.

* * *

Clark Griffith's no-trade rule bounced right back in his face . . . Originally aimed at the Yankees, it now prevents the Washington club from making at least one profitable deal with the Tigers, who need infield replacements . . . And is Joe McCarthy laughing . . . Del Baker would go high for either Buddy Lewis or Cecil Travis, or both . . . But the American League constitution now says no . . . When Jimmy Wilson caught Paul Derringer in the series clincher on Tuesday, it was the veteran receiver's final active appearance—by his own admission . . . Jimmy did a grand job in the classic—perhaps better than Lombardi could have done.

* * *

Hank Greenberg is going to Honolulu on an extended vacation . . . This was a great year for the Tiger slugger . . . He should get the American League's most valuable player award without a contest . . . The Pittsburgh Pirates are interested in little Dominic Dallassendro, who did part-time duty in the 1940 Chicago Cub outfield . . . Steve O'Neill, who will sign a coaching contract with Detroit almost any day—if he hasn't already—is one of those capable fellows who never should have been allowed to get out of the big leagues . . . Red Kress, whom he will replace on the Tiger staff, will probably manage a minor league outfit.

* * *

Al Schacht, Buddy Hassett, and Dolly Stark are all signed for a vaudeville tour this winter . . . Larry Goetz, the National League umpire, is at home in Cincinnati . . He once was a postman there . . . Certain American Leaguers like to speculate on what Elden Auker, with his 16 Brownie victories, would have meant to either the Red Sox or Tigers this summer . . . They both let him go . . . But it's one of those baseball angles that could be argued all day . . . Auker may have settled down to serious pitching at St. Louis because he realized that he was at the jumping-off place in the majors . . . The Dodgers, Reds, Giants, and Red Sox all play 1941 spring exhibition games in Havana, Cuba.

* * *

Our nomination as the No. 1 sports town in the country is Detroit . . . More than 54,000 turned out to watch the Tigers and Reds play last Saturday afternoon at Briggs Stadium, and some 30,000 packed University of Detroit stadium in the evening for the pro football clash between the Lions and Cardinals . . . Ted Lyons calls Al Simmons the toughest batter he ever faced, with Bill Dickey in second place . . . The proudest spectator at the series was Bucky Walters' dad, who saw all seven games . . . No player received more back slapping after the classic than Bobo Newsom . . . No pitcher ever worked harder for victory.

More Field Goals

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (AP)—Jim Thorpe, old Carlisle Indian All-America gridder, wants to see "more field-goal kicking in present-day football."

He told a luncheon club yesterday:

"Last year I appealed to Coach Babe Horrell of U. C. L. A. to allow me to teach his kickers. He consented and they just missed being picked for the Rose Bowl game. I believe with a field-goal kicker they would have been the West Coast selection."

Memo to Thorpe

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10 (AP)—Memo to Jim Thorpe:

Don't mention field goals to Coach Babe Horrell this season.

His U. C. L. A. Bruins lost their first two starts, to Southern Methodist and Santa Clara, 9-6. Field goals provided the winning points in each case.

Round Trippers

CINCINNATI (AP)—Frank McCormick of the Reds and Johnny Mize of the Cardinals both hit at least one home run in each of the National League ball parks in 1940.

Cornell Grid Team Ranked As Country's Top Passer

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10 (AP)—Cornell's 1940 gridiron debut last week was just as impressive on the yardstick as it was on the yard lines.

The American Football Statistical Bureau, starting its annual compilation of the nation's collegiate football performances, today pegged the Ithacans as the country's top passing team and ranked them second on total offense—gains from rushing and passing—on the basis of the 34-0 thumping of Colgate.

Drake Leads

Drake University, mainly through swamping Montana State 56-0 in its opener, has a two-game average of 465 yards per game to lead in total offense. Cornell is second with 426, followed by Brown, 425 in two games; Mississippi, with 421.7 in three games, and Rice, 420 in one game. Creighton, Iowa, Illinois and Arizona follow.

Creighton has the highest rushing average per game, 394 yards, followed by Brown, 380.5; Lafayette, conqueror of N. Y. U., 370; Iowa, 368, and Mississippi State, 333.5. Michigan, Wake Forest, Mississippi, Northwestern and Tennessee, playing tougher opposition than some of the first five, still push their way into the top 10. Wake Forest led this classification in 1939.

Cornell's Passing

Cornell's 276 yards from 11 completions ranks the Big Red first as a passing team.

Illinois, with a 257-yard average, is second; Indiana third with 234; Missouri fourth with 205, and Texas A. & M. fifth with 183. Texas, Baylor, Rice, Arizona, and Oklahoma pad out the list with strong representation.

Mississippi State, which plays Auburn this week, is the best defensive team to date, holding the opposition to 14.5 yards per game from both rushing and passing. Georgia is second with 26.5, Navy third with 39.5, Iowa fourth with 42, and Colorado State fifth with 55. Tennessee, Illinois, Kansas, Southern Methodist, and Fordham round out the first 10.

Georgia Line

Sturdiest line performance so far is that of Georgia. In games against Oglethorpe and South Carolina the Georgia forwards have allowed but four yards to the enemy, an average of two yards per game.

Mississippi State has yielded five yards in games with Florida and Southwestern for a 2.5 average. Arizona, Brown, Colorado State, Texas Christian, Tennessee, Navy, Iowa, and Clemson follow in order.

The top 10 punting teams are Texas Mines, Kentucky, Tulsa, Stanford, Georgia, Texas A. & M., North Carolina, Clemson, Boston College, and Richmond.

Of course, many of the teams have been piling up their statistical advantages against Podunk Normal or the like, while some other teams which will figure higher later in the season, started in against tough foes.

Yale Booters Win

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10 (AP)—Charley Carton's final-period goal gave Yale a 1-to-0 soccer victory over Springfield College yesterday in the Eli's season-opener.

The Yale tally came after Fetz had saved off Haines, Carton heading in Voley's kick out for the lone goal of the game. Captain Gordon Gray and Irving Schmid starred for the losers.

Tomato Thrower Fined

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—For hurling tomatoes at Detroit outfielder Hank Greenberg during the Tigers-Indians game here Sept. 27, Carmen Guerra, 25-year-old iceman, has received a maximum disorderly conduct sentence of 30 days and a $50 fine. Guerra said he would appeal.

Newark Bears Back on Top Of Minor League Baseball

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10 (AP)—The power-house Newark Bears were back on top of the minor league baseball world today after defeating the Louisville Colonels of the American Association four games to two in the 1940 Little World Series.

Putting on the pressure last night, the International Leaguers trounced the Colonels, 6 to 1, behind the six-hit pitching of knuckle-baller Steve Peek to end the 22nd renewal of the annual best-of-seven series.

Ten Bear Hits

The Bears rapped out 10 base hits off the offerings of Charley Wagner and Forrest (Tot) Pressnell, both right handers, in dethroning the 1939 champions. Four of the blows were for extra bases and all but one figured in the scoring.

For Peek, who hurled a brilliant game, it was his 16th victory in 17 games. The lanky right hander will go up to the parent New York Yankees next spring for a tryout, as will six of his teammates.

Two others also will be missing from the Newark scene in 1941—the slugging third baseman, Henry Majeski, who is the property of the Boston Bees, and Second Baseman Alex Kampouris, who set a new series record of four home runs. He was bought by the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Newark's Third

It was Newark's third triumph in the classic, previous victories being scored in 1932 and 1937 by teams acknowledged as the greatest in the Bears' history. The International now has won 10 series to the Association's 12.

Although the 1940 Bears lacked the class of the two former champion outfits, they were a hustling bunch and Manager Johnny Neun, first sacker for the '32 team, described them as "the greatest bunch of power hitters I've ever seen on a minor league team."

And they really gave a display of power last night. Bud Metheny, right fielder playing his second year in organized baseball, started it with a third-inning home run that tied the score. A couple of measly (for the Bears) singles by Ed Levy and Leo Nonnenkamp put the Newarkers ahead in the fifth.

Holmes Tripled

But it was a rousing triple to right center by Centerfielder Tommy Holmes with two mates aboard in the seventh that was the big blow. He galloped home himself when Vince Sherlock threw wild to third on the relay from the outfield.

Majeski's double started the other run and Catcher Tom Padden, one of the team's veterans, put on a squeeze play that got Henry across.

Finishing second in the pennant race, Newark reached the Little World Series with play-off victories over Jersey City and Baltimore. Louisville, fourth-place Association club, first eliminated Columbus and then the pennant-winning Kansas City Blues, which like the Bears are a farm team of the Yankees.

Last night's game played in chilly weather drew a crowd of 4,500—smallest of the series. A total of 46,122 paying fans saw the six games. Three were played at Louisville and a like number at Newark.

Southwest Race Has Four Teams On Even Terms

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 10 (AP)—Two weeks ago a fledgling football fan could tell you the Texas Aggies were favorites to win their second-straight Southwest Conference flag. Today the Aggies look even better—but three other clubs have moved up alongside them.

Now the race is as wide open as the Texas prairies.

Southern Methodist, Texas Christian and Texas have bid for consideration.

Six Games in Five Days

So far the Conference slate against outside competition is clean. This week end the boys play six games in five states. All they have to do is knock over such talent as Pitt, U. C. L. A., North Carolina, Louisiana State and Oklahoma.

The Aggies, still powered by Jarrin' Jawn Kimbrough, the 1939 All-America fullback, have crushed potent little Texas A. and I., conquerors of Pop Warner's San Jose State, and a touted Tulsa University crew.

Saturday at Los Angeles they move into tougher company, dating U. C. L. A. One Southwest Conference club, Southern Methodist, has cleaned the Uclans, 9-6.

Shoulder-to-Shoulder

The Methodists, shoulder-to shoulder with the Aggies in the guessing, take their unsoiled record against Pitt at Pittsburgh.

The real shocker—Texas Christian—goes over to Chapel Hill, N. C. for an afternoon with North Carolina. Buried in the early forecasts, Dutch Meyer's Christians have shot into contention with two rousing triumphs, 41-6 over Centenary and 20-0 over Arkansas.

Most folks think it is Dana Bible's "money" team that has arrived at University of Texas. They have walloped Colorado, 39-7, and slipped past Bo McMillin's Indiana Hoosiers, 13-6. Now they run smack into Oklahoma before some 35,000 at Dallas Saturday.

Pleased Everyone

Quiet Jess Neely, who left Clemson to gamble with the Rice Institute job, pleased everyone with his opening 25-0 licking of Centenary, but he could just about settle a lifetime contract if he delivers against Louisiana State at Houston Saturday night.

Only Arkansas, the "adopted son" of the Conference seems to be definitely outside.

College Soccer

Results Oct. 9

Yale 1, Springfield 0.
Gettysburg 2, Navy 1.
Blue Ridge 3, Elisabeth State 1.
West Point 4, Syracuse 1.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

FORT COLLINS, Colo.—Harry Hughes, who has been at Colorado State almost as long as its "Old Main" building finds one trouble with the aerial game. He says too many passes, in the heat of battle, "do more throwing than passing."

* * *

FORT WORTH, Texas—Coach Dutch Meyer is taking seven passers in the T. C. U. squad of 35 players making the trip to Chapel Hill for the North Carolina game, indicating that the air will be full of balls. "As I see it, the only requirement for a passing play is to be on the field and in possession of the ball," is Meyers' view.

* * *

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — Notre Dame students prefer to do their sightseeing in the "Big Town." Asked to vote on what trip they'd like to accompany the team, the student body went 100 per cent for the Nov. 2 game with Army at New York's Yankee Stadium.

* * *

DETROIT—The Detroit U. Titans have cooked up a play that should cause scouts—and opponents—a few anxious moments. On this play the center eventually gets the ball and—they hope—carries it for a big gain. The reason for such a play? Vincent Banonis, the center, would make a corking fullback—if he wasn't needed at center.

* * *

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Most coaches think themselves fortunate if they have an All-America. But Jack Hagerty of Georgetown claims that after Saturday the pickers will have to name three of his aces—Lou Checas, halfback; Augie Lio, guard, and Allen Matuza, center.

* * *

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—It's not brother against brother, but brother for brother at Marquette. The right tackle berth is held by Chuck Peifer and his brother, Jack, is his substitute.

* * *

NEW YORK—John Kuzman, Fordham's left tackle, who was called "little Sir Wrecker" by the publicity department there last year, is at the cross-roads of his career Saturday. Two years ago he was called the best tackle prospect in the East. Last year he was something less than sensational. A good game against Tulane Saturday and they'll be booming John for All-America honors.

* * *

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Coach Bill Wood isn't very happy as he considers the invasion of Cornell's Big Red team Saturday. "When the opposition checks Cornell's powful running attack through the middle, it threatens the flanks. When the wings are re-inforced, the backs pass. And it's almost impossible to cover the receivers because they outrun the enemy secondary." Outside of that, Bill reports his scouts haven't found much wrong with "the best team in the East."

McKechnie a Colonel

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP) — Bill McKechnie, manager of the world champion Cincinnati Reds, and Paul Derringer, ace Red pitcher from Springfield, Ky., are to be commissioned Kentucky Colonels, the office of Gov. Keen Johnson announced.

Reds Won a World Series

Wide World

CINCINNATI—Scene of a downtown street in Cincinnati when word spread around the city that the Reds had won the World Series.

WHERE TO DINE

NEW YORK CITY

THE ROSE BOWL CAFETERIA
An ALBERT LEE BINGHAM Operation
Excellent Food • Pleasant Atmosphere
Reasonable Prices
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Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self Service
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HOTEL REGENT RESTAURANT
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OPEN SUNDAY AT 12 NOON

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Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hotes in town
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Accommodations for parties
Open Sundays

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DORN'S
Famous for Our 75c Sea Food Dinners
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A Good Place to Eat
Open Day and Night
On Route 384 to Niagara Falls

Managers of restaurants advertised on The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner.
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One Block from Radio City

a NEW HEARTHSTONE
Now open at 15 East 48th Street
Delicious home-cooked food graciously served amid delightful surroundings. Open Sundays and Holidays. Air-Conditioned.
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner

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8 WEST 49TH STREET
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APPETIZING LUNCHEON SERVED From 11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
DELICIOUS DINNER SERVED From 5 to 7:45 P.M.
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MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries, Hot Breads
Luncheon 30-85c Dinner 55-95c

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

BUFFALO, N. Y.
FAMOUS "OR FOOD"
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SMORGASBORD
FRENCH-AMERICAN CUISINE
Clubs Accommodated—Catering—Gift Shop

White Group Asks Ban On Japan Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—A total boycott of all goods imported from Japan and an embargo on all exports to that country are additional objectives announced today by the New York Chapter of the William Allen White Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. The committee also is making representations to Washington asking the recall by the German Government of surplus personnel in its consulates in this country, it was added.

The committee announced further an investigation of the records of New York candidates for Congress in their relation to the aims of the committee, which would take the form of public announcements on how the candidates stand on foreign policy.

Meanwhile, in a booklet entitled "Suppose Britain Loses," the national White Committee urges increasing aid to Britain to protect this country from attack.

Odds Would Rise

"If the British Fleet is destroyed, our own fleet, forced to patrol two oceans, is at once outclassed on both by those of Japan, Mussolini and Hitler," the pamphlet says. "Worse yet, let the British Fleet fall into Nazi hands and on the Atlantic alone the United States Navy may be pitted against an armada of German, Italian, French and British ships outclassing it two to one.

"A year from now the odds will be even more against us. United States shipyards are running at capacity now in the race to build an adequate two-ocean navy, but the Nazis have had a head start. Already they control the shipbuilding yards of Norway and the rest of conquered Europe. If the defeat of Britain gives Hitler not only the British yards, but also the partly completed ships now on the ways (seven battleships, 23 cruisers, 32 destroyers, 10 submarines, plus any others secretly laid down since last September), then he will have shipbuilding facilities six times ours, unlimited access to raw materials and the use of sweated labor. How could we compete?"

Given time enough, the United States will be able to make itself formidable enough to resist attack by any combination of powers, the brochure declares.

Broken Pledges Recalled

"That is why it is so important from the standpoint of our own national security to furnish the British with the equipment they need to win this battle for the control of the North Atlantic which has already begun," it continues. "If the Germans win control of the North Atlantic, the Eastern seaboard of the United States could be attacked within a few months.

"Destroyers, planes and speed boats are the weapons most needed by the British now. As long as the British Fleet and the Royal Air Force are engaging the Nazis, no major assault against this hemisphere is possible. Every day we help Britain hold out gives us that much more time, in peace and security to make our own defenses impregnable."

The pamphlet recalls that Germany has pledged that she has no territorial aspirations in the Western Hemisphere, but at the same time lists statements by Herr Hitler declaring he would not invade Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium and Holland.

53 Years on Job, Printer Retires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Robert Alexander of Sacramento, whose record of service in state government extended through the terms of 13 governors, has retired from his post of assistant state printer. He had been a state printing plant employee here 53 years.

No other California employee can attain a record equal to Mr. Alexander's in length because state law prohibits persons under 18 from entering civil service and retirement is mandatory at 70.

When Mr. Alexander started to work for the State at the age of 16, his chief duty was to supply wood and coal for fireplaces that provided heat for the printing office.

A pension of $206 a month will be paid to him during his retirement.

Attending a retirement party for him were Gov. Culbert L. Olson and State Printer George Moore as well as Mr. Alexander's coworkers.

Fair Skies Boost N. Y. Registration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Favorable weather today and yesterday brought an upswing in the number of voters qualifying to cast ballots in the Presidential election on Nov. 5, with 568,195 persons being counted at the registry booths last night. The figures brought the total for the three days to 1,398,842, an increase of 246,570 over the similar period of 1936, the last Presidential year.

Registrants yesterday also outnumbered those on the corresponding day of 1936 by 192,839. They exceeded those of Tuesday by 195,016 and Monday's record-breaking 457,468 by 110,727.

Both the Democratic and Republican high commands here were optimistic that the outpouring of registrants was in their respective favor.

Beware Public Opinion Polls, Warns Analyst of Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—With national public opinion polls now available to bolster the victory claims of both major political camps and a third to assert that sufficient voters are still undecided to swing the election either way, Eric Hodgins, publisher of Fortune magazine, today cautioned against accepting any poll as a "flat prediction" of the November outcome. Announcing that the magazine, whose latest published sampling gave President Roosevelt a 14.5 per cent lead over Wendell L. Willkie, would publish a new survey 10 days before election, Mr. Hodgins warned that the use of present figures to forecast the possible electoral college line-up could be characterized "only as a fascinating, but highly hazardous game."

"The polls, when properly and conscientiously conducted," he continued, "are of value not for the static figures presented as of any one moment, but for their ability to show the dynamic trends.

"It is possible to combine and recombine the statistics now in our possession so that Mr. Willkie could receive any number of electoral votes, from the eight which Mr. Landon received in 1936 up to 328 which Mr. Willkie could receive if he holds all his present ground and is in each case victorious in parts of the country where the contest is extremely close."

Many Debatable Areas

This was based on latest figures, Mr. Hodgins explained, showing Mr. Willkie leading "by a good margin" in the New England, West North Central, and Mountain States, where a maximum of 126 electoral votes is involved; in fractionally trailing Mr. Roosevelt in the vital Middle Atlantic States, and in fractionally leading in the equally vital East North Central States—sectors involving another 202 votes.

"Thus the outcome of the electoral vote still rests in debatable areas," he concluded. "Public opinion is more fluid in this month and year than it has ever been since the technique of scientific sampling was adapted to the measurement of political attitudes."

Latest national poll to be brought forward by the Republican National Committee here is that of Rogers C. Dunn, which predicts a Willkie minimum of 334 electoral votes, with Colorado, Wyoming, Oregon, and all States north of Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma in the Republican column. These findings dispute the latest Gallup survey showing 499 electoral votes for Mr. Roosevelt on the ground that Mr. Dunn takes into account the rise and fall of Work Progress Administration enrollment, to which he attributes the accuracy of his forecasts in 1936 and 1938.

Either a Potential Winner

Meanwhile Edward J. Wall, director of American Opinion Forecasts, was out with his new tally, writing in the Mirror, New York City tabloid, that either candidate was a potential winner, with 9.8 per cent of the electorate, or 4,296,093 voters, still undecided.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican National Chairman, joined today in the analyst's statement that to him the Gallup figures indicated the election of Mr. Willkie. The Republican nominee's trip into the majority of the states where the percentage was below 10 per cent in favor of President Roosevelt would swing these states into the Republican column, Mr. Martin held.

"We must not forget that the Willkie campaign has just begun to reach its full stride," he continued. "The election is four weeks from today. Four weeks before the Republican convention in Philadelphia Willkie was not conceded an outside chance for the nomination.

"Thus, if only the 15 states in which the percentages are only 5 per cent or less in favor of Roosevelt are carried by Willkie, he will win the electoral college and the election by 295 to 236 votes."

Nazi Troops Pass Belgrade

Continued from Page 1

troops is naturally observed among local Britons, most of whom are hastily packing to leave within the next week.

The British Legation has not received a "satisfactory" reply to its questions concerning German troops which it addressed to the Rumanian Government and apparently a complete diplomatic break is being contemplated.

In this connection the German language paper Bucharester Tageblatt warns against possible future moves by the British to set up a Rumanian Government in London similar to the Dutch, Norwegian, Belgian, Polish and Czech Governments now there. The supposition is that such a government might be headed presumably by Dr. Virgil Tilea, former Rumanian Minister at London, who resigned from his post because of his strong pro-ally sentiments.

It is believed that fear of such an attempt to set up another Rumanian Government outside Rumania prompted the detention of former King Carol and his party on Spanish soil at Barcelona before they could reach Portugal.

Oil Held Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Berlin radio put on the air a Bucharest dispatch today asserting it was officially announced that deliveries of Rumanian oil to Turkey and Greece were to be discontinued. No reason for the move was given.

Athens dispatches yesterday reported suspension of oil shipments to Greece. It had been hinted that the ban also would be applied to Turkey.

These two countries are considered Britain's only remaining friends in the Balkans. Cutting of oil supplies to them had been described as a likely preliminary to an Axis move to the Southeast.

South Carolinians to See State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—"Know Your State" tours, a series of inter-county and inter-city visits to let one part of the State know what the other part is doing, are being mapped out by South Carolinians, Inc., publishers of the South Carolina Magazine, as one phase of its promotional work and will eventually cover points of interest throughout the Palmetto Commonwealth, it is announced by A. F. Funderburk, Jr., Managing Director of the organization.

Initial trips in the campaign to acquaint South Carolinians with other sections of their State will embrace principal places of interest in the low country, although a full-fledged State-wide program is scheduled to be inaugurated within a short time.

Mr. Funderburk has already contacted plantation owners and hotel and resort operators in arranging for the tours. For the present, he says, all tours will originate in Columbia, but as the movement expands, he added, it may be advisable to originate tours at other points in the State. Obviously, the majority of such tours would include Columbia, he said.

"It is amazing to learn the number of South Carolinians who have not visited many of the scenic and historic points of interest in the State," Mr. Funderburk stated in explaining the purpose of the trips. "While many details remain to be worked out, we have gone sufficiently deep into the subject to find that for a nominal fee parties can be carried on two and three-day conducted tours of South Carolina much more economically than individuals could make the trip in their own cars.

"This idea has met with an enthusiastic reception among those to whom it has been broached and we are anxious to know the reactions of other South Carolinians. Too, it is planned to conduct tours of out-of-state parties. Recently we had an inquiry from a school superintendent in Oregon asking for information about South Carolina and advising that a number of his teachers plan to visit the State during the coming summer.

"Although the initial tours will be to the low country, as the season advances and as interest justifies, trips will be arranged to the beaches and mountains in our State. Our Columbia headquarters will be glad to receive suggestions from persons interested in making these 'Know Your State' tours as well as those who feel they have something unusual to offer our own citizens and the traveling public in general."

Browder Vote Right To Face Challenge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 10—When Earl Browder, Communist Party candidate for President, goes to register in the Fifth District here, where he is resident at 7 Highland Place, he will hear his right to vote challenged.

Ernest Rigelman, Republican leader of the district, will be on hand to protest the registration on the ground that the conviction of the Communist leader on passport fraud charges voids his franchise. The Browder sentence has been stayed pending the outcome of the appeal against his conviction.

Oh, Thunder!

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Sirens sounded in London and thousands dashed for airraid shelters when several mysterious explosions rolled over London.

It turned out to be a brief thunderstorm. Londoners had forgotten what real thunder sounded like.

The ensuing all clear signal and the explanation produced many sheepish grins.

Katherine Mayo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEDFORD HILLS, N. Y., Oct. 10—Miss Katherine Mayo, who passed on here yesterday, was a crusading journalist who for almost half a century devoted her energies to the study and advocacy of social and political reforms.

Though best known for her work, "Mother India," which dealt with India's child-marriage system, she was also instrumental through her writings in establishing the New York State Police force.

Her reports on the political situation in the Philippines were credited with delaying the Island territory's independence for years. Miss Mayo lately had been working on a volume concerning the traffic in narcotics.

Finland's Budget Shows Big Boost To Pay War Costs

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—The Finnish national budget for 1941, five times that for 1940, provides the first clear indication of the cost of the Russian-Finnish War and subsequent reconstruction.

The Finns expect to spend 17,924,000,000 marks (about $358,480,000) next year. The budget last year, not including emergency appropriations during the war, was 3,573,000,000 marks.

A sales tax, increased property and income taxes, and a national loan for 2,340,000,000 marks are planned to raise the money.

Designated expenditures include up to 800,000,000 marks for war evacuees, 8,000,000,000 marks in reparations, 1,250,000,000 marks for settling refugees on new land, 2,000,000,000 marks for military expenditures, an increase of 770,000,000 marks.

In addition to the national loan, to obtain cash, the State expects to assume investment obligations increasing the national debt from 4,000,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 marks.

President Felicitates People of China

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt extended greetings to the people of China today in connection with the twenty-ninth anniversary of the Chinese Republic.

Addressed to Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government at Chungking, the message said:

"My fellow countrymen join with me in extending Your Excellency and to the people of China sincere felicitations upon this national anniversary and in reaffirming the traditional friendship which exists between our two countries."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS — quick cash profit makers. Famous "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1. You make 100%. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. A-1, Boston, Mass.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name. 100 exclusive designs, low as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 588 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

MANY Christian Science Monitor readers are earning splendid commissions showing unusual line of Waterproofed, Stainproof Tablecloths, Stringless Aprons, also photographer, butcher and beauty parlor aprons. Request free catalogue "M." Marshel Co. 1239 Broadway, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

RUGS, books, fine furniture, glass, bric-a-brac—anything old fashioned. OPPORTUNITY SHOP, 112 Boston Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

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A Charming Home

—without its responsibilities. May we show you our tastefully furnished apartments, redecorated to suit individual taste, on extended leases. Full Hotel Service. Extensive private grounds. Modern Hotel Garage. Selected Clientele.

Only 12 minutes from Park St. ASP. 6800

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HOTEL Beaconsfield

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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LOCUST-COURT and LOCUST ARMS

55-59 LOCUST AVENUE

6 minutes' walk to station, a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious, rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT

Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Two 3-room apartments; electric kitchen, fireplace; excellent home; restricted. 1402 Beacon St. Lon. 3299.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Girl to share delightful studio apt.; Southmoor House, Central Park. Call before 9 a. m.—Columbus 5-2283.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

FLUSHING, N. Y., 49-10 Bowne St.—2 or 3 rooms, complete kitchen; private home, near Parl and bus. Fl. 9-4123-J.

N. Y. C., WEST 58TH STREET—Desirable 4 completely well-furnished apartment; immediate occupancy; excellent location; elevator. Phone CIRCLE 7-2567.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 41 Central Park West—A few apartments available in this dignified cooperative building, conveniently located on the north corner of 64th Street and Central Park West. Have excellent Park view. Restaurant in building. 24-hour switchboard and maid service available. Resident manager or Brett, Wyckoff Potter, Hamilton. Eldorado 5-6900. MR. ALLISON.

N. Y. C., 69 W. 94th St.—1 room, bath, kitchen; refrigeration—gas and electricity included; private house; $40; ground floor. Tel.

Phipps Garden Apartments

Sunnyside, Long Island City, N. Y.

(Only 25 minutes from Grand Central)

1½ to 4 rooms $36 up

Modern apartments, in a setting of beautifully landscaped gardens with tall trees, flowering shrubbery. Near by public tennis courts and other recreational features. Social Room. Indoor tenant activities include a Camera Club which has its own dark room. Development is under ownership management. References required.

5101—39th Avenue, L. I. City

(Corner 50th St. and 39th Ave.)

APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS, 2 baths; light; 2 subways. MRS. SCHLEICHER, 23-01 44 Drive, Long Island City, N. Y. Stillwell 4-7786.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143-31 Ash Ave. Fl. 9-8461-J—Large, sunny rooms, $1.00 per person for 2 or more in room. Near Fair, church and transit; free parking. MRS. LEPHARDT.

WHITESTONE (Flushing), N. Y., 150-31 20th Ave.—2 quiet, comfortable rooms adjoining bath; 6 min. on direct highway to Fair; parking; $1.25 each. BENSING, Fl. 9-2355-R.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, British, age 45, married, no family; 5 years last position, country estate, transcontinental, town experience; co-operative, moderate salary. SIMMONS, Apt. 54, 430 E. 65th, N. Y. C. Regent 4-5001, ext. 29.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SITUATION wanted by woman of refinement; companion to woman living alone; willing to take charge of light housekeeping. E. K., 26 Roosevelt St., Norwalk, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, good cook, desires position N. Y. C.; small family; references. Write Box G-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION TO LADY—Be useful in refined family; reader; competent. Write Box C-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH taught; beginners or advanced; diction for singers. FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. BO. 8-4679.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Reliable piano teacher with European method. Mrs. Rose LaManna, 229 East 4th Street, Windsor 6-4757.

SINGERS WANTED FOR CONCERT AND RADIO. Small rehearsal fee. Free recording test. COL. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7989

WEARING APPAREL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complete usher's cutaway suit, almost new, size 40; reasonable. R. J. McCORMICK, P. O. Box 441, East Falls Church, Va.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

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MOTOR MART, PARK SQ., BOSTON HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

Another of Our Spectacular Value Treats! Sale of

LUXURY DRAPERIES

$2.98 $5.98 $8.98

HOWLAND'S

DODGE-PLYMOUTH

Dodge Trucks

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INCORPORATED

283 Fairfield Ave.

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DOYLE'S BAKESHOP

Delicious Apple Pies

Fresh Fruit Pies

376 Wood Avenue Dial 5-1185

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83rd ANNIVERSARY SALE

ENDS SATURDAY

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN

Savings Accounts Travelers Checks

Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs

We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

MEIGS

WOMEN'S SHAGMOOR COATS $69.95

DYED WOLF COLLAR

SECOND FLOOR

Henry C. Reid and Son

Registered Jewelers American Gem Society

BROAD STREET NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

THESE SPECIAL PRICES UNTIL OCTOBER 16

SEMI-LUSTRE $2.98—reg. 3.65 gal.

MARNOT VARNISH $3.95—reg. 5.00 gal.

FLOOR ENAMEL $2.98—reg. 3.85 gal.

1009 Broad Street Dial 6-0113

GREENWICH

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods

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Fine Groceries and Fruits

Prime Meats Selected Poultry and Sea Food

145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

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New Models Now on display

GREENWICH CAB COMPANY

TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Kepple & Kepple

Haberdashers to Gentlemen

277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

Lamps

FOR THE FALL SEASON

Lamp Shades, also shades made to order or recovered.

The Greenwich Electrical Co.

262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

FINCH'S PHARMACIES

Two Stores for Your Convenience

The Only Authorized Agents for

ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILET PREPARATIONS

in Greenwich

51 East Putnam Ave. 391 Greenwich Ave

Modern Gas Ranges

The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

Silver Replating

W. D. WEBB, Inc.

117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 124

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.

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For Cleaning at Its Best CALL

Swift Service

TELEPHONES:

White Plains ...4313 Rye ... 716

Mamaroneck ...1700 New Rochelle 6863

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For A Delightful Evening

We invite you to visit THE

Pickwick Theatre

GREENWICH 3760

Fireplace Furnishings

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Wood Baskets

Greenwich Hardware Co.

325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

HARTFORD

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Budget Beauty Salon

First 4 Days of the Week Only:

Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c

Permanent Waves $3.75 and up

ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street

SAGE-ALLEN BLDG Phone 6-3281

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HARTFORD, CONN.

STEINWAY PIANOS

Verticals $495 up

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241 ASYLUM STREET

MINCE PIES

3 Sizes

BEROTH BREAD SHOPS

559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

The Harvey & Lewis Co.

852 Main St Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Delicatessen The finest salads and table luxuries

TEL. 32-3976

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN

368 Farmington Ave. W. Hartford Center

Home-made Doughnut. Fresh Daily

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE

Hardware Housefurnishings

Good Merchandise—Fair Prices

45-47 SO. COLONY STREET Phone 550

McDermott's Uptown Radio Store

BLUE SUNOCO STREAMLINE ACTION MOTOR FUEL

273 E. Main Street

EXCLUSIVE

Fall and Winter Millinery

at

Mary's Hat Shop

11 STATE STREET

Replenish Your Home This Fall With

New Quality Furniture

from

Reed Holroyd Co.

7 COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

Cleaning Dyeing

Pressing Altering

Repairing Relining

EMPIRE

Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.

Middletown, Conn.

Phone 2860

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

(Continued)

Middlesex Beauty Salon

Try a

Zotos Permanent Wave

Shampooing, Finger-Waving, Marceling

Manicuring Hair-cutting

350 MAIN STREET TEL. 350

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY

Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil

ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER

GILBARCO OIL BURNERS

319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's

303 Main Street New Britain

MORTGAGE LOANS

Monthly Payment Plan

DeWitt A. Riley

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES INSURANCE

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

Antoine's Coiffure Salon

HAIR DESIGNERS

191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

PHONE 5-8363

DOBBS HATS

Style—Quality Moderately Priced

Jainchill MILLINERY

940 CHAPEL STREET

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.

Watches, Diamonds, Repairing

149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR

TELEPHONE 8-7626

MUNSON GALLERY

Paintings—Old Prints

Etchings

Artistic Framing

275 ORANGE STREET

"Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You"

HERBERT E. FRANCIS

ELECTRICIAN

79 Audubon St. Tel. 6-6130

A. D. RIDINGER & SON

Groceries—Meats Vegetables—Fruits

Delivery PHONES

Service 6-3112 6-5113

324 STATE STREET

Mary Lyons

Dresses, Suits, Coats

Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie

140 ORANGE STREET

The LEEPER Co.

All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning

549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE

"Flowers by Wire"

1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR

Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced

EMERSON & ELWOOD

43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.

Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.

104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE

General Insurance Agents SINCE 1853

Handling All Lines Anywhere

Norwalk Agency, Inc.

110 Wall Street, Norwalk

SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

Subscription Coupon

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1

One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:

1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name .....

Street and Number .....

City and State .....

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

The HOUR PRESS
Book and Commercial Printing
34 Wall Street Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 957

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7838 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES

COMPLETE BOYS' DEPARTMENT
Heron inc.
79 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD, CONN.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Marguerite Beauty Salon

Specializing in all branches of
Beauty Culture
Full line Ybry Perfumes
303 MAIN ST. TEL. 3-3245

The VICK REALTY CO.
Insurance of All Kinds
REAL ESTATE
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

SQUARE SILK SHOP
Always on the Square
294 MAIN STREET
PHONE STAMFORD 3-6536

WESTINGHOUSE
Electrical Appliances
SCHUMACKER
REFRIGERATION CO.
94 Summer St. Phone 3-8960

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5507. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Heating, Plumbing, Sheet Metal Work, Roofing, Oil Burners, Fuel Oil
Barlow Bros. Co.
61 Field Street Phone 4-4129

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We are sole distributors of "VAN RAALTE" GARMENTS and accessories in Waterbury.
GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY
Reasonably Priced. Why not try them?

NOW SHOWING
Our Most Beautiful Collection of Coats
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 East Main Street at Mill
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
We're ready with our Fall Showing of Girls' New Fall
COATS
Newest Styles and Materials
Sizes 3 to 16
$5.98 to $15.98

Hear the Great News
1941 Silvertone Radios
at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

THE FRED J. WOOD COAL CO.
WILLIAM W. WOOD FRANK L. WOOD
758 EAST MAIN STREET
Coal—Charcoal—Coke
Dependable Coal and Friendly Service
Phone 5-1389

October is Coat Month at Musler Liebeskind—fur or fur-trimmed cloth coats
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
LEXINGTON 6804 HEARST TOWER

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2020 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

BALTIMORE (Continued)

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE

Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 206—Reg. No. 206

Colonial and Early American Reproductions
STEIN FURNITURE
BALTIMORE
223-227 W. SARATOGA STREET

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraff's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Utmost Value in Sleep Comfort
The New Inner Tufted OSTERMOOR
$39.50
$1 Cash—$1 Weekly
Exclusively in Albany at
John B. Hauf
INCORPORATED
175 CENTRAL AVENUE

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

Have Killip Launder Your Curtains and Spreads
These finer things . . . like curtains and fancy bedspreads . . . are pieces you simply don't send to any laundry. Play safe by taking advantage of Killip's modern facilities, expert hands and 64 years of demonstrated experience.
Average charge for refreshing lace curtains only 75c per pair.
Get the Killip Quality
FOR SERVICE PHONE 5-3311

ROBERT MONEY
Decorator
Painting and Paperhanging
39 Elk Street Phone 5-2009
Every Woman Can Be Her Own Decorator

Visit WHITNEY'S HARMONY HOME
See the series of beautiful rooms decorated and furnished in correlated colors, that lend themselves to every home furnishing problem. Discuss your problems with our trained and efficient hostess.

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
Benjamin Moore & Co.
PAINT PRODUCTS
Wallpaper
516-518 Broadway — Phone 4-1411

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

FRENCH Jacques et Rene inc. HAIR STYLISTS
113 State Street Tel. 5-5515

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
54 NORTH PEARL STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ALBANY (Continued)

ready made draperies
FROM $3.25 PAIR
Slip Covers • Lamps • Mirrors
Occasional Furniture
IRVING H. VAN HOVEN
Interior Designer

period decorators
173 Central Ave.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41502 11 Chestnut St.

BARNES FLOWERS

90 Chenango Street
Fall Flowers
C. Stuart Mace 2-4045

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
Watches—Diamonds—Silver
Prices to suit all purses.
60 Court Street Estab. 1910

For Perfect Foot Comfort
Try our specialized service on
FOOTSAVER VITALITY
DR. LOCKE HEALTH SPOT
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Coal — Fuel Oil — Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal
"Same Coal—Same Mine—all the time"
343-353 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

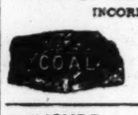
Football Weather
calls for good warm coats. Never before have we had so great a popular demand for styleful fall coats. When you see them you will know the reason, and you'll see many of the same type in the big stadiums this fall.
McLEAN'S
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

All you need to know about Paint is
Sherwin-Williams
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
162 Washington Street
Johnson City and Endicott

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3831 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCOMB AND McCOMB Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for 5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

INSURE IN SURE INSURANCE
BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-0000 Yonkers 4883

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 85c-$1.00
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 8 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4388

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 1431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Antique Clocks Rebuilt
To Original State of Perfection
Hall, Chime and French Clock Specialist
1558 Main Street GA 3860

BUFFALO (Continued)

***Dubonnet* BEAUTY SALON**
For Expert
PERMANENT WAVES
University 3780 309 Parkside Ave.

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.
In the Heart of the West Side

ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

UNIVERSITY FOOD SHOP
Home Made Salads and Baked Goods Fresh Daily
FRIDAYS: Orders taken for STRICTLY FRESH FISH
Fried on premises, to be taken home hot
3400 MAIN STREET PA. 9630
Opposite University of Buffalo

CORTLAND

G. H. WILTSIE
Dry Goods
Ready to Wear
Gift Items
It pays to buy quality

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

ADELINE BLODGETT
has on display beautiful dresses in misses', women's and junior sizes from $3.95 up. Will take special orders for coats.
366 N. MAIN ST. DIAL 4738

Now on Display
New 1941 Line
"SILVERTONE" RADIOS
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
207 State St. Elmira, N. Y.

Fall Fashions for All Your Family!
Shop Penney's and Save
J. C. PENNEY CO., Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

The New Fall
FOOT REST SHOES
for WOMEN
with 4-spot comfort are here for your inspection
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

FARHART GARAGE
Sales Buick Service
The Best in Used Cars
Gloversville Phone 4034 Johnstown 646 Amsterdam 542

Armstrong's
LINOLEUM
LINOTILE and LINOWALL
Custom Work a Speciality
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

M. G. SCHELTZ
Merchant Tailor
for Men and Women
102 East State Street
Over Lehigh Valley Ticket Office

Laugh at Winter
Change to Winter Lubricants Now ! !
Get Gulflex Lubrication
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Streets Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3356

The Unloading Corporation
520 W. SECOND ST.
JAMESTOWN NEW YORK
Famous Reading Anthracite
Semet Solvay Coke
Phone 7013 for prompt delivery

JAMESTOWN (Continued)

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

It's Winter Coat Month
at
BIGELOW'S
Jamestown New York

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr.
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS

Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6388

"SHAGMOOR" COATS
for fall — at low prices
NELSON'S of Jamestown
"Dept. Store of Specialty Shops"

KENMORE

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Hoffman's Atlantic Service
Delaware and Shepard Avenue
CARBURETOR and IGNITION SERVICE
Prior De. 9895

31 Wardman Rd.
Kenmore, N. Y.

Candies that are deliciously different, $1.10 a pound, all assortments
Mail Orders Filled
VASSAR BEAUTY SHOP
Experts in All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
DE 1033
1362 Kenmore Avenue
Next to Kenmore Floral Co.

Groceries Delicatessen
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. RI. 2564

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 3904 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

SILVER SERVICE STATION
Formerly with Libretti's, Inc.
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATION TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered
TEL. LARCHMONT 1949

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

JESSALYN YARN SHOP
96 South Grand Avenue Baldwin 581-W
MRS. MEYER, Prop.
A HANDKNIT SWEATER
A must in every Winter Wardrobe
Start one now—
We'll Show you how!

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
Far Rockaway 7-2400

SMITH BROS. PLUMBING CO.
Heating—Metal Work
Oil Burners—Gas Ranges
701 Central Avenue

JAMESTOWN (Continued)

FURNITURE
Sales and Service
Phone 6388
Jamestown, N. Y.

Dalsimer—Florist

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Electric Bulbs Table Candles
Rustcraft Greeting Cards
Womrath's Circulating Library
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-34 41ST AVENUE FL. 9-1701

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
The World's Leading Oil Burner
JOSEPH V. CRONIN
136-69 Roosevelt Ave. Fl. 9-7730

Electrical Appliances
CROKER-EVANS
1941 RADIOS as low as $9.95
POPULAR BRANDS
41-27 Main Street Fl. 9-6056

The House of
JOHN ALDEN
C. ANTINORI & SON
Upholsterers and Decorators
41-06 162rd St. Ind. 3-0042

SHELL
SUPER-SHELL
and the New Golden Shell
MOTOR OIL
Expert Repairing Washing
BROTHERS SERVICE STATION
43-45 MAIN STREET FL. 9-9104

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS Manager
FL. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
FUR CLEANING and REPAIRING
WEAVING
Northern Blvd. at 162rd Street

QUEENS BEDDING CO.
Mattresses made to order, also renovated like new at low prices
41-13 162ND ST. FL. 9-12401-1

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No job too big or too small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St.
Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Blvd. 8-3090 10 to 12 Monday Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-50 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-50 Austin Street BO. 8-3717

Your HOUSEKEEPING ENTERTAINING, and CHILDREN Taken care of by
Modern Maid Service, Inc.
Daily Service $3.30 per week
71-33 Austin Street BO. 8-1898

Swington's
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bo. 8-4700 72-20 Austin St.

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8301-2

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co. Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

FREEPORT

GUSTAVE
HAIR DRESSING
"Producing Loveliness is Our Specialty"
31 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 5875

FREEPORT—Bellmore

HARRY'S SERVICE STATION
EXIDE BATTERY SERVICE
EXPERT TESTING
Repairing and Brake Service
Park Pl. and Merrick Rd.
Bellmore, L. I.
Mobilgas

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK — Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY — Cedarhurst

A Very Limited Supply of
ENGLISH TULIP BULBS
are available now at our Cedarhurst Store
Dalsimer—Florist

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Electric Bulbs Table Candles
Rustcraft Greeting Cards
Womrath's Circulating Library
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-34 41ST AVENUE FL. 9-1701

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
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Electrical Appliances
CROKER-EVANS
1941 RADIOS as low as $9.95
POPULAR BRANDS
41-27 Main Street Fl. 9-6056

The House of
JOHN ALDEN
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Upholsterers and Decorators
41-06 162rd St. Ind. 3-0042

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SUPER-SHELL
and the New Golden Shell
MOTOR OIL
Expert Repairing Washing
BROTHERS SERVICE STATION
43-45 MAIN STREET FL. 9-9104

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS Manager
FL. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
FUR CLEANING and REPAIRING
WEAVING
Northern Blvd. at 162rd Street

QUEENS BEDDING CO.
Mattresses made to order, also renovated like new at low prices
41-13 162ND ST. FL. 9-12401-1

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No job too big or too small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St.
Bayside 9-6450

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HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-50 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

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DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-50 Austin Street BO. 8-3717

Your HOUSEKEEPING ENTERTAINING, and CHILDREN Taken care of by
Modern Maid Service, Inc.
Daily Service $3.30 per week
71-33 Austin Street BO. 8-1898

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Acme Tires Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
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FREEPORT—Bellmore

HARRY'S SERVICE STATION
EXIDE BATTERY SERVICE
EXPERT TESTING
Repairing and Brake Service
Park Pl. and Merrick Rd.
Bellmore, L. I.
Mobilgas

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NEW YORK — Long Island

FREEPORT—Seaford

HILDEGARDE'S BEAUTY SALON
Hair Styling a Specialty
Oil Waves — $5.00
For evening appointment Call Wantagh 316
Merrick Road Seaford, L. I.

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

BRADLEY'S
ONE of Great Neck's GOOD Eating Places

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

Fleur de Lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDEL
Beauty—Quality
Excellent Service
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
RADIOS SERVICE
Records and Music Supplies
CAPEHART AGENCY
Great Neck 2915 Open Evenings Manhasset 1415

Emilie's Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
Great Neck 2831
113 Middle Neck Road, one flight up
Free parking in rear of building

R. A. Pyle Letter Shop
Printing—Engraving—Stationery
Multigraphing—Mimeographing
Christmas Cards and Specialties
9 Station Plaza, Great Neck 2920
Port Washington 506

KATHLEEN
Exclusive Millinery
Bags to Match
Fur Hats—Knitted Turbans
Wrap-Arounds
Costume Jewelry Full Line of Hosiery
123 Middle Neck Road G. N. 5081

Great Neck 1080
HARRIETTE LIGETY
—Corsetiere—
Ready Made and Custom Made
Girdles—All-in-ones—Brassieres
Brassieres from 1.00, Girdles from 3.98
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

EXQUISITE FALL HAT STYLES
at only $1.85
BOBBEN SHOPS
63 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

W. T. GRANT CO.
34th Anniversary Sale
Jumbo comes to town leading a Parade of Values
Bigger Than Ever Before
56 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 1192

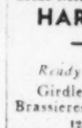
THE COTTAGE LINEN SHOP
Quality Linens for Every Purpose
Handkerchiefs by Bloch Frères
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road, Next to Kenwood Apts.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1013

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Repairs
Clocks of All
Novelties Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 45

CREATIVE DECORATORS
Draperies
Cornices
Upholstering

114 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck 755

KREGEL'S CONFECTIONERY

Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Delicious Luncheons and Dinners
Every day except Sundays and Holidays
81 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 180
Delivery Service

WINDSOR MEN'S SHOP
Arrow Shirts
Westminster Socks
Mallory Hats
105 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 422

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK — Long Island

GREAT NECK (Continued)

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes — Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 190—Great Neck 390

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1863-M daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

On Long Island
It's ALBERT'S QUALITY FURNITURE
ALBERT'S FURNITURE CO.
267 FRONT STREET

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

WALTER'S LAUNDRY
Phones
Hempstead 3831
Freeport 3831
Hollis 5-6201

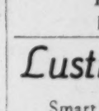
Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2 to 5 Evenings 8 to 11:45

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES $35

Stanley's
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. NE. 9-8830

TOWN & COUNTRY CLEANERS
DYERS—TAILORS—FURRIERS
HA. 9-2277 74-10 37th Avenue

3 HOUR SERVICE
All Cleaning Done on Premises
We Call for and Deliver

WE LIKE NEW REPAIR SHOES
Free Delivery
LIDO SHOE REPAIR
Reasonable Prices
High Grade Material Used
HAT CLEANING and SHOE SHINE PARLOR
77-03a 37th AVENUE Across from School

FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

The home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY

Perry's

Featuring ADAM HATS

37-47 82ND STREET and 45-01 GREENPOINT AVENUE Open Evenings

S. RUBIN

Hardware House Furnishings, etc.

Paint Up and Clean Up with Devoe's and Duco Paints and Enamels

Venetian Blinds

HA. 9-0176 81-07 Northern Blvd.

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT INC.

SOUTHERN MENUS

Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner 11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M. Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room

83-02-37TH AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS

Made to Order Remodeling Exceptional Values

37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JAMAICA

CHILDREN'S Apparel

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS

115-11 Jamaica Ave., 9019 Jamaica Ave., 148-15 Jamaica Ave.

THE GARDEN FLORIST

Member of the F. T. D.

Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers

91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185

FOREST HILLS STORE 72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Inc.

CREATIVE FURRIERS 89-67 164th Street, Jamaica

COME IN AND SEE

Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

LOUISE 165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.

Millinery of Distinction

Ready made hats $1.85 and up

Hats made to order

Natural Bridge Shoe Shop

Natural Bridge and Queen Quality Shoes for Women

Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women

89-63 164TH STREET

J. KURTZ & SONS Founded 1870

162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp Merrick Theatre

FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS APPAREL

Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay OPEN EVENINGS

LYNBROOK

9 lbs. $1 PILGRIM

The Nation's Model Laundry Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau

Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567 W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

JOHN WATTS

Prime Meats and Provisions

87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

Consider how little more you pay for really fine candies than for just (common) ordinary candies

MUELLER'S

82 ATLANTIC AVE.

WALTER S. MILLER JR.

GIFT SHOPPE

CAMBRIDGE GLASS

64 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL

Plumbing

Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners

65 First St. Phone Lyn. 3423

MANHASSET

Wright Hardware Since 1870

MANHASSET

Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

PATCHOGUE

The New Miracle of Gasoline Chemistry Premium Gas Yet it sells at regular prices

NU-BLUE SUNOCO

ART EGAN'S SERVICE STATION

427 EAST MAIN ST. PHONE 1534

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT

Individual Laundry, Inc.

TELEPHONES BLUE POINT 420

Center Moriches 806 Ronkonkoma 149

Sanitone Dry Cleaning

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'

Speedy Delivery Service

223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE PRIMROSE 2212

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.

YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Confidential Charge Accounts

Fishman's Corner

We Buy Old Gold

Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

Diamonds Reset While You Wait 217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y. Telephone Hollis 5-3335

IRV & LEW

Knox Hats Arrow Shirts

217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129

QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.

QUEENS VILLAGE Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS

SALES Ford SERVICE

RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020

Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE Floral Park

Queens Phone— Fieldstone 3-0362 Nassau Phones— Floral Park 361 Garden City 377

COAL—COKE FUEL OIL

VULCAN CERTIFIED FUEL COKE

WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD, Pres. Van Buren Ave., off Jericho Turnpike

FURNITURE

Rugs—Draperies—Upholstering

Colonial Galleries

WILLIAM H. DAYTON, Pres.

127 Tulip Avenue Floral Park 4455

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'

Speedy Delivery Service

134-01 94th Avenue Jamaica 6-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.

YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

STEELE & LIST

Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners

8639 Lefferts Boulevard

Telephone Virginia 7-1118

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER INSURANCE

Whatever your insurance needs:— I can supply them or give counsel.

LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JOHN J. LAKE & SON

Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware

Electric and Plumbing Supplies Mazda Lamps

Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

ANNA'S BEAUTY SHOP

Expert Operators Only

Genuine Frederics Permanent Waving

8548 118th Street Vir. 7-0263

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop

Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery

80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE

Tel. Virginia 7-1380

Ready and Tremmel

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.

We Specialize in Fire Insurance

102 Maiden Lane New York

Tel BE. 3-8362

35 Oakdale Rd.

Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN

MEN'S WEAR

Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks Worsted-tex Clothes

9 NO. PARK AVE. TEL. R. V. C. 2540

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.

Real Estate

Rentals Property Management

HELEN W. ZEPP, President

Tels. Rockville Centre 2222 Res. R.V.C. 609

264 Sunrise Highway

Long Island

ST. ALBANS

HUDSON CUrtis 8314

WOOD MOTOR SALES

At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway Foch Blvd and Fostermeadow Rd. VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maison Guinness

All Branches of

Beauty Culture

Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon

11 STEVENS AVENUE Tel. Oakwood 3800

Open Evenings by Appointment

RED CROSS SHOES

ALL SIZES ALL STYLES $6.50

We carry a complete line of Shoes for the entire family.

THE YORK SHOE STORE

21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon 18 Main St. Yonkers

Dress Suits to Hire

FIFTH AVENUE VALET

Established 1910

Dry Cleaning, Pressing Tailoring

66 So. Fifth Ave. Oakwood 9467

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NU-BLUE SUNOCO **Exide** BATTERIES

RAY AUTO ELECTRIC CORP.

Carburetors

Windshield Wipers 130 NO. THIRD AVE. Speedometers OAK. 6866

'blue coal'

FUEL OIL COKE

Household Fuel Corp.

First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

Lore Anne Hat Shoppe

45 PROSPECT AVE.

A most extensive collection of original and reproductions of French Models.

MISS LORE MISS ANNE

BON TON DAIRY

Butter, Eggs and Cheese

155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631

Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

FENNELL'S

110-112-114 Fourth Avenue Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Leab & Meyers

Oldest Established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon

Oakwood 6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company

22-24 WATER STREET

Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

HIGHLAND ICE CREAM CO.

326-328 Robinson Ave.

Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM

SCHOONMAKER'S

Department Stores

Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

A. A. Volkringer

CHOICE MEATS *and* POULTRY

210 BROADWAY TEL. 1307

Free Delivery

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

Vogels Shoe Store

88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

ROSNER'S

Office, Bank and School Equipment

Typewriters—Adding Machines

Commercial Stationers

35 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

FYDOL VEEDOL GOODRICH TIRES

ROBERT FULLERTON

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION

Tel. 760 225 LIBERTY ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Refresh with

C. F. S. MILK

Phone 2820

for a Friendly Service

210 MILL STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

Moe Meyer Store

Millinery

87 Water St. Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5855 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry, Hairdresser

All Branches of Beauty Culture by Expert Operators

Tel. New Rochelle 3552 156 North Av.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Grant's Greenhouses

Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

We Telegraph Flowers

96 WEAVER STREET LARCHMONT

Tel. Larch. 81

Coronet Tea Room

16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE NEW ROCHELLE

N. R. 10376 Private Parties

LA ROSE SHOPPE

NOW SHOWING

New Fall Styles

DRESSES—SPORTSWEAR

CORSETS

525 Main St., Kresge Bldg.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED

CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING

8 to 24-Hour Service

Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable

36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.

"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"

490 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Tel. NR 8220—NR 1170

THE LANGDON SHOP

The Man's Shop of Westchester

526 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.

- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 8-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate

From a card to a newspaper

THE OGILVIE PRESS

1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425

Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

CARLINO BROS.

Fancy Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

7512 Third Avenue AT. 9-0537

FREDA BEAUTY SALON

274 75th Street Shore Road 5-9449

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BetterDRESSES.... for less

Helen Wertheimer

Specializing in better samples

632 West 185th Street WAdsworth 3-2150

6.95 UP

Sizes—9 to 44

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

We also pay highest prices for old gold, diamonds, platinum and silver.

DIAMONDS BUT WHILE YOU WAIT

Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing

HEIGHTS JEWELERS

740 WEST 181 ST. WA 3-0280

GEORGE SEAMON

Prime Meats

Philadelphia Poultry

Jersey Pork Sea Food in Season

1706 Amsterdam Avenue

Between 144th and 145th St. Ed 4-8398

DEVONSHIRE

Beauty Salon

Specializing in Permanent Waving

3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK

2868 Broadway Bet. 111th and 112th St. Phone UN 4-1377

TRUSERVICE PAINTERS & DECORATORS, INC.

PAINTING DECORATING

FLOOR SCRAPING

Interior and Exterior also

PAINT SUPPLIES

1175 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C. UNderhill 3-5804

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS

GREAT KILLS JEWELERS

Expert Watch Repairing

Makers of Fine Jewelry

3985 Amboy Road Phone Hon. 6-0551

We specialize in Repairing Antique and Grandfather Clocks

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Local and Long Distance Moving

Storage—Warehouse

William A. Morris, Inc.

88 Barker St. Phone Glb. 2-3600

Hoisting, Packing, Crating, Shipping

You Lovelier the

SONIA Pyt Way Permanents

3.50 to 12.50

HAIR STYLIST COSMETICS

SONIA PYT

801 Castleton Avenue Phone Glb. 7-7174

NIAGARA FALLS

Figler's DRY CLEANING

We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft

We Satisfy Particular People

PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM

PELHAM PICTURE HOUSE 175 Wolf's Lane Tel. 3160

SAT., OCT. 12, TO MON., OCT. 14

The Years Surprise Film

THE GREAT McGINTY

Tues., Oct. 15 to Oct. 17

ERROL FLYNN

"THE SEA HAWK"

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT

Radio Service

Official Radio Manufacturer's Service

ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING

Call Licensed Electrician

Kolb & Crawford

WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

Pel-Mel

BEAUTY SALON

Permanent wave for pompadour effect. Do something lovely for your hair. Get a Pel-Mel Oil permanent wave, $5.00 to $10.00.

133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130

Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 2838

HERMAN GLASSER

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.

311 Fifth Avenue

We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

PELHAM 1954

Wise Hardware Co., Inc.

129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

House Wares—Devoe Paints Practical Gifts

PORT CHESTER

FALL TOPCOATS

By CLIPPER CRAFT 25.00

By KNIT TEX 32.00

By STEIN BLOCH 40.00

I. GOLDBERG, SON

29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

DRESSES

either for Sportswear, from 3.95 up or for Dressy Occasions, from 6.95 up

Better Hats from 1.95 up

LILLIAN SHOP

227 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

Complete new line of Misses' and Women's

Winter Coats

for dress or sports

KAPLAN'S DEPT. STORE

36 NORTH MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S HARVEST SALE

Ends Saturday

Be sure that you reap your full share of this HARVEST of BARGAINS

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Phone 615 317 Main Street

E. V. GRANT

Wall Papers Paints Glass—Linoleums

Estimates Gladly Given

Expert Work Only

Rodie Coal Co. INC.

Dealers in ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS and CHARCOAL

"Makes warm friends"

4 Fairview Avenue Phone 304

W. I. WOOD, MANAGER

Guernsey Milk

Ommadine FARMS

Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York

718 Main Street Phone 5399 BEACON No. Cedar St. Phone 197

The Wallace Company

The Fashion Center of the Hudson Valley

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Main 3659 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Van Ingen Fuel Service

COAL COKE FUEL OIL

Stokers and Oil Burners

262 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 65

Visit Us at Our New Address

ELDER'S MARKET

We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips

Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables

PHONE MONROE 1050

644 MONROE AVENUE

Beck

CLEANERS—DYERS FURRIERS

Telephone Monroe 84 84

INSURANCE

that has always paid dividends

E. S. Bohachek, Inc.

Clinton Avenue S. at Court

Call or Write

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.

Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.

Insurance Counselors

212 Wilder Bldg. Main 83

Established 1867. Seventy-three years of complete Insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

COAL

Famous Reading Anthracite

Laundered Coal

IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.

149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY

Women's Wear

of Smart Individuality

78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.

60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.

Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.

Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

SHERMAN'S GARAGE

Reliable Automobile Repairing

21 years experience Prices reasonable Free pickup and delivery service

See us at our new location

2450 Monroe Av. Hillside 2175

CHAS. DOERFLINGER

MARKET—GROCERY

Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE

We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY

433 Parsells Avenue

We deliver Culver 451-452

Delicious Food Prepared by Women Cooks

Edith Ellis

38 EAST AVENUE

LUNCHES—DINNERS

Also a la carte service

Open Sundays

SCARSDALE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.

W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.

MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726 Mamaroneck 2840

No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

UPHOLSTERY

DRAPERIES BEDDING

Antiques Restored—Refinished

BENNETT TOWBIS & SON

70 Palmer Ave. Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. Bronx 5127

34 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scars. 3939

PLUMBING • HEATING

AIR CONDITIONING

General Boiler Repairs Furnace Cleaning

JOHN R. PHILIP

FREIGHTWAY

SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

AUTHORIZED GENERAL ELECTRIC DEALER

Chas. J. Goyert & Co., Inc.

Automatic Heating—Air-Conditioning 24-Hour Service on All Makes

FUEL OIL—BURNERS—CONDITIONERS

210 S. Lexington Ave. Wh. Plains 2725-2726

NEILSEN'S

Frozen Fancies for Your Halloween Party

67 Garth Road

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE

Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y. 6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

SERVICE STATIONS

Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains

FUEL OIL

E. ROBISON, Inc.

Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y. Phones: Sears. 3900—W. P. 8868

SCHENECTADY

"NELLY DON"

American Originals

First, Last, and Always

Hurry in today and Just Try One On!

THE IDAMAE SHOPPE

306 STATE STREET

Two doors from Erie Boulevard

Domestic and Imported Wall Paper, Paints and Varnishes

Quality Merchandise

Delivery Service

WM. S. WRIGHT

1032 State St. Tel. 6-4092

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Redmond's Service Station

At Your Service

Drive in at any time to have your battery, tires, or oil checked

104 ERIE BOULEVARD

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS

GREETING CARDS

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

The Union Book Co.

Incorporated

257 STATE STREET

Barney's

for

LINENS

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Flowers

P. R. Quinlan Inc.

"For over half a century"

HUGH P. McCARTHY, President

ONONDAGA HOTEL BUILDING

Downyflake Shop

Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper

Downyflake Doughnuts

Famous From Coast to Coast

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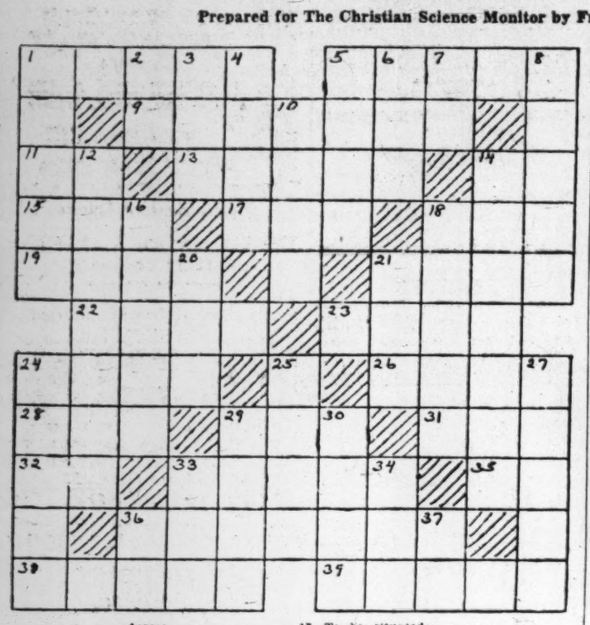
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What did Simple Simon hope to catch?
5—What American painter concentrated on marine subjects?
9—What is one of so-called three R's?
11—What State is east of Arizona (abbr.)?
13—How is Alice described in "The Children's Hour"?
14—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
15—Home of "jolly miller" was on what river?
17—To be situated.
18—Stimulate.
19—Enclosure.
21—Julia Ward ——, what instrument do you associate with Gene Krupa?
23—You would not pamt what flower?
24—Artemis was goddess of what?
26—Formed a knot in.
28—What bird asks a question?
29—What New Zealand bird is now extinct?

Down

1—How is Chicago described?
2—What adjective suffix signifies "like"?
3—Limb.
4—What British nobleman ranks above a viscount?
5—What is container for housing honeybees?
6—What o'clock was it when mouse ran down clock?
7—Symbol for magnesium is what?
8—Mouse Tower was on island in what river?
10—Raised platform.
12—In "Maud Muller," what was "sweet with hay" (pl.)?
14—Who are Dodson and Fogg in "Pickwick Papers"?
16—What is first name of actor wed to Lili Damita?
18—Folder for loose papers is what?
20—To press for payment.
21—Strike.
24—What creature proposed to hang bell on cat's neck?
25—Athanael is what in "Thais"?
27—What "are better things than words are"?
28—What "lay in the house that Jack built"?
30—Sour.
33—What is fifth sign of zodiac?
34—Age.
36—What is Spaniard's affirmative answer?
37—Kilowatt (abbr.)

31—What is the Beaver State (abbr.)?
32—You and me.
33—What weapon is used by a cavalryman?
35—If you were in Seattle, in what direction would you travel to reach Yakima (abbr.)?
36—What Scottish sailor lived alone for four years on Juan Fernandez Island?
38—Who sponsored five-foot shelf of books?
39—Who was 30th Vice-President of U. S.?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

The New York World's Fair will hold its "last day" celebration on Oct. 27, 1940 and in appreciation of the wonderful support given by the public to the World's Fair Railway Post Office for the past two seasons, the clerks will furnish free upon request, a "last day" cover on the closing day of the Fair. The cachet will be a printed one and will be postmarked the closing hour of the car in which the Railway Post Office is located. The design of the cachet will show the car with the Fair's famous insignia, (the perisphere and the trylon) in the background and the names of the officials and clerks who managed the exhibit. On these cacheted covers the New York World's Fair stamps will be used unless other stamps are designated, and hand cancellations will be used unless machine cancellations are requested. Address the Clerk in Charge, New York World's Fair R. P. O., Flushing, N. Y., enclosing three cents, (no stamps) for each cachet to cover return postage. If collectors have stickers with their return address, enclose same, otherwise make sure to enclose the address to which cachets are to be mailed. These cacheted covers will mark the ending of a glorious exposition as well as the special service of a courteous group of Railway Mail clerks in the Fair's Railway Post Office.

The new stamps from Paraguay celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Francia. The stamp on the right is a new issue from Brazil

The new Hungarian stamp issued to commemorate the return and annexation of Transylvania.

Stamps from Foreign Lands

Brazil—The stamps recently issued in honor of the New York World's Fair will be printed in souvenir sheets of ten stamps each and arranged to form a hollow square, the center space bearing the inscription "Feira Mundial de Nova York 1940." There will be three values in this series, the 1,000-milreis, 5,000-milreis, and 10,000-milreis.

A special set of five stamps commemorating the "Centenaries of Portugal" will soon be released. The values are the 200-milreis, showing a profile of Henriques; the 400-milreis portrays Antonio Vieira; the 800-milreis, Benevides; the 1,200 milreis, D. Joao IV; the 5,400-milreis, portraits of Gen. Carmona and Dr. Vargas.

Chili—Three current airmail values have been surcharged with new values.

Denmark—Small booklets of stamps comprised of four panes of four stamps each have been issued in aid of the Danish Red Cross, and sell for 2 kronen each. The panes consist of two semi-postals of 10-plus 5 öre forming the top row and two "numeral" 10-öre stamps forming the bottom row.

Lithuania — Seven current stamps of Lithuania have been overprinted "L T S R" and "1940 VII 21" to mark the incorporation of Lithuania into the U. S. S. R. The letters overprinted mean "Lietuvos Tarkybu Socialistine Republica" or Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the date refers to July 21, 1940 when the parliament of Lithuania took action.

Morocco — This French colony has issued a new color for the 2.50-franc value, picturing the Mosque of Sale. The former color was scarlet and the new color is blue.

Netherland Indies—Due to the shortage of stamps in this colony and the shutting off of supplies from the Netherlands, it has been necessary to print stamps locally. The 5c value has already been printed in the Wilhelmina portrait type and other values are to follow.

Slovakia — Two triangular stamps have made their appearance. The values are the 50-haleru, scarlet color, for domestic mail and the 50-haleru, blue, for foreign mail.

Spain—The Ibanez 5-centimos stamp of 1931-34 has been surcharged 45-centimos in red.

Yugoslavia—A Red Cross stamp of 50-p. value in blue-green and red has just been issued.

United States

Several names of prominent Americans are being considered for a further addition to the Famous American series of stamps. These names include those of Will Rogers, Sequoia, and Edgar Allen Poe. There is nothing definite as to the date when these stamps will be issued.

The new triangle stamps from Slovakia

The Post Office Department has announced that a special three-cent postage stamp will be issued in connection with the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the 13th amendment to the Constitution. The new stamp will be placed on sale for the first time on October 20, 1940. The office of first day sale, together with details as to design and color, will be announced later by the Post Office Department.

First Weather Observers

Rainfall was measured in Palestine as early as the first century A. D.

A Verse for Today . . .

Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again.
—LUKE 6:38.

In Lighter Vein

Interested

Mrs. Jones was taken by a friend to her first symphony concert. She sat very silent during the first item on the program, and at the end whispered to her companion:

"What's that book the conductor keeps looking at?"

"Oh, that's the score of the overture," replied her friend.

"Really!" she cried. "Who's winning?"—Grit.

A Dog's Life

A stranger was standing on the platform of a small railway station when the Northern express flashed past. Into the whirl of dust raised by the train leaped the station-master's dog, and tore madly up the track in pursuit.

"Does your dog often do that?" asked the stranger of the station-master.

"Yes, sir. Every time the express passes, the dog is after it like a hare."

"That's queer," commented the stranger. "Why does he do it?"

"I don't know," replied the dog's owner, scratching his head thoughtfully. "What worries me is what he's going to do with it when he gets it."—Dublin Mail.

Where Would You Find—

1. The largest city in New Jersey?
2. Douro Bridge?
3. Wolverhampton?
4. Yucca?
5. The American Rhine?
6. La Giralda?
7. Mozambique?
8. The place Wilton carpets were first made?
9. Mount Carmel?
10. Mills College?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Amateur Night

An amateur contest, that provides prizes for the audience, as well as for the performers, is a new idea for an evening's fun. The show is staged like any amateur contest only when the various songs, recitations, instrumental numbers, skits, etc., are done, the contestants remain hidden behind a curtain or screen, and the audience is asked to guess the identity of each performer.

For instance if Johnny Jones is in the habit of singing cowboy songs and yodeling, he might on this occasion try a humorous monologue; or if Mary Smith usually plays piano solos when asked to entertain, she might try a whistling solo, and so on. The more contrast to the person's usual type of presentation the number is, the more fun it is trying to guess the contestant's identity.

The contestants are identified, and referred to, by number only, and the winners on receiving their prizes are required to repeat their act in full view of the audience.

The audience, provided with pencils and paper, writes down the name of each contestant, and a prize is given the person who has the most nearly corrected list.

Speaking of Religion

"Religion is a code of life. It lifts men and women into a realization that the spirit is more important than the flesh. It is the well-spring of morality. It is the key to honor and integrity.

"It is the acknowledgment of God and of the dependence of mortals upon Higher Power, which may be ignored, but never can be evaded. It is the hope of humanity here and hereafter."—U. S. Senator Vandenberg.

Cabbages and Kings

• Constructing a large steam locomotive provides employment equal to work of 50 men for a year. • In ten years, the proportion of rural homes having electricity has increased from one in ten to one in four. • Casein from about 30 quarts of milk is needed to make the synthetic wool for a dress. • For cleaning nails and other tire hazards off roads, Missouri uses three powerful electric magnets on a truck, and the device garners more than four pounds of iron per mile. • History furnishes many incidents when even a single vote decided elections of great importance. One vote in the electoral college in 1876 decided who should be President of the United States. One vote made California part of the Union and turned the tide of immigration westward. One vote gave Texas to the United States and caused the Mexican war.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Newark, with a population of 442,337 (1930).
2. An arched iron structure near Oporto, Portugal; total length 1,150 feet.
3. A mining and manufacturing borough in the Midlands of England.
4. A lily-like plant found in the southwestern United States, Mexico, and Central America; its white bell-shaped flowers cluster about a straight stalk which emerges from a clump of sword-shaped leaves.
5. A name applied to the Hudson River.
6. A famous tower of Moorish architecture at Seville, Spain.
7. A province in Portuguese East Africa; also its capital, a seaport city.
8. A cut-pile Brussels carpet made in Wilton, a manufacturing town in Wiltshire, England.
9. A mountain in central Palestine.
10. A college for women at Oakland, California.

Tin Hats for—Industry

Wide World

These metal hats, designed to protect workers from falling rocks, timbers and the like in industry during peace times, can also be produced as war helmets. Modern "assembly line" technique is used in stamping out the hat shapes and otherwise completing them.

Daily Quotation

GOOD nature and good sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine.
—POPE

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

PARROTS sometimes live to be 100 years old! Only a few different kinds make good talkers. Of these the African Gray and the long-tailed South American Green are the best known. Wild parrots roost in trees at night. They have no home life except at breeding time, when they nest in tree-holes well above the ground. African farmers dislike parrots because bands of them destroy great quantities of fruit and grain.

It Has Been Said of Virtue—

The most virtuous of all men is he that contents himself with being virtuous without seeking to appear so.—Plato.

The virtue of a man ought to be measured not by his extraordinary exertions but by his every-day conduct.—Pascal.

The virtues, like the Muses, are always seen in groups. A good principle was never found solitary in any breast.—Jane Porter.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Natural Gas Is?

Natural gas is a highly combustible gas made by nature. It is not, as is popularly supposed, a chemical compound. Rather, it is a mechanical mixture of several gases and vapors thoroughly diffused or mixed together. The constituents and their proportions may vary for different localities, and even the gas from a single well may vary slightly during the life of the well.

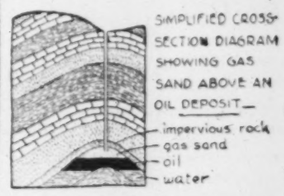
The word "natural" as applied to gas is used to distinguish it from gas that is manufactured. The exact manner in which natural gas is formed is not known. However, from various observed facts it has been concluded that the process in nature is extremely slow, involving millions of years.

Like petroleum or crude oil, natural gas comes from the earth. It is obtained by drilling a well. Not all gas wells produce gas. It has been estimated that on the average one well in every five is "dry" or gasless.

The gas exists in "gas sand," that is, extremely porous rock. This rock has millions upon millions of tiny cells or cavities filled with gas. The gas is brought to the surface through an iron pipe or "casing" which is driven down through the rock which is always found above gas-bearing sand. Contrary to the popular concept, gas is never found in underground rooms, domes, or caverns.

The gas as found is under natural pressure (called "rock pressure") which may amount to thousands of pounds to the square inch. This pushes the gas to the earth's surface and starts it on its travels through pipe lines or "tubing" to cities perhaps several hundred miles away. As it flows through the tubing, friction causes the gas pressure to drop, so the pressure is "boosted" or renewed by compressors every hundred miles or less.

Natural gas is richer than manufactured gas. In fact, it has nearly twice as many heat units per unit of volume as does artificial gas, so only half as much is needed to do a given job of cooking or heating. Produced cheaply, transported economically, natural gas has grown to be a "young giant" among industries.—W. P. Keasbey



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Loyalty and Charity

(San Francisco Chronicle)

Humanity, these days, is a pretty word without much meaning. With hate and carnage riding high, men apparently have no time for the finer, more tender emotions.

But in the canine world, where things go on much as they have since the beginning of time, loyalty and charity still are commodities selling above par.

Take the story told by Mrs. R. L. Welles of San Leandro as an example.

Mrs. Welles was returning to her home yesterday when she saw a small white puppy lying in the middle of the road. Guarding the whimpering dog was an older mongrel.

Stopping her car, Mrs. Welles discovered the puppy had been injured, apparently by an automobile.

All Mrs. Welles' efforts to give aid to the suffering animal were warded off by the growling older dog until he was persuaded, after long and patient effort, that Mrs. Welles meant well.

Since neither animal had a license, Mrs. Welles took both to her home, where she gave the puppy proper care.

The good samaritan is pleased to report that the older dog is still playing the role of watcher and auxiliary nurse to the injured puppy.

Vocations

Picnic Store

A young married couple are overcoming difficulties with aid of a used sedan and salesmanship. They watch the papers for announcements of various outdoor meetings and picnics. In fact, they keep in close touch with all types of entertainments.

Soon they are on the spot at the required time; and their sedan has an attractive arrangement of candies, gum, balloons, sandwiches, and late magazines. They have a neat sign on each side of the car, and the back seat is an inviting little store.—M. H. H., Phoenix, Ariz.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Weather Prophets*

By LE PELLEY

WE CAN GO DOWN AND WATCH THE GAME — THAT IS— IF IT DOESN'T RAIN TODAY—
OH... I DON'T THINK IT'LL RAIN —
I DON'T KNOW.... IT LOOKS MORE LIKE RAIN EVERY MINUTE
COME ON... THESE FEW DROPS DON'T MEAN A THING —
WE SHOULDN'T HAVE MUCH RAIN THIS TIME OF YEAR ANY-WAY
SUN MAY COME OUT ANY MINUTE
HMM — WELL — ! MAYBE IT'S GOING TO RAIN AFTER ALL
BUS STOPS HERE

The Adventures of Waddles—*His Busy Season*

By THE HAGERS

THIS MORNING I AWOKE AT DAWN, AND SAW A FIGURE CROSS MY LAWN.
HE CLIMBED A MAPLE NEAR THE EAVES, AND STARTED WORKING ON THE LEAVES.
RED PAINT AND YELLOW, HE APPLIED. "JACK FROST! YOU'RE LATE THIS YEAR," I CRIED.
"WITH LEAVES INCREASING SO EACH FALL, THE WONDER IS I'M HERE AT ALL!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Real Revolution

It has become a commonplace to say that a world revolution is in progress. But those who will look beneath surface appearances may glimpse something bigger than wars and the overturning of political systems. Events in Germany, Great Britain, occupied France, the United States and other countries are daily interpreted by the literal-minded as milestones in the progress or retardation of Fascism, totalitarianism, liberalism, New Dealism and other types of national or international movements designed to restrict or liberate men. But the victories of armies, the acts of legislatures and the deeds of dictators, princes and presidents are, viewed in true perspective, simply the bubbles boiling at the top of the cauldron.

To recognize that this is so, to grasp the real significance of what is going on in the world today, is vitally necessary both for lay observers and for those charged with the guidance of men and nations.

For the true world revolution is that going on in the human consciousness. Deep down in the hearts and thoughts of men the revolt against limitation in every aspect and against materialism persists. Never before have the agencies both to encourage and to suppress it been so active. Like a river running to its destined sea, rising from an endlessly flowing spring, the aspiration of mankind toward higher standards of conduct and achievement wells forth continuously despite all efforts of the obstructionists.

Its collective expression, channeled into the narrow bed of nationalism, seeks continuously to break the barriers of its confinement within outworn concepts of creed and class. In some countries leaders of popular thought, hoping to capitalize on this instinct for enlightenment and enrichment of thought among the masses of men, have attempted to pervert its expression to selfish manifestations. In their blindness and hardness of heart they do not see, as Woodrow Wilson once pointed out, that there is a spiritual tide running through the affairs of men, which will not be downed.

Of this we may be sure, that the idea of the brotherhood of man, which is at the bottom of it all, will not suffer defeat. The unction of universal love which blesses this, as yet, revolutionary tenet of the Master Christian is an anointing that maintains it above all the aggressions of its adversary. Girded with this idea mankind will continue to advance, in resistless formation, toward a larger life, liberty and happiness.

Grenfell of Labrador

Sir Wilfred Grenfell—or more affectionately, Dr. Grenfell—had a gift for improving environment. Some of his acquaintances can remember the old Monmouth-Street house in Brookline, Massachusetts, whose obsolete basement kitchen became a pleasant library and work room because Dr. Grenfell had moved in. When he "moved in" among the needy people of Labrador and Newfoundland he made such improvements as were to inspire charity and courage among more fortunate folk for thousands of miles around.

"Dr. Grenfell" became a household word in the United States. Schoolteachers who thought it their business to teach something more than the "three R's" read his accounts of life on stormy, ice-beleaguered coasts, where poverty and ignorance were greater enemies even than the weather. Dr. Grenfell's work included much outside the field of medicine. To hospitals were added schools and orphanages and industrial and community organizations that were to lift the level of living for innumerable people. These works were made possible through the inspiration he transmitted to others. As he himself said:

> As the work grew and new activities developed, we found in the universities and schools of America many young men and women volunteers who were glad to come down and help us try to meet those challenges.

It must have been a great reward to Sir Wilfred in retirement to know that the good works his career inaugurated and expanded would of their own momentum carry on without his personal direction or inspiration. He builded well because the foundations of his work were laid in those qualities of compassion, courage and self-denial that make men only a little lower than the angels. His passing marks no end of the things that made up his daily life but leaves these as permanent and continuing achievements.

Indispensable Ingredients

It is heartening to read of the good sportsmanship exhibited by many communities in the Presidential campaign. Hostile garment workers standing in the rain to hear and cheer Wendell Willkie in New York are more typical of America than the throwers of waste-paper baskets.

Mr. Willkie has made it plain that he wants most to talk face to face with the voters who are most strongly opposed to him. Political strategists have questioned whether these forays into the "camp of the enemy" are profitable; they believe few votes are won. Even if the crowds which come to jeer and stay to cheer are not won, admiration for the candidate's courage and appreciation of the things he says may profoundly affect undecided voters all over the Nation.

But more important than any effect on the November result are the tolerance, mutual trust, reliance on reason, and willingness to hear the other side which make the very continuance of free elections possible. These things are essential to national unity at this hour.

At a time when the heat of an election campaign stirs bitterness or tempts men to close their minds, every citizen can help to keep alive these indispensable ingredients of the American way of life.

For Future Macaulays

The British Museum has so many books already, and continues to acquire others so rapidly, that it is reported seriously perturbed about lack of space to store them. Not every author has authority; and, so far as anyone can see, a great number of the Museum's volumes are quite worthless. At the same time Great Britain needs all the paper it can get. It has therefore been suggested that both the British Museum and the British nation would benefit were large stores of valueless novels re-pulped for use again.

Not often are scholars, pale students of forgotten manuscripts, roused to the expression of deep emotion. But this suggestion has penetrated to their profoundest affections. Their protests are numerous and vehement. There is not a novel they can spare, not a story of "from mill girl to countess" they can do without, not a "penny dreadful" they do not consider worth its weight in gold.

Though apparently unreasonable, in accounting the worth of the worthless as possibly beyond price, they remind us that generations of historians failed to see any use in the seventeenth century broadsheets, until Macaulay made them the basis of the most striking chapter in his greatest work. Only in the last few weeks a deed that establishes the pedigree of a family that has greatly influenced the development of British history has turned up among papers long accounted waste. Understandably, future Macaulays do not intend to be deprived hurriedly of their materials.

Harmony in the Air

Harmony is often achieved simply by smoothing out minor irritations. Reallocations of North American radio stations on March 29 next should spell harmony among the wavelengths in the continent of North America. For it means the elimination of a confused situation which has been a constant source of irritation to listeners in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba.

Wavelengths are disdainful of boundaries. It has not been uncommon in seasons of good reception for listeners in Canada to be bothered by background chatter of stations in Mexico and Cuba. These nations were "squatters" on the wavelengths not from choice but because a place in the air had never been allocated to them.

By the terms of the Havana agreement on radio wavelengths, reached two years ago and recently ratified by Mexico to make it operative, radio stations in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba will alter their frequencies. A number of stations on the Mexican border are slated to go. Interference caused by a number of Cuban stations previously forced to squat on American wavelengths will also disappear.

Consummation of this radio treaty must be hailed as a diplomatic triumph. Mexico and Cuba had, until the Havana agreement, refused to arbitrate the wavelength situation. Now they receive adequate radio channels. The radio allocations are symbolic of improving Latin-American relations.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Russia's Aid vs. the Axis

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would appear that Russia now sees Germany, victorious on the continent, about to absorb Southeastern Europe and the Near East. Its pleasure at seeing Japan weaken itself in the Chinese war is disappearing as it witnesses Japan stretching out its hands for the complete domination of the Far East. The evidence seems to be that, coerced by its known weakness and the threats of Germany, it is beginning to question whether it may not be necessary to settle its difficulties with Japan.

Deprived of Russian assistance and threatened on both sides, the stubborn resistance of the Chinese might well cease, while on the other hand the military and naval clique in Japan would make more secure its hold over the Japanese people.

We should take any necessary steps to prevent the appearance of Russia as a full ally of the Axis Powers. Granting that Russia is weak, its presence or absence on Germany's side is of considerable importance. Granting that its co-operation is unreliable, its present interests run parallel to our own in that it desires the weakening of Japan and looks with anxiety upon Japanese control of the Far East. If we immediately relieve it of the Japanese threat, Russia might well not merely continue its aid to China but even in its subtle Russian way stiffen the resistance of the Southern Balkans and the Near East countries to the threat of German and Italian conquest.

If immediately we extend substantial aid to China, enforce a complete embargo of trade with Japan, and utilize England's naval bases in the East, there may still be time to prevent Russia from joining the totalitarian trio. Next month or even next week may be too late. We should act at once.

Cambridge, Mass. WARREN A. SEAVEY

Democracy's House Aflame?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Among my college friends are many who interpret recent rapid developments in this country as the burning of democracy's house. Some of them have allowed despair to confuse their outlook. Discouraged by the powerful trend toward war, but determined not to reject Christ for Caesar, they tell each other, "Maybe we'll be put in adjoining cells."

Their discouragement is not without cause. One totalitarian technique after another has been adopted purportedly to safeguard democracy: The President arbitrarily trades battleships to a belligerent nation, organized propaganda substitutes emotion for intelligence, Congress votes conscription. Perhaps "Freedom, free to slay herself, is dying while they shout her name."

But there is no time for despair and confusion now. We who reject war must remain clear-headed if we are to rescue many of democracy's benefits from the burning house. It is not too late to urge that a national policy of good will replace the negative "short of war" policy that leads to war. Conscription will call on all to sacrifice. Although we refuse to become cogs in a war machine, we have no desire to sit on the scorner's seat while others sacrifice.

Grant us the privilege of rendering constructive service under civilian direction, and you will find us cheerfully doing society's dangerous jobs for a lower wage than the soldier's. Permit our civilian groups to clean out disease-infested areas, to relieve suffering migrants, and slum-dwellers. Regardless of risk, nothing constructive will be distasteful to us at this time when all Americans are called upon to sacrifice.

Los Angeles ED RITTER

Non-Violence Advocated

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The world's ills must be cured, and as one of your letter writers said, the means must be non-violent. But can this be accomplished? Is not recourse to violence necessary? The answer lies in every home in America, if we will but become aware of it.

Why do we persist in being foolish, in building our houses on the sand of armaments and conscription?

The solution of the present situation, I feel, rests in the application of Jesus' teachings to it. True, the people are not ready; but neither were they when he told them to love their enemies.

The early Christians took Jesus at his word. For 150 years no one could be a soldier and a Christian at the same time. When the church became worldly, this pacifist position was gradually abandoned. The Quakers have, for three centuries, attempted to follow out the non-violent principles of Christ Jesus in war situations. Others have put into practice the method of non-violence; followers of Jesus' ethical message must do the same. It is not easy, it is not a painless solution; but as Peter says, ". . . it is better, if the will of God be so, that ye suffer for well doing, than for evil doing."

New York MARVIN VAN DILLA

Planes and Prayers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If England were defeated our neutrality would be thrown into the waste basket; so why not throw it in ourselves and send all the help we can to England in the form of planes, submarines, warships, ammunition, and everything else that will help end the war.

Let us give that little island, struggling to uphold the rights and benefits of a free, God-fearing people, not only physical implements but also spiritual implements in our prayers without ceasing. Also to those in the totalitarian countries who are innocent but helpless to lift a hand.

(DR.) ARTHUR MILLARD

Providence, R. I.

An Appreciation

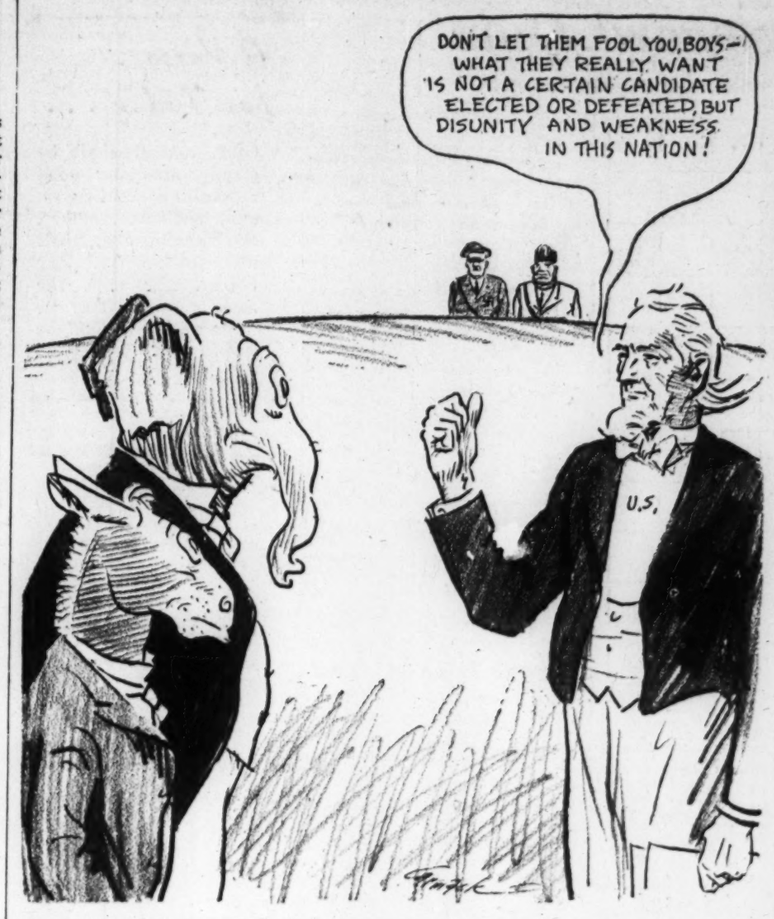
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor is daily fulfilling its mission, for it was established "to bless all mankind." Its pages are carrying a message of "Peace, good will toward men" to all nations. In this time of stress the world needs such a messenger, free to all, fair to all. One would do well to take its "verse for today," from the Bible, as a daily guide.

(MRS.) VIRGINIA MCKENZIE WILLEY

Ardsley on Hudson, N. Y.

Speaking of Pleasing the Dictators—


DON'T LET THEM FOOL YOU, BOYS— WHAT THEY REALLY WANT IS NOT A CERTAIN CANDIDATE ELECTED OR DEFEATED, BUT DISUNITY AND WEAKNESS IN THIS NATION!
U.S.

Great Grandmother's Six Lambrequins

Long, long ago in those far off and spacious days when great-grandmother was making beautiful lambrequins for the parlor—half a dozen of them, three of them a yard and a half wide and three two yards wide—women did not have the vote.

But stop a bit. You say you do not know what a lambrequin is? I am sure the ladies know, but since this is a matter of the sexes and we wish to take the men along, too, a lambrequin is a sort of ornamental drapery, and these particular ones in 1881 were being made to hang beside the parlor windows in a home in Cairo, Ill., for no good reason at all except that it was the custom of gentle ladies in America's mid-Victorian era to so ornament their houses and they would have been defying elegance and convention not to have done so.

It seems natural enough for women to vote today but in that far-off era it was held likely to break up the home, drag women into the mire and probably wreck the republic. How could great-grandmother make her lambrequins and vote, too?

The trouble was that great-grandmother wanted the vote. And so did her daughter, Maud. Great-grandmother was a resolute lady who had a force of character that was hard to combat. And Maud was even more difficult to handle. For she was the belle of the town and all the arguments that seemed merely logical and correct in the mouth of great-grandmother seemed somehow charged with something more than mere truth in the words of her daughter. They not only carried the intellect along but the heart, too. How could any man withstand a debater who was unfairly equipped with archness and demureness and who presented her points with a sweet innocence that made the heart of a young man miss a beat as he heard them?

Thus we find Maud recording in one of her big, red-leather bound journals after a railroad trip from St. Louis that she had argued the temperance and suffrage question with an antique-art drummer and modestly added that the other gentlemen in the car felt she had the better of the argument. That was the spirit, half a century or so ago, that laid the basis for the present universal suffrage!

* * *

I like to think of Maud, dressed in the yards and yards of cloth which the fashion of the period required, sitting in a Pullman Palace car with its suspended lights and other ornaments that made it the marvel of the time, growing more and more stirred as she entered into the matter of feminism while the red-faced drummer artfully drew her on, forecasting dire consequences if the ladies got the vote, speaking contemptuously of Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady and Frances Willard perhaps, while Maud lost self-consciousness as she warmed to the encounter and used her quick wit and her nimble tongue to discomfit the prophet of doom. Doubtless that antique-art drummer felt that he was defending chivalry and American Womanhood with a capital W, and doubtless before he was through he was glad to cry quits before Maud's capable onslaught.

Maud recorded one of these debates, which seems today almost as odd as great-grandmother's lambrequins or the daffodils painted on the mirror in the front hall. Maud was away from home, visiting her friends the Wheelers, with a merry party of young folk sitting on the floor by the fire, and snow covering the hillside without. "After a while," writes Maud, "the woman's rights question came up. I believe in woman's suffrage and had to wage a hot war against Bettie, Edith, Allen, and Mr. Parkinson.

"The professor and Elmer were tête-à-tête at a little distance. I didn't exactly get roused, but I noticed my foot beginning to tap the floor excitedly. I began to think it was time to stop. *I had the last word.* Then the professor rose, crossed to me and said, 'Miss Rittenhouse, you're ahead in spite of your host of opponents. Allow me to shake hands with you! You have right on your side, and I agree with you.'"

The Professor was the tall, lean schoolteacher of the community who unexpectedly came to her aid. The Professor had seen something of the women as teachers in that early era when it took character to keep the unruly children in order. Nobody who knew the school ma'ams of the West could ever have doubted that they were fit to govern, or could hold an inferior view of their civilizing influence! And so the Professor, watching Maud's flashing eye and curling brown hair in the firelight, came to her aid like a gallant scholar.

* * *

But Maud goes on:

"The discussion was pretty warm and I feared Bettie was getting angry, so I popped up, asked the Professor to pass me the poker and began to monkey with the fire, fitting a chunk of coal into a crevice and making the fire leap and sparkle, till Mr. P. said, 'Your sphere is making pretty fires after all.'"

That eased the tension in the room, that had become trained as a rousing argument over the third term might make it today.

Maud thinks it all over and perhaps rearranges her arguments for another battle at some future occasion. "There was only one good point made against me," she decides, "and to my astonishment Edith made that. They were saying how few women cared to vote and I replied it was because most women had not given the subject serious thought and did not realize that it was not only their right but their duty, and that they would in time be educated up to it.

"Edith retorted, 'If it were natural and right, it would be in us, we wouldn't have to be educated to it.' Of course," adds Maud a little doubtfully, "there is no real substance in that argument and yet it was a pointer."

It took a good many years more for women to be "educated up to it," and English women led the way. It did not bring quite all the reforms which enthusiastic Maud hoped it would achieve. But on the other hand it did not break up the home, or destroy the respect for women, or lead to family quarrels and divorce, as that antique-art drummer on the train from St. Louis had predicted. In fact, it is one of those things that after years of debate—when finally it is accepted—becomes so much a part of life that nobody can imagine why it caused so much concern in the first place. And few people can remember all the hard work and heroic efforts that went to achieve the reform—before it became enacted, and hence forgotten.

RICHARD LEE STROUT

The Wide Horizon

The Pact of Paris

By Robert A. Curry

There must be more Kellogg Pacts. Or something stronger. The anniversary of the one signed in Paris on August 27, 1928, was a reminder to me of this fact. A small flame of vitality was struck twelve years ago which has not been put out, despite the clouds of war which have temporarily blotted it from view.

Nations have signed similar documents—whose purpose was to insure peace—for more than three thousand years. They will go on doing this, improving their content and more adequately supporting their intent, until they are no longer required. It has been said of the German poet, Goethe, that on one occasion when confronted by a situation that seemed to spell only failure, he gained inspiration from watching an ant and learned a lesson which led him instead to success. He saw an ant endeavoring to carry a morsel of food up a steep incline to the entrance of its home. He counted the times that the ant failed, which was sixty-six. But on the sixty-seventh time the job was accomplished.

* * *

I recall as it were yesterday the brilliant sunshine which touched the Seine and bent through the leaves of the trees on the Quai d'Orsay. The air was steady and warm outside. But it was different within the famous room of the French Foreign Office where the treaty was to be consummated, or rather sent on its way. Here was something going on which seemed so terribly unreal. Here were men putting signatures to a charter by which fifteen countries agreed to renounce forever war as an instrument of policy, and to this forty-eight other nations later also assented.

I claim no special gift of prophecy, but I sensed through intuition at the time the disparity between the desire of a few men to put this great political testament into effect and a certain futility in being able to accomplish this. I saw the sincerity of some men carried to a point where wisdom was ignored, and the insincerity of others who signed but foresaw the turning of the wheel of events which would crush it under. I cannot say why, but I longed to shout and ask them to stop and weigh again what they were doing.

The afternoon was halcyon, and the wish behind this Pact the same. But it was born to too rude a world, one as yet unprepared to receive it. The blame lies in a measure with the preparation of this treaty, and in explanation of this statement the following version of events is submitted. This is, of course, the historical side of the picture in contrast with the hopes of the millions for peace as epitomized in the wording of the document.

* * *

France had been looking long for security, which in plain words meant a guarantee of military aid against an armed Germany. This hope was shattered when the United States refused to assume the full risks, military as well as political, of the League of Nations. It is understood that it was M. Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, who made the proposal to Frank B. Kellogg, American Secretary of State, for a treaty of perpetual friendship between their respective countries. The situation was delicate, for to have accepted this might have wedded the United States uncomfortably to France in the event a war developed with another nation. To reject such a symbol might have led at least to diplomatic misunderstandings.

Mr. Kellogg, therefore, took M. Briand's idea and expanded it into a Pact to which the signatures of all nations were invited. But instead of a treaty which might have had more than a moral value, it became one which had a moral value so insufficiently secured by the natural progress of nations as to be of small use in France's hour of need. This may have been what M. Briand had in mind when he penned the following statement for The Christian Science Monitor three months afterward, which was published in the issue of December 31, 1928, in part as follows: "Though one has the sentiment of peace, it is unfair to the peoples of today to make them believe war is entirely out of the question . . . Locarno has contributed to increasing our security. The Pact of Paris, which denounces war as a crime, constitutes one more guarantee. It is a further step in the right direction."

The Kellogg Pact became the first international agreement of such import to carry an American signature. Another such treaty is needed, one having a more thorough groundwork of well-understood consent, supported by such power as is needed to give it effect, and drawing from all signatories an equal surrender of rights hitherto regarded as sovereign, in order that peace may be established on a more lasting basis.

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